

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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A Work for Kiwanis, Rotary and Other Clubs for Their Country's Good.

Stirred by an editorial in a recent issue of this paper showing how the indifference of representative business men to their civic responsibilities was endangering our welfare, a member of a Kiwanis Club in an important Southern city at a recent meeting called upon every man who had not shirked jury duty to make that fact known. There were 74 members at the meeting; 73 of them admitted that they had constantly shirked jury duty by getting the judge to excuse them.

Most of the members of the Kiwanis clubs are men of affairs; many of them are property owners; some of them are lawyers, some physicians, and nearly all of them men of responsible position of one kind or another in the community. But out of 74 members in attendance at that particular meeting 73 had proved their lack of patriotism by escaping jury duty. They had thus thrown upon the judges the responsibility of selecting inferior men for the jury, or professional jurymen. These men doubtless call themselves patriotic citizens, and criticise from time to time the action of juries and the enforcement or non-enforcement of laws; but every man in that list, unless his excuse was one of sickness or something equally as good, who had himself excused from jury duty was recreant to his responsibility to his country, and to the extent of his influence was aiding to break down our system of Government.

We would like to see every Kiwanis, Rotary, Lion and Civitan club in the country call upon its members in the way that this club was called upon to know how many of them had shirked their jury duty and how many of them obey the laws of the land. These clubs could render no greater service to their communities and to the country than by calling the roll and finding out who are the people responsible for incompetent juries and law violation. Here is a real opportunity for patriotic service. Have these clubs the moral backbone to ask such questions?



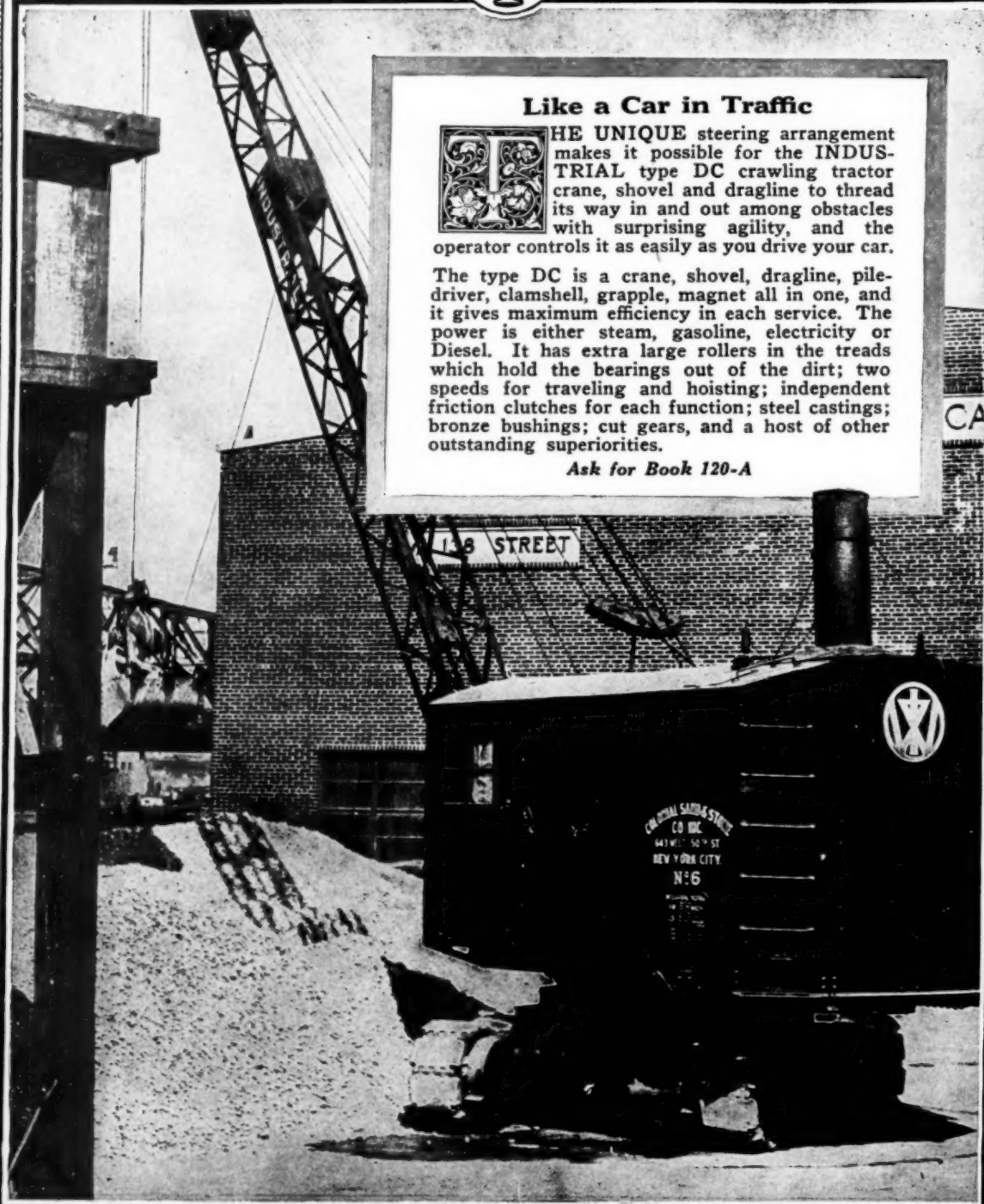
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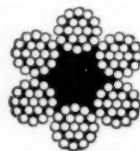
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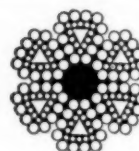


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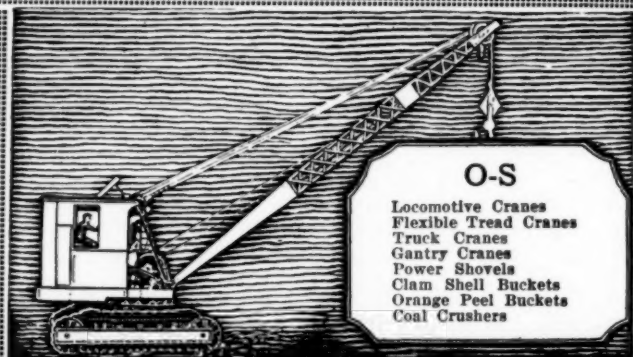


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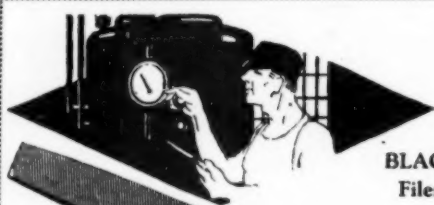
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Weekly }

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Striking Illustration of University Students Voting on World Court Without Slightest Knowledge of Its Details or Ramifications.

SMULTANEOUSLY, two movements to register the expression of undergraduate opinion throughout our higher institutions of learning in favor of the World Court have been attempted. One movement is the outgrowth of the other.

Referring to this, the New York Times said editorially, on November 29, that the opponents of the World Court have subjected truth to being "pot-shot in the skies," and continued that "the appeal has been to popular ignorance and mistaken self-interest. Yet, even at the height of the football season, the youth of the land has risen in resentment. There is a light there that no obscurantism can dim, a flame that will outburn the deepest political animosities."

The impression that would logically be produced on an uninformed reader of this editorial would be that a sudden uprising of the students of America had taken place, after the manner of student demonstrations in many European countries. Student remonstrances abroad are usually in detriment of peace and good government. It would indicate an unfortunate Europeanization of America if the youth of the land had actually "risen in resentment." It would mean bad leadership on the part of that small competent minority that has to serve in every country as moderator and guide.

The fact is that the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., both of which have shown leanings toward the type of "internationalism" that is seasoned for serving to American palates, created a Council of Christian Associations, which in turn appointed a World Court Committee, which drew up plans, and prepared "literature" for propaganda, for the purpose of securing an expression of "opinion" from American colleges on the desirability of the United States becoming a member of the World Court of the League of Nations. Over 600 universities and colleges in this country were circularized, and a vote of the students was requested in time to admit of a return of the results not later than December 10.

An attempt was made to provide escape from adverse criticism by sending out extracts from statements of numerous persons arguing on both sides of the case. It is to be remarked that the selections revealed weak arguments in opposition to our connection with the World Court and attractive arguments in favor of it. A typical result is that shown by one of the largest Southern universities,

where 272 students voted affirmatively and only 168 negatively.

In that university the students asked one of the faculty for his opinion, and, instead of giving it, he asked an assembled group of students three questions: How many of you have been abroad and possess first-hand knowledge of European conditions? How many of you have read the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations? How many of you have read the statutes under which the World Court exists? The entire group answered negatively, and the professor suggested that they had considerable work to do before being competent to vote intelligently on the question, and he added that when unprepared by knowledge to vote for a change in national relationships it was a safe plan to vote for the maintenance of the status quo.

Efforts to ascertain how many students have read the fundamental documents in the matter have shown that probably less than 5 per cent of those voting were familiar with them, even superficially. In many cases the youth of the country do not know where to look for the documents. It is, therefore, evident, to use the convenient language of the New York Times, that the friends of the World Court have taken their appeal to popular ignorance.

The student editor of one well-conducted college publication said that the opinion of the students voting was not worthy a moment's consideration by the Senate, and that only a small fraction of the student body took the trouble to go to the polls.

The propaganda for the World Court among the universities has been actively aided by the Yale Daily News, which syndicated a series of articles on the subject by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale and Herbert Adams Gibbon of Princeton, and also by the New Student, which is a sort of collegiate Literary Digest printed in New York. These papers have circularized extensively and sent out blanks for voting.

Meanwhile, Princeton has taken further steps to gather student delegates from numerous universities for a national collegiate parley on the World Court on December 11. The probabilities are that these selected delegates will represent young men who have a larger acquaintance with the foundation and functions of the legal advisory and judicial department of the League of Nations, euphemistically termed the World Court. As an expression of the judgment of a great body of coming citizens, however, it will be as futilely valueless as the student vote on the same question. It

will mean the mere reflection of the opinion of prominent advocates of adherence to the Court, based on student worship of men held up as authorities, directly influenced by Dr. John Greer Hibben, president of Princeton University, an ardent advocate not merely of American membership in the World Court but of the League of Nations as well.

It is only a few days ago that President Hibben and a group of associates sought to interest Senator Borah in the movement for the student parley at Princeton, which drew a vigorous analysis from this stalwart defender of American nationalism. Senator Borah reminded them that the writers were thinking of the League when they proposed our joining what "Lord Cecil aptly called 'a subsidiary organization of the League.'" Again, Mr. Borah affirmed, "You will not deny that were we a member of this Court we would be called upon by the League, as a member of the Court, to counsel and advise the League relative to every dispute or question which might arise in Europe," and he mentioned as one of the cases that is full of dynamite, with special likelihood of involving us in international complications if we should attempt to act officially through an arm of the League of Nations—the Mosul oil reservations, "the unrighteous fruit of the vicious treaties now confirmed through the manipulation of the League and the judgment of the Court."

So grave a question as joining the World Court is not one to be determined by inexperienced men, not even by grown men destitute of first-hand knowledge of the inner workings of international relations. Much less is it to be influenced by young men, still in the formative period of their mental development, moved by emotions and unsteadied by responsibility. They are responsive to the glamor of generous sentiments, but incapable of penetrating the power for evil in specific proposals for doing what in principle might not be opposed.

No one in this America today, among the overwhelming majority that voted in 1924 against participation in the League of Nations under any disguise, would reject a continuation of that system of arbitration to which we agreed at the first Peace Conference, called by the Czar of Russia in 1899. That safeguarded peace and opened the way for compromise and settlement, with retention of national amour propre; it did not involve possibilities of antagonizing other nations. That Peace Conference, and the second Peace Conference of 1904, despite the solemn pledges of the Powers, did not prevent 1914 and its terrible consequences.

There is a way to peace, but it is not through purely political organizations such as the League of Nations and its subsidiaries. Above all, what we desire is peace in America, and no one is better able to maintain that than America itself, and in preparation for that high endeavor the appeal must be, as it is today, through our intelligent leaders, not to "ignorance," but to understanding.

THE MEANING OF FLORIDA TO THE SOUTH.

THE Electrical World of New York heralds the development of Florida as merely the indication that the entire South is to reap a benefit from the influx of population to that state. "The resources, power facilities and labor advantages of the Southern states," says the Electrical World, "have long been known to the well informed. As a result of the Florida boom, knowledge of the great industrial development going on in these states is being carried by travelers to the remotest parts of the nation. * * * No part of the country is growing more rapidly or has better possibilities than the South, and it is a matter of legitimate pride to the electrical industry that it was the first to grasp the opportunities existing there."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS GIVES PROMISE OF BETTER THINGS.

PROMISE of aid to the farmers of the land through Government co-operation, as contrasted with Government intrusion, control or direct aid, as voiced in his speech at Chicago this week, entitles President Coolidge to the applause of all the people, rather than of the farmers alone. Uncle Sam will help those who help themselves, without assuming either dictation or management of the agricultural industry, said the President, in effect.

"While the Government ought not to undertake to control or direct, it should supplement and assist all efforts in this direction"—that is, for placing agriculture on a sound and independent basis, was the way President Coolidge expressed it.

Through this promise is given a glimpse of the rainbow of hope that Government intrusion in industry now may be checked. And this check may in time lead to withdrawal of the Government from its present deep intrusion in industry and business. Thus, the people, too, may rejoice, as well as the farmers to whom the President spoke.

Above all, the President pronounces price-fixing anathema, and that utterance alone is encouraging beyond any measure of words.

"Price-fixing," said the President, "would be a dangerous undertaking, and, as the emergency is not so acute, it seems at present to have lost much of its support. The moment the Government engages in buying and selling, by that act it is fixing prices. Ultimately it would end the independence which the farmers of this country enjoy. It would apparently destroy co-operative associations and all other marketing machinery, for no one can compete with the Government. To have agriculture worth anything it must rest on an independent business basis. It cannot at the same time be part private business and part Government business."

Apparently, the President favors strongly the policy of co-operative marketing, and very broad powers of co-operation are given the farmer through his exemption from the Anti-Trust laws. Properly conducted, this system may be of real value to the country, as has been demonstrated in the South, where marketing associations have enabled the farmer to insure his crops against the various vicissitudes of his industry, and to finance himself at minimum cost and thus to keep his accounts on the right side of the ledger.

The main point, however, is that the President favors Government co-operation, rather than that paternalism which really has reached the danger point in national industrial circles. That the Government can help industry far more substantially by co-operation than by dictation has been shown in the recent report of Secretary Hoover, reciting the results of the effort of the Department of Commerce to act in harmony with industry in all lines, instead of dictating to it.

President Coolidge has laid down a sound policy for the movement to put the farming industry on a firm business basis. There is no question that equally sound ways and means can be found to put that policy into practice.

How Judge Gary Created Friendly Co-operation in Place of "Cut-Throat Competition."

IN connection with the interesting review in this issue of Miss Ida Tarbell's *Life of Judge Gary* it is interesting to recall some predictions made by this paper in the fall of 1907. In the midst of the terrific panic of that season Judge Gary utilized the occasion to call together 75 to 80 leading iron and steel men in a dinner at the Waldorf. The editors of the *Iron Age*, the *Iron Trade Review* and the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* were invited to all these dinners, which were given monthly; but the request was made that there should be no public report of these dinners, simply in order that the men gathered there might feel disposed to express their views more freely because they knew that they were talking as around a private table or in a club.

At these dinners Judge Gary presented his view of the situation which confronted the iron and steel trade, partly by reason of the panic itself and partly by reason of the cut-throat policy which had prevailed in the bitter rivalry that had existed in this industry. He suggested that friendly co-operation in place of cut-throat competition should be the basis on which men should do business.

For the first few dinners there was considerable uncertainty in the minds of some of the iron and steel people as to whether Judge Gary's plan was at all feasible, but as month after month passed and these men studied his plan, and tried as far as possible to put into practice the suggestions he made, they came to a realization of the fact that his scheme was practical. At every dinner Judge Gary stressed the point that nothing should be done or suggested that was contrary to the law. With increasing regularity he sought to impress upon those in attendance that obedience to law was the first duty of the citizen, and emphasized the point that no proposition that he made would be contrary to any of the technicalities of law as it stood on the statute books.

After the first few dinners a spirit of comradeship and of friendship, which had not previously existed among most of these men, rapidly developed, and from time to time the leaders in the industry were called upon for after-dinner speeches as to their views on the situation. One after another at different times stated that they had not at the beginning believed that Judge Gary's plan was feasible, but that the more they had studied the situation and tried to practice it, the more thoroughly they had become convinced that it could be carried out if men would deal with each other with perfect fairness and frankness.

At every dinner stress was laid upon the importance of keeping as many plants in operation as possible for the good of the employees. It was pointed out on many occasions that at the prices then prevailing, which were below the cost of production, it would be cheaper for the companies to close their plants than to continue them in operation and wait for better times. But these men, speaking from their hearts, without any thought that what they said would ever go to the public, urged that in the interest of the employees as many plants should be kept running as possible.

One man said: "We could well afford to shut down our plants and wait until the financial storm is over, but to do so would throw thousands of men out of employment, and for their sake we must continue in operation." During all of these dinners the writer can recall no speech that was made as to how more money could be earned, but no dinner passed without stress being laid upon the responsibility which they held to protect the laboring man.

After about the third or fourth dinner one of the fore-

most steel men of the country in substance said this:

"When Judge Gary proposed this plan of co-operation instead of cut-throat competition, I did not believe it was possible to carry it out. I was sincerely skeptical, for I had been raised in an atmosphere of 'every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' I am now convinced, however, that Judge Gary's plan is feasible, and that we should all heartily stand by it."

The happiest introduction of an impromptu address which the writer ever heard was from A. B. Clarke, then president of the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co., when called upon by Judge Gary for his views on what had taken place during the preceding dinners. Without undertaking to quote Mr. Clarke verbatim, for that is impossible, the substance of the opening of his address was about as follows:

"The tables at which we have been sitting were decorated with magnificent vases of flowers. When at the close of the dinner these flowers were removed I missed their beauty and their fragrance, and thought how much had been lost by their absence. But as I came to think over the matter I realized that the flowers had separated us in such a way that we could scarcely see each other, and that it seemed to me that in the days of great prosperity in the iron and steel trade the flowers of prosperity had bloomed so abundantly that we were separated the one from the other, but since these flowers have been removed we can now see each other eye to eye, and face to face. The depression of the present time has brought us into such harmony as could never have prevailed while the flowers of prosperity prevented us from seeing one to the other. Great as is the financial loss, it is, I think, well worth the cost by reason of the friendships which have blossomed through these meetings."

Mr. Clarke's statement was put much more beautifully and aptly than this outline of what he said, but that voiced what seemed to be the universal sentiment of the 75 to 100 men who monthly met at Mr. Gary's invitation around the table of the so-called Gary Dinners.

Without going into details about these dinners and what was said there, the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* took the ground in an editorial at that time that Judge Gary had set in motion forces which would change the business atmosphere of America and ultimately would help to mold and shape the business conditions of the world. Out of the spirit of friendship created the writer said then that there would be developed a friendly, co-operative spirit in which men engaged in the same line of business would come together in closer study and closer friendship, and the spirit of co-operation, in contrast with cut-throat competition, would spread from the iron and steel trade of this country to every other line of industry.

That prediction has been fulfilled. In the iron and steel trade there is a friendship today which never existed prior to the Gary Dinners. Out of these dinners grew the organization of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and the annual meetings of that organization bring together 1500 to 2000 of the foremost men identified with this vast industry. Friendships have been created such as that industry never knew before, and now the men who were once thinking of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" are all tremendously interested in the welfare of the industry as a whole, and are co-operating in many ways never known in former years.

That spirit is growing. It will spread into other industries. It is a spirit of friendship, of love for one's fellow-men, of an eager desire to see competitors succeed rather than to rejoice in their downfall. At the annual meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute, as well as at meetings of many other business organizations, there is a spirit of ethics proclaimed

which means much for the betterment of business and the advancement of the things which make for human welfare.

Judge Gary has lived to see the fulfillment of his dream, and Miss Tarbell has done wisely and well in giving to the country the life story of a man who has been one of the greatest factors in American business life, and whose quiet, gentle dignity, but firm and unwavering demand for right based on righteousness itself, has marked a new era in the business world.

To Judge Gary we extend our hearty congratulations for the superb story of his life which Miss Tarbell has given to the world, and to Miss Tarbell we extend our hearty congratulations for having written this life story so thoroughly in accordance with the facts, and so presented as to make it of commanding interest to all classes of people.

MISREPRESENTING COTTON-MILL LABOR IN COTTON MILLS.

IN a recent issue of Home and Foreign Fields, published by the Sunday-School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, there is a page article in the "Young People's Department" entitled "Children of the Cotton Mill." This article is so thoroughly misleading and unjustified in every respect that the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD expressed his opinion thereon in a letter to the editor of Home and Foreign Fields, at Nashville, Tenn., as follows:

"I am in receipt of a letter of November 25 to you from Yates Smith, manager, Consolidated Textile Corporation of Lynchburg, enclosing a clipping from your issue of November about children in the cotton mills.

"Permit me to say I think the article which you published is so erroneous that I scarcely know how to find words to express my views in regard to it. The cotton manufacturers of the South, I am quite sure, have done more for the betterment of their labor than any other industry of equal importance and capital in the history of the world. I am quite sure that a large proportion of the presidents and officers of these mills are Christians—earnest, sincere and devoted to carrying out in their lives the teachings of the Cross.

"It has been entirely possible for many years for any thoughtful and intelligent man or woman to learn the exact conditions in regard to the cotton-mill labor of the South, but unfortunately, led away by the falsehoods started many years ago primarily by New England interests and alleged philanthropists for the purpose of discrediting Southern industry and halting its progress, many men and women in the South have done their own section immeasurable injustice.

"I do not know how the article to which I have reference managed to slip into Home and Foreign Fields, but I do know that it is absolutely untrue in every particular, so thoroughly misleading, so vicious in its teachings, that it has carried to every reader views that are without the shade of a shadow of an excuse for existence.

"I am writing strongly, because for many years I have been fighting a battle against just such misrepresentations, sometimes made even in Southern papers. But I regret that Home and Foreign Fields in this particular case has joined in befouling the nest of its own people. If you will go through the cotton-mill regions of the South you will find that to a large extent exactly the same conditions prevail—though possibly in a little different way—as those which prevail in the woolen mill at Lebanon, of which John E. Edgerton, a distinguished Methodist layman, is president. That mill has a chapel in which services are held every morning before the people go to work. That is a spirit which largely prevails among the cotton-mill managers of the South. They show it in the erection of superb buildings for the Young Men's Christian Associations and Young Women's Christian Associations, and in their co-operation in the building and the maintenance of churches. Facts such as these have been told over and over again for years in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and in other publications acquainted with the conditions of Southern cotton mills.

"In justice to the truth I think the Home and Foreign Fields owes an apology to every reader, for it has put into existence statements so erroneous, so unjustifiable, so malignant that surely the writer of it has failed to heed the command not to bear false witness."

ARE YOU "A LOVER OF CHILDREN"?

A NATIVE of the South, now living in New York, recently sent us a check with the request that we mail to leading colleges and universities throughout the South a copy of the pamphlet, "Slanders Against Prohibition Refuted." He has followed this up with another letter and an additional contribution of \$25 in order that still more of these pamphlets may be sent out to reach the college people. He asks that his name be not published, but that we simply write him down as "A Lover of Little Children."

He who spake as never man spake said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In the letter from this hitherto unknown friend in New York we take the following extracts:

"I thank you for letting me know that you are writing to the presidents of the Southern universities and colleges bringing to their notice your valuable pamphlet refuting the slander against the workers for Prohibition. It will not only give the truth, but will also help in forming the character of the students.

"I wish some prominent person that stands favorably in the public thought would write a letter, publishing the same in your valuable magazine and in some morning papers, embodying this thought—that the Prohibition movement, mainly now in removing this curse upon our beloved country, is to guard the growth of little children so that they will be free from the deadly influence of this arch enemy, and also from the sorrow, suffering and deprivation of thousands of women, little children and the ruin of our young men.

"Appeal to the families of the land for the sake of little ones, and demand a law to be passed that if a citizen is guilty of trading in alcoholic stimulants or drugs that the law forbids he be deported from this country, and a foreigner doing the same be confined for five years at hard labor in the penitentiary. This law would soon put a stop to trading in this curse. A fine is worse than useless unless it is a very large one.

"The little children and youths are the hope of our country, and their welfare should occupy a large place in every one's heart.

"Enclosed I hand you my check for \$25 additional for the same purpose as the first, the 'little sunbeams' that I have contributed to this great movement, and ask that you kindly put my name down as 'a lover of little children,' signing it anonymously."

How many others are ready to stand by the little children and prove themselves lovers of little children as this gentleman has done? We do not know him, we do not know his business, and do not know whether he is a wealthy man or not; but the spirit which he shows is certainly of spiritual wealth, of spiritual power, and of love for little children.

ANOTHER COMMISSION PROPOSED.

IN glancing over the Congressional Record, one stumbles on the following resolution as introduced in the House of Representatives and called up on the Unanimous Consent calendar June 20, 1910:

"Resolved, etc., That a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war."

No objection being entered, the resolution was adopted, with a supplement authorizing an expenditure of \$10,000, the commission to report within two years of the date of the adoption of the resolution.

So, too, one might delve into the British Annals of 200 or 300 years ago and find a foreign statesman's proposition for a league of nations.

Truly, "there is nothing new under the sun."

Standardized Education in Public, Private and Parochial Schools Authorized in Washington.

THE danger of Federal control over education and over child life by Congress was probably never more clearly indicated than in the action of the Board of Education of Washington as reported in the daily papers of that city. The Washington Herald in reporting the action of the Board of Education gives the following:

"The amount of instruction in parochial and private schools shall be equal in time to that of the public schools.

"The character of instruction in those schools must be substantially the same as that offered in public schools for corresponding grades or pupils of corresponding ages. Subjects not on the public school curricula, but taught in the private schools shall be properly credited as equivalent of other subjects taught in the public day schools.

"The quality of education taught in private or parochial schools is to be determined by the educational qualifications of the teachers. Those qualifications shall not be less than those required of teachers in the public schools. This test was considered the most controversial point of the edict, but it passed without objection.

"In determining the quality of education, the superintendent also is authorized to consider the size of classes and the general conditions under which instruction is carried on.

"The value of individual tutors, and also the value of some kinds of occupation, may be considered in enforcing the rules."

In order that the impression may not be gained that the account in the Herald is biased, we quote from the Washington Post on the same subject as follows:

"The Board of Education yesterday made the superintendent of public schools virtually the dictator of children's education in the District.

"In general terms the Board, in its definition of an equivalent of a public school education, set forth the standards it will require of private and parochial schools and charged the superintendent with the enforcement of the compulsory school-attendance law on the basis of those terms.

"The definition was set forth in a report of a special committee, of which Charles F. Carusi was chairman. Submitting the report for adoption, Mr. Carusi declared that the Board was called upon neither to set up a policy nor a standard. *Both policy and standard had been determined by Congress (italics ours)* in the provisions of the compulsory school-attendance law, he declared.

"Under the provisions of the definition, private and parochial schools must give not less than the same number of hours of instruction per day, days per week and weeks per year as the public schools.

"They must teach 'substantially' the same subjects for the same length of time as the public schools, although extra subjects which are not offered in public schools 'shall be properly credited as equivalent of other subjects taught in the public day schools.'

"Their quality of instruction shall be determined by the educational qualifications of the teachers, which shall not be less than those required of public school teachers. Size of classes and 'general conditions' are to be considered in this connection.

"The superintendent may consider the advantages of occupation in considering children taught privately."

Here is probably the most monopolistic and most offensive plan that has ever been suggested or put into action for the absolute control of public, private and parochial schools. The qualifications of the teachers and the methods of teaching in all of these schools are to be subject absolutely to the domination of the Board of Education through the Superintendent of the Public Schools. The right to do this it is claimed has been required by Congress in the provisions of the compulsory school-attendance law.

If Congress can take such action as this in completely

dominating every phase of educational work in private, public and parochial schools, we can gain a fair idea of what would be the result of the adoption of the proposed plan for a Department of Education which under Federal influence would sooner or later have exactly the same power over all the schools of the country. It is, we think, the most monstrous proposition ever proposed. And yet it is only in keeping with the bureaucratic methods which are more and more shaping the legislation of our country, and especially of the Federal Government. In this case Congress has assumed supreme parental and pedagogical rights even to supervising the subjects to be taught in the public, private and parochial schools in the capital of the United States, and has delegated the responsibility to a Government bureau.

Under this system, regardless of the fact that a child may be sent to a private school because it is nervous or mentally backward or sluggish, or for other good reasons, its private school now is placed on the same level and with practically the same curricula as the public schools. The Government throws all children into the same pot, erases their individual identity, feeds all alike the same educational menu, regardless of their individual needs, tastes and digestions, and dumps them into the world a standardized mob 90 per cent inadequately and improperly educated.

"The quality of education taught in private and parochial schools is to be determined by the educational qualifications of the teachers," and, of course, inevitably the educational qualifications of the teachers are to be determined by the Government through bureaucratic officials. No loophole is left through which the pupils may escape from the pressure of educational standardization. Even as the curricula are standardized, so the teachers.

"The value of individual tutors and also the value of some kinds of occupation may be considered in enforcing the rules," says this regulation. Thus even private tutors as well as their pupils are enslaved.

In short, there is no limit whatever to Governmental intrusion into the homes of the people of the District of Columbia.

In imposing this school law on the people of the District Congress has taken a long step toward the sovietizing of the United States. The step to complete nationalization of American children exactly as in Soviet Russia now is short and comparatively easy, and would be inevitable if the Department of Education should be established, followed by the adoption of the Twentieth Amendment.

When the Government assumes control of the children in either education or occupation, the stability of the nation is gravely threatened. When it assumes control of the child in both education and occupation, the nation is doomed to inevitable dissolution.

The people of the United States must not only restrain Congress from going further along this line, but also should compel it to withdraw from the extreme to which it has already gone.

The proposed Department of Education and the proposed Twentieth Amendment are being fathered by the same people, backed by the same bolshevistic influences; and if it were possible to conceive that the people of this nation were so ill advised as to permit one or both of these plans to be adopted, what is now taking place in the educational work in Washington would be merely as child's play to the struggle that would be ahead of us, or as a gentle summer zephyr to the whirlwind of ruin which would wreck our civilization.

SPECULATIVE BANK OPERATIONS IN NEW YORK AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE POWER TO MAKE PRICES.

A BUSINESS man who keeps in close touch with the activities of the Federal Reserve management writes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that he understands quite definitely that the recent speech by Mr. Miller, a member of the board, did not meet the approval of all the members of the board, but that it was practically the views of Secretary Hoover. He adds:

"You will have noted what Governor Norris of the Philadelphia bank said yesterday: 'It is not a function of the Federal Reserve Bank to determine whether prices of stocks or commodities are too high or too low, or to make any effort to raise or lower such prices. Such a power the American people would never be willing to entrust to any board or commission.' You will recollect, however, that the board took exactly the opposite view in 1920, and Governor Norris referred to that by saying: 'Neither are operations of the stock market a concern of the Federal Reserve system, except when the stock market is absorbing credit needed in general business, as was the case in the fall of 1919, or when activity of the market and rapid advance of many stocks threaten to breed a speculative fever liable to spread to commodities. In such cases it seems the duty of those responsible for administering the system to see to it that the price of Federal Reserve credit is not made so low as to encourage that tendency.'

"Governor Harding and Houston were declaring that commodity prices were all out of line, and the President was promising that pressure would be brought to bear to bring them down.

"The board, I think, has been taking a very sane view of affairs, but it developed that a number of the outside banks were using their rediscounting privilege to finance speculation on a large scale. I understand that the New York banks were not doing this. Anyhow, it was thought desirable to introduce some corrective. But, even if the New York banks were not rediscounting to finance speculation, the fact remains that there was hardly a bank vice-president in New York who was not in speculation up to his neck. They began to get a little frightened at the last rapid expansion in stock prices, but they were certainly behind the earlier booms.

"What I object to is this method of permitting unlimited financing of speculation until prices have been driven to the very top, and then sudden decisions that the situation is unsound and support ought to be withdrawn. There should be no control at all, or it should work both ways. Moreover, it is outrageous that a selected number of people, who are known to be operating in the market, should have advance information. I think that, excepting in the very gravest emergency, a bank that was contemplating any change in rate should be compelled to give public notice to that effect and hold hearings.

"The economic aspects of Prohibition are beginning to attract world attention. For instance, the London Telegraph reports that representatives of almost every phase of business and public activities were present at the luncheon, November 12, of the London Division of the National Commercial Temperance League."

The suggestion that vice-presidents of New York banks were back of the heavy speculation is probably correct, for during the inflation of 1919 it was well known that New York bank officials were tremendous speculators and were using their connection with the Federal Reserve system to the utmost extent possible.

Bearing on the subject, since the foregoing was written Theodore H. Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, writes in that paper as follows:

"On Monday, November 9, the cotton market declined over a cent a pound upon the publication of a Government crop estimate that exceeded expectations.

"On Tuesday the stock market had a sensational decline upon the announcement that the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston had increased its rediscount rate from 3½ to 4 per cent.

"On Friday the New York newspapers carried a Washington dispatch published under the following caption:

"U. S. BANKERS REJECT COFFEE VALUE LOANS
"ACTION TAKEN AT INSTANCE OF SECRETARY HOOVER
TO KEEP PRICE DOWN."

"Reflecting Secretary Hoover's inhibition of the loan sought by Brazil in this country, the coffee market has been drooping all the week and is appreciably lower.

"Here are three cases in which prices have been depressed as a result of what those who are in the employment of the Government have said or done.

"Now, we do not mean to suggest that the Government officials or agencies to whose action the declines mentioned are attributed used or abused their power. We believe that they all acted conscientiously and with a keen sense of their responsibility as public officials.

"But we feel that it is our duty to call attention to the system of price control that is being evolved through the multiplicity of Government bureaus, boards and commissions that are empowered or directed to make investigations, reports and estimates by which values and business may be profoundly affected.

"A very wise Englishman said, 'I care not who makes a nation's laws if I may write its songs,' but in the present economic age those who can put prices up or down have a power greater than that of any of the tyrants or autocrats in history. It is for the American people to decide whether the information furnished and the services rendered by the numerous Government agencies that have been set up are worth their cost.

"The least important element in that cost is the money expended. The most important is the surrender of economic liberty involved. If prices are to be fixed by crop-reporting boards, Federal Reserve officials or the *ipse dixit* of Cabinet officers who assume an extraconstitutional power in saying when and to whom Americans may loan their money, then indeed we shall soon be in the grip of an economic autocracy whose rule will paralyze initiative and ultimately destroy whatever political liberty we have left."

NOT HIGH ENOUGH.

EDITORIAL correspondence in the Iron Age of recent date gives a long account of the heavy increase of the importation into Texas of steel from Europe. A photograph of the harbor of Galveston, where sometimes as many as 100 ships are loading cotton or awaiting cargo, is given. These ships, rather than return from Europe with sand or water ballast, are making very low rates on steel, thus enabling foreign steel to enter Texas and the Southwest at prices much below those of American mills. C. N. Markle, head of the Markle Steel Company, and who was for several years president of the Texas Carnegie Steel Association, is building a steel warehouse 102 by 410 feet for the purpose of carrying a stock of German steel.

In this correspondence it is stated that the low prices on foreign steel, lower in fact than in the Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, are due to the fact that ships which carry cotton on their outward voyages bring back steel at a very low rate. It is said that the average rate from Antwerp to Galveston is \$3.50 a gross ton, but rates as low as \$2.85 have been given, whereas the lowest rate from any mill in this country is 69.5 cents per 100 pounds.

Large tonnages of steel pipe are used in the Texas oil fields, and while most of this has heretofore been made by American concerns, American representatives of a German and French syndicate which controls the output of Continental mills making seamless pipe by the Mannesmann process have opened an office in Houston, where they will carry a stock of pipe.

In addition to the steel imports a considerable amount of pig iron also goes into Galveston and Houston, some of it from Germany and some from India, the bulk of it coming thus far from India. With increasing imports of iron and steel and heavy importations of cement and other products, which are seriously competing with the products of American factories, this country again faces a situation where the present tariff, instead of being too high, as the free-traders claim, is not high enough.

American Industry In Revolt Against Government Competition.

GOVERNMENT competition with private business and industry on scores of lines—competition unwarranted, extravagant and almost confiscatory—is to be combated by private industry in a determined campaign to be instituted in a conference of industrial representatives at Washington December 10 and 11. The conference was called by Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. and former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; F. Highland Burns, president of the Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, and president of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters; J. E. Edgerton, Nashville, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, chairman, who were named at a preliminary meeting of representatives from 22 leading trade associations. Invitations have been extended to executives of 300 trade associations and kindred organizations.

Driven to the wall, as private business and industry explain the situation, by a bureaucracy which has expanded tremendously in the years since the Armistice, in Federal, state, county and municipal governments, business and industry plan a stubborn resistance to further Governmental encroachment and a fight for cessation of many present activities. No revolution against reasonable, lawful and legitimate Government supervision of industry is contemplated, but an aggressive defense against "the practice under which tax-paying business firms are forced to finance the Government as an active competitor," as the leaders of the movement explain it.

The charges of Government intrusion and almost confiscatory competition will be based by private industry on the following broad specifications:

"1. Penetration of Government bodies into business denotes almost invariably an effort by those in public office to perpetuate their tenure.

"2. Lack of successful methods, efficient management and the driving force created by prospects of genuine industrial progress forces Government production costs higher than those of private business organizations.

"3. Government enterprises, usually launched under the pretext of saving money through elimination of private profit, almost invariably result in the wasting of public money, with the losses concealed by refusals to employ cost-accounting systems that truly indicate expenses involved.

"4. Extension of business activities in the realm of Government is in exact accord with the dictates of the basic theories of communism."

Further than this, the leaders of the movement against unwarranted Government competition thus quote President Coolidge in a recent speech to the New York State Chamber of Commerce:

"When Government, with its great resources, enters the field of business, it has a tendency to extravagance and inefficiency; but, having the power to crush all competitors, likewise closes the door of opportunity and results in monopoly."

And that is the extreme to which Governmental intrusion in private industry and business already has gone, say industrial leaders. It already is exerting its "power to crush all competitors" and is establishing a Governmental monopoly of industry and business on many lines on "the basic theories of communism."

Of actual waste, inefficiency and extravagance in Govern-

mental activities in many lines of private industry the representatives of private business have, literally, hundreds of concrete instances. As an example, they cite, right in the National Capital, that the Arlington Memorial bridge will cost the taxpayers \$35,000,000, constructed by the Government itself, instead of \$14,000,000, as originally estimated by the Board of Army Engineers under private, competitive contracts. The estimated cost of the Key bridge in Washington, they add, was \$1,000,000, but when the Army engineers had finished the work it had cost \$2,350,000, while the cost of the Highway bridge, \$3,400,000, under Government construction was \$2,400,000 more than it would have been under private construction under competitive bidding.

"We have got the facts and figures to substantiate our charges," says George B. Walbridge, president of the Associated General Contractors of America.

In discussing the proposed campaign, Ira L. Smith of the Associated General Contractors said:

"Private industry and business propose to enter the strongest kind of a protest against Governmental intrusion in the realms of business and industrial activity. Since the close of the war national, state and lesser governmental bodies have gone into business on scores of lines to a degree that now threatens private business. Leaders engaged in all types of business pursuits have been watching bureaucracy extend itself during this period. They have seen the Federal Government set the fashion for states, counties and even the smallest municipalities to follow in entering into direct competition with private initiative. This first meeting will be the initial marker of broad attack on a practice that has been constant and increasing.

"The array of industries into which the Governmental units have thrust themselves as competitors is indicated by a study of the registration list of those who attended a preliminary meeting in Washington several weeks ago. Twenty-two industries sent representatives to that meeting, thus showing that they had felt the direct effects of Governmental intrusion. This representation will be magnified manyfold in the coming meeting.

"The outstanding feature of the entire situation rests in the fact that appropriating agencies supplying funds for various Governmental activities have been almost entirely in the dark as far as knowing the use to which the money is put is concerned. The subtlety of political expediency is largely responsible for this, according to men who have investigated the situation.

"Chiefs of bureaus are anxious to spread their executive domain as widely as possible. They appear before Congress and the appropriating bodies of smaller units of Government, telling finely frilled stories as to how public funds can be 'saved' by elimination of the margin of profit which private industry claims is justly its own and to which it is legitimately entitled under a free, and especially a competitive, system. Often these officials mask their real aims so cleverly that the appropriators ladle out the money without the slightest suspicion of the manner in which it is to be utilized.

"The Washington conference will be convened within a few days after the opening of the 'short session' of Congress, and those who are anticipating the conference's possibilities see a chance to explain the true and actual situation to the legislators. And when Congress learns and realizes the manner in which public funds are being expended in wasteful, extravagant and destructive fashion a tightening of Uncle Sam's purse strings is expected.

"One of the most direct developments of thought connected with the subject is this: Under present conditions taxpaying industrialists and business men are subsidizing a competing organization that cannot operate without waste and whose profligacy results in the increase of tax levies.

"Those at the head of the present movement, ranking at the very top of the roll of industrial leaders, declare that the Government has enough to do when it stays within the

field of its justified activities, which may be outlined as follows:

- "1. Protection against foreign invasion.
- "2. Regulation of commerce between states.
- "3. Upholding the decrees of the courts.
- "4. Supervision of the financial affairs of the nation, to preserve stability.
- "5. To preserve the peace.

"Surely, this is a program sufficiently large to preclude the necessity for branching into other fields, and most certainly the Government cannot participate in industrial enterprises without sacrificing the public interest.

"While opposition to the prevailing system is based mainly on the conviction that the dominant principle is contrary to the general plan under which the country has made marvelous progress, it also finds support in other quarters. It is a fact thoroughly proved that Government enterprises, usually launched under the pretext of 'saving money' through elimination of private profit, almost invariably result in wasting the public money. Sometimes this waste is very obvious. This was the case, for instance, in France when the world-leading position of that country's match-making industry led the Government to take over operations with an eye to the revenues which the political theorists declared would accrue to the State. Soon it became apparent that the State was unable to obtain a production with five factories equivalent to the volume of output maintained by two factories under private operation. The net result of France's experiment is that the people of that country now are spending from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 francs a year for the purchase of foreign matches.

"But in America the waste is not always so obvious. Masters of political gyrations, eager to perpetuate their tenure of office, quite generally make sure that losses incurred by mismanagement, lack of experience and general laxity are heavily veiled from the public's eyes. And, above all, stands the indicting fact that cost-accounting systems in public offices are conspicuous by their stupidities or by their entire absence.

"It is almost too much to expect Government officials who have been succeeding in their efforts at playing 'captains of industry' to give up willingly their now accustomed roles. During the lively years since the close of the war they have flourished finely in their new roles; they have found the business organization a fine substitute for now extinct methods of holding men under the political sway and of holding their jobs themselves.

"The platforms of both major political parties carried denunciation of the principle and practice of 'Government in business'; practically both promised 'less Government in business and more business in Government.' It is proposed, now, to urge them to fulfill those pledges through the Congress."

Expectation prevails that the Washington conference will adopt a specific program, and also will disclose facts to the people at large which will arouse them to reinforce private industry and business in their effort to drive Governmental agencies of all kinds out of the thousand and one lines in which they now are active or contemplate engaging.

SEEKING TO MISLEAD THE PUBLIC.

Southern Railway System.

Lynchburg, Va., November 24.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

Knowing your stand on the Prohibition question, I believe you will be interested in the attached pamphlet, which was distributed in Lynchburg by an individual who had the earmarks of an East Side New Yorker, who was getting up a petition to have the Volstead Act annulled and asking the young men in the offices in this building to sign a paper headed "A Petition for Government Control of Light Wines and Beer," or something to that effect.

This party was asking each signer of the petition to write or telegraph his sentiments to the president of this league.

Who are these people? I told him he was probably working for the brewers or some of Al Smith's friends, which he did not deny.

J. B. PASSAVANT,

Secretary to Division Freight Agent.

In connection with the foregoing letter, Mr. Passavant sends a copy of the circular which is being distributed by the agent of the so-called Rational American League, of which

Robert W. White is reported as president. That circular gives a few reasons "why the Volstead Act should be modified." The reasons are mainly falsehoods, straightout, wholly unworthy of any acceptance by any honest-minded people. This campaign, however, only serves to show the widespread activity under way in the shape of various organizations designed to fight the Prohibition cause. The time has come when the people who believe in Prohibition must fight with equal force against this tremendous propaganda that is at work.

OPEN MEETINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD AND RESERVE BANKS.

THE recent action of the Reserve Bank of Boston in raising the discount rate, which was followed by a break of from 5 to 27 points next morning on the New York Stock Exchange, only serves to emphasize the point which this paper has been making for several years—that all meetings of the Reserve Board and of these Reserve banks should be open to the public. It ought not be possible for a small group of men, sitting in secret session, to decide, without any knowledge on the part of the public, to raise or lower discount rates for the purpose (for that is the purpose behind these movements) of controlling or fixing prices of stocks or commodities. This power is entirely too great for any group of men to have by authority of law. Indeed, it is a question whether men of the highest sense of integrity and honor should be willing to hold a position which gives them such a power and have every session in secret, with the public having no right to know what is going on or what is to take place in the stock or commodity markets.

It has been said that Henry Walters, chairman of the Atlantic Coast Line, requires that no member of his board of directors shall purchase or sell any stock in that company at any time within 24 hours after any important action is taken by the board, in order that the stockholders and the public may have exactly the same knowledge which the chairman and the board of directors have of matters which would affect the prices of the stock.

Whether this statement is wholly correct or not, we do not know, but the principle of it is unquestionably correct. The same principle holds absolutely good in regard to the meetings of the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Gary holds that no officer of that organization has any right whatever to speculate on advance knowledge of its earnings, whether good or bad, and he permits no information developed at any meeting of the directors to be utilized by them or by their friends through any advance knowledge of what is going on.

Surely the banking power of the country, under the Federal Reserve system, should have a standard equally as high. In some cases perhaps it may have, but the temptation to operate in stocks or commodities by men who have advance knowledge of what Reserve banks or the Reserve Board will do is greater than should be given by Government to any set of men, without requiring that every meeting of these banks and of the Board shall be open to the public. Secrecy in financial matters has been the curse of Wall Street and of many other financial centers. "Open covenants openly arrived at" in the diplomatic world are not more important than open meetings and open discussions of financial questions in order that the public may know what all insiders know.

SPECIAL courses of instruction on the Dawes reparation plan, the Treaty of Versailles and war guilt are to be introduced in the Prussian high schools, and the Prussians will continue to teach the young idea to shoot.

MUSCLE SHOALS REPORTS.

THE majority and minority reports of the Muscle Shoals Commission appointed by President Coolidge throw no new light upon that situation. These reports simply express the views, in one form or another, of many who have given careful study to the subject, some preferring Government operation, some concentrating on the production of nitrates and some feeling that power should be the dominant thought. It is gratifying, however, that both the majority and minority reports favor the construction of Dam No. 3, the minority report believing that the lessee of the Muscle Shoals power should construct the dam at its own expense.

The majority report takes the ground that the Muscle Shoals property should primarily be a part of our national defense through the production of nitrates. With this general proposition the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is in hearty accord, though there may be many suggestions and modifications worthy of consideration. With full appreciation of what is being done in other ways for the fixation of nitrogen, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD believes, as it has constantly maintained, that, whatever shall be the final basis of the operation of Muscle Shoals, one important factor should be the fixation of nitrates in time of peace that we may be ready for emergency in time of war.

We recognize the importance of the Muscle Shoals power for distribution throughout the central South in order to increase hydro-electric power for the great territory which, through co-operation with existing companies, could be utilized for Muscle Shoals. This is a factor of vital interest to a large portion of the South. Indeed, every available power site on the Tennessee and other rivers connected therewith should be developed for hydro-electric power, for the growing industries of the South and the extension of electricity to farm and village districts will make a demand equal to all the power that can be produced by the utilization of every power site in the South. But Muscle Shoals, by reason of the concentration of thought at that point on nitrate fixation and the nitrate plants already in existence there, should be made a central point of the entire country for nitrate fixation. We are now almost wholly dependent upon Chile for nitrates. In the event of war—and let no one be so foolish as to imagine that this country will not again some day be involved in a gigantic war for its self-preservation—our supply of nitrates from Chile might at any moment be cut off. If ever this should be done, it would come so suddenly that we would know practically nothing of the danger in advance. We must, therefore, as intelligent people insure our national safety, just as a man insures his life for the benefit of his family, by providing sources of nitrates equal to all our probable needs for peace and for war times.

We are tremendously depleting our soil by the lack of adequate fertilization. This will be realized more and more in the coming years unless we greatly increase the output of nitrates available for fertilizer purposes. We are not at all in favor of the development by the Government of plans for the production of complete fertilizers at Muscle Shoals, nor do we desire to see the Government enter into the operation of Muscle Shoals power unless as a last desperate resort through the failure of private companies to make satisfactory offers. There is no reason to believe that the Government cannot secure satisfactory offers backed by ample guarantees to operate that plant in part for nitrate fixation and in part for the production and distribution of power. No consideration should, however, for a single moment be given to a lease longer than 50 years. The demand of Mr. Ford for a 100-year lease was presumptuous in the light of the fact that it is directly contrary to the law and is in keeping with Mr. Ford's refusal to appear before the Commission of the Senate and House, though courteously invited to do so. He is not. Muscle Shoals. Already his power is becoming too great for

in our opinion, the man who should secure the control of the good of the country, notwithstanding the magnitude of his business interests and the blessing which has come to the land through his production of cheap automobiles. The Government should not add to his power and wealth by giving him the control of the Muscle Shoals situation, and especially in the light of his refusal to appear before Congressional commissions and of his demand for a 100-year lease.

There are a number of other companies prepared to make definite offers to Congress for the control of this power and for its utilization for the best interests of the country. With majority and minority reports on Muscle Shoals to go before Congress this winter, there will be a long, and probably acrimonious, fight as to how best to utilize the whole situation.

The fixation of nitrogen and the distribution of power are two entirely separate and distinct things. It would not seem to be feasible to unite the two in one lease. Centralization in Washington under bureaucratic control has been growing so rapidly of late that the public is not inclined to give favorable consideration to further extension over any line of business interests in Washington. The development of Muscle Shoals in order to increase water transportation was advocated long before there was any appreciable value put upon the possibilities of hydro-electric power, and every year the increasing business of the country demands that our rivers shall be made available as far as possible for transportation purposes. This is fundamentally a Government province, since all of our navigable rivers are under Federal control. In considering the Muscle Shoals situation, therefore, one primary object should be the fullest utilization of the possibilities of the Tennessee River for transportation.

In connection with this, the fixation of nitrogen should be carried out at that point in order to create a nucleus for the nitrates which we already so badly need in time of peace and which would be essential to our salvation in time of war. But with the building of another dam and the further development of all the possibilities on the Tennessee River and its tributaries, the power created would be far beyond the power required for nitrate. If no acceptable contract can be secured for the production of nitrate, then that feature of the business might possibly be carried on by the Government itself, leasing to power companies the distribution of all surplus power as a business proposition on a basis which would largely add to the prosperity of the entire central South and thus to the country at large.

We do not believe that any more commissions or Congressional committees should be appointed for the further study of this matter. It has been studied and restudied and investigated from every possible angle. It is in the power of Congress to make a definite contract for the use of this power, and Congress should assume its prerogative of making a contract without the intervention of additional commissions, whose investigations would only postpone the utilization of this great national asset.

In reply to a request for his views on these Muscle Shoals reports, Courtenay De Kalb, simply from the viewpoint of a scientist and of national preparedness, wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as follows:

"Leasing Muscle Shoals power in whole or in part under simple contract obligation to produce cheap fertilizer is equivalent to creating a monopoly. It would be an exercise of eminent domain without incident obligation to compensate injured competitors. Such a proposal certainly would be defeated in Congress. Eminent domain could be invoked properly to keep in operation a modern plant for economically fixing nitrogen at Muscle Shoals, so as to be ready for national defense. Only an operating plant is in readiness, and a stand-by plant is not to be relied upon.

"Reports of Muscle Shoals inquiry invoke a principle of price regulation in order to assure cheap fertilizer. The correct application of that principle is to market all nitrogenous materials, through a national fixed nitrogen commission,

with power to fix concurrently a fair price to competitive producers and fair prices on nitrogen content in suitable compounds to consumers, designed to encourage more extensive use of fertilizers for increased food supply.

"Stimulation of larger industrial consumption of nitrogen is incidental to national defense, which latter alone justifies resort to eminent domain. Peace and industry, thereby promoted by readiness for any possible war utilization of primary power at Muscle Shoals for producing industrial nitrogen held instantly available for defense, is paralleled by great national expenditure on construction, maintenance and operation, free of cost, to users of Sault Sainte Marie lock and canal to stimulate iron and steel industry, ready to manufacture adequate domestic supply of war equipment immediately in case of military need. A campaign of experiment on fertilizer manufacture suggested in the minority report would result in defeating the measure in Congress. The Armour Fertilizer Works are not experimenting; they are operating profitably.

"Muscle Shoals is fundamentally part of our military establishment, fortunately capable of benefiting agriculture enormously under suitable regulations for marketing all forms of fixed nitrogen at moderate prices as a national necessity."

"SLANDERS AGAINST PROHIBITIONISTS REFUTED."

FROM all parts of the country—from ministers, business men generally, women, Christian temperance workers and others—come enthusiastic commendations of the pamphlet recently issued by us entitled "Slanders Against Prohibitionists Refuted." That pamphlet is generally accepted as the strongest argument that could be presented at the present time in defense of our Prohibition laws. It is an unanswerable argument against those who are trying to break down these laws.

The spirit of many letters is shown in extracts from a few:

Miss Eunice A. Lyman writes from Kensington, Conn., in regard to the pamphlet:

"I am rejoiced at your latest service to the good cause of Prohibition. I wish I could order ever so many for distribution."

J. T. Ladd, 414 Ball street, Elgin, Ill., writes:

"I wish I were able to buy a thousand copies. Your former publications have been great. Go on in the good work."

The Rev. David A. McClung of Jacksonville, Ill., writes:

"Permit me to tell you how much I appreciate your very valuable service for America and for God. I send you my fervent God bless you. That is both my benediction upon you and my prayer for you."

From a city in northern New York comes a letter from a prominent business man enclosing \$5 for 20 copies, asking that they be sent to a list of names enclosed. Fifteen of these names were of ministers of the Gospel, mostly in his own city; others were for business men and women interested in the cause of Prohibition, and the writer of the letter says that he is doing this because he "thought the above pamphlet would be a good tonic for them."

The Rev. Edward L. Watson pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore, in expressing his appreciation of the pamphlet says:

"I wish to extend to the editor and all concerned my appreciation of the great service rendered the Eighteenth Amendment. The battle for the control of public opinion in the press is a tremendous one and you are helping greatly in this struggle."

Ernest Faraday Fisher, research engineer, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"It gives me a sense of gratitude to know that such great agencies for good as the Methodist Church and the MANUFACTURERS RECORD are courageous enough to uncover and unmask the evil that is gnawing at the vitals of our Government and exposing it to the view, in all its nakedness, of the American people, and especially the good people of the South in this instance."

"Effrontery is not the best word to describe the insults of the liquor interests in presuming to dictate to the people

of the South and the country at large, and I am of the opinion that when your estimable paper has handled this proposition put forth by the liquor interests the snake will take to cover, only to show its slimy head until the citizens of this glorious country put their feet on this serpent."

"The liquor interests would nullify any law that would hamper their selfish interests. They belong to a type or species of human parasite that have been attacking our bulwarks of freedom since the foundation of our Government. Their following is composed of people who have their thinking and reasoning done for them and belittle the real facts of life."

J. L. Campbell, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, writing from San Francisco in regard to this pamphlet, sent \$20 with a request that all except two copies, which he desired for his own use, be sent to a list of 98 leaders in industry, education and politics. He added:

"I wish to thank you for the great service you are rendering for the maintenance of national Prohibition against legalized traffic in intoxicating beverages—a service which all newspapers should also render. I believe they have no greater opportunity to serve the individual and national welfare."

G. W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, writes in regard to this pamphlet:

"I know that it is being copied all over the country and mentioned in hundreds and hundreds of pulpits and public meetings of various kinds; that the good you have done cannot be overestimated. I appreciate more than I can tell you personally what you have done."

S. W. Dandridge, Charlotte, N. C., in ordering "Slanders Against Prohibition Refuted," adds:

"May I congratulate you on the position which you take on all economic and moral questions? The effect of such position is having its weight throughout our country for good."

These are only illustrations of letters which are coming in great number in every mail. They indicate that this pamphlet has struck the right key and that its influence will be of tremendous value. Its publication is stirring up the hostility and the activity of all the people in the country who are opposed to Prohibition, but it is strengthening the forces of the nation that are determined that Prohibition shall be enforced. The more widely it is distributed, the greater will be its influence in counteracting the liquor propaganda. The price is 25 cents per copy; 100 to 1000, 20 cents a copy, and for bulk orders of over 1000, 15 cents a copy.

A PAPER WORTH STUDYING.

A DEBATE was recently held in Orlando, Fla., on the question of cancelling the debts of the Allies to the United States, indicating the growing interest in this subject. Louis Bandell of Orlando took the affirmative. A copy of the paper he presented in favor of cancelling the debts is published in this issue. It is an unusually interesting and strong presentation of the whole matter. Whether our readers be for or against the cancelling of these debts, everyone, we think, who studies Mr. Bandell's paper will be greatly interested in his presentation.

Handbook of Florida.

The Practical Handbook of Florida, published by the Publicity Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, Pensacola, has, it is stated, been edited by 22 chambers of commerce and other business organizations before printing. It is a book of comparative facts and figures, maps, routes, statistics and other information for tourists, visitors, developers, home seekers, agriculturists, horticulturists and investors. It was compiled by J. B. Morrow, publicity director, and it is of such a handy size that it can be put into the side pocket of one's coat without discomfort. There are 64 pages of facts

Elbert H. Gary

AS SEEN BY IDA M. TARBELL.*

By RICHARD WOODS EDMONDS.

Miss Tarbell has written a life of Elbert H. Gary that is an extremely interesting history of industrial life and development in this country. Judge Gary is the hero of the book, and his great contributions to industry—the substitution of co-operation for competition in an industry where competition was ruthless, the establishment of a reasonable profit as a basis for price, rather than whatever price could be exacted, and an ideal of fair play in the place of anything that could be gotten away with—these things Miss Tarbell has handled effectively and well.

These things, also, have long been known, at least to some degree. Another ideal Miss Tarbell shows the Judge has long fought for, which the public has not known so well, is the eight-hour day, high wages, and other benefits for labor.

Yet through all the interesting pages of the book—and they are interesting from start to finish—Elbert H. Gary, the central figure, idealized and eulogized, walks a quiet unassuming figure. He is the stainless knight of industry—always fighting on the side of justice, honor and lofty idealism; always the immaculate gentleman; always ahead of his fellows in his far-seeing wisdom, and always handling immense masses of facts, intricate problems and situations with giant ease. Yet somehow the Judge does not seem a real person. He does not live and breathe in the way we have come to think of big and aggressive leaders as doing. J. P. Morgan, mentioned once in the book, possibly, for every hundred times the Judge is mentioned, is more vivid. He "came in excitedly, throwing up his arms in exultation and shouting to Judge Gary, 'I have done it!'" He "came in—big and fierce his eyes like coals of fire. 'Gentlemen,' he said, pounding the desk, * * *'" When he speaks, he "booms." Gary is never excited, never throws up his arms, never shouts. He is not "big and fierce," his eyes are not like coals of fire. His voice never booms. He is simply a cool, clear brain, of enormous capacity, and actuated with an unwavering love of righteousness. In his board meetings he delivers lectures on ethics, and his directors follow his advice, which really amounts to commands. As one irreverent reader commented, "Apparently the Judge never cussed, drank, smoked, chewed or even spit through his teeth. The further I go into the book, the more strongly I become possessed of a desire to overpower the impeccable Judge, hoist his shirt tail, and see if he has a pair of wings neatly folded beneath it."

How has such a man as Miss Tarbell describes been able

to dominate an industry in which such figures as Carnegie, Frick, Schwab, Gates and dozens more fought tooth and nail, robbed each other and the public whenever they thought they could get away with it, and called it all "business"? How has he been able to convert those of his associates who have lived to the present time, and won from them unstinted praise and loyalty?

He has done it by being everlastingly right. He has done it by virtue of a powerful mind that saw truths his associates and predecessors could not perceive. He proved that he was right and they wrong, and they have acknowledged his wisdom. In October, 1909, a large number of his competitors gave him a dinner. Charles M. Schwab, who had been made

president of the Steel Corporation when Gary was made chairman of the Board in 1901, and who had had many conflicts of opinion with Gary, stood up like a man and said, "We have had many differences, and I am glad of this opportunity to say publicly that with my bounding enthusiasm and optimism I was wrong in most instances—indeed in all instances—and you were right."

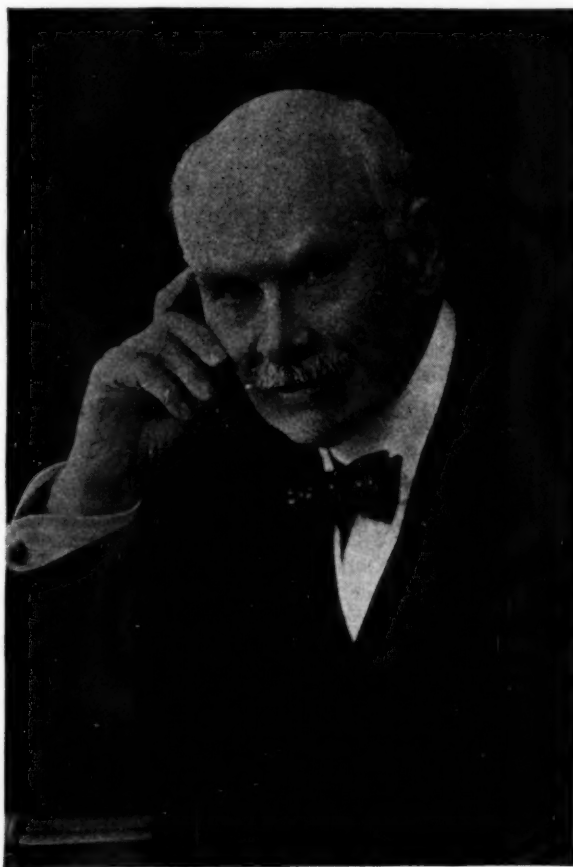
As Miss Tarbell has it, there lies the secret of Gary's success—he was everlastingly right. Some men lead by force of personality and magnetism, some inspire admiration and loyalty by their reckless daring. Gary has been able to lead because he has proved that his methods are most successful.

Arthur Gary to Judge Gary.

A never-failing source of interest in the study of eminent men is the origin of their great talents. Are they the result of chance, unaided by heredity? Are they the creation of environment, as one large and vociferous school asserts? Or are they the result of the combination of strong strains in their ancestry,

their talents developed by training—or environment—but superior from the start to those of other people growing up in the same environment and receiving the same training?

From Miss Tarbell's thorough analysis of Judge Gary's ancestry it appears that his physical vitality, his industry, integrity and ability are all things he has "come by naturally." The first Gary to reach this country was Arthur, "a man then 39, married and the father of two boys." He settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1638. His three sons—the third born in Roxbury—became successful, highly respected citizens. Through several generations of Garys, all industrious, honorable and successful, Miss Tarbell traces the line to Erastus Gary, father of Elbert Henry Gary. Erastus migrated at an early age to Illinois, settled about 27 miles west of the infant city of Chicago, where he bought 640 acres of land, carefully and shrewdly selected, and went to farm-



JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY.

*Life of Elbert H. Gary—The Story of Steel. By Ida M. Tarbell. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$3.50.

ing. He prospered. Also, he won the confidence of his fellows to such a degree that they brought their quarrels to him for settlement, until finally he was appointed a justice of the peace and held regular court in a room in his "big white house on the hill," many of the ablest of the lawyers of the surrounding country as far east as Chicago appearing before him. His strong sense of justice and the soundness of his judgments seem to have made him locally famous in his time.

He had married a wife who, Miss Tarbell tells us, was fitted, by heritage, training and spirit, to be his mate.

The boy Elbert early showed a lively interest in his father's court, and was encouraged to attend. There he formed a strong taste for the law. His mother's brother was one of the best lawyers in the county, and when Elbert was 17 he invited the lad to read law in his office. Elbert, who was then teaching school, jumped at the chance.

In his uncle's office he gave such bright promise that he attracted the attention of the head of the Union College of Law of Chicago, and on his suggestion entered the college in 1866, the youngest student there. In 1868 he graduated at the head of his class, and began what proved to be a brilliant career at the bar.

All through his career at the bar Miss Tarbell finds evidence of the same high integrity and sense of justice that had distinguished him as a boy, as it had his father before him. While still a young man he, his brother Noah, also a lawyer, and Judge Cody, after his retirement from the bench, formed a partnership.

"At times the firm really was crowded with business, for they made it a practice to accept all kinds of cases that they considered 'legitimate.' They had clear ideas, however, of what was and was not legitimate, and were not afraid to express them. Judge Gary tells a story of his brother Noah which illustrates very well one phase of their professional ethics. A man had called to engage the firm in a suit that he proposed bringing. When he had told his story, Noah said, 'If that is the case, that beats you.'

"Well," the man replied, 'I will change my testimony.'

"I was watching my brother," said the Judge, "and I saw him spring up excitedly and heard him cry angrily, 'Get out of this office. A man who would perjure himself cannot find a lawyer here.' Like most lawyers, we were offered more than one retainer that we could not touch; there are things that a lawyer cannot do."

Other qualities for which young Gary was conspicuous were unfailing courtesy in cross-examination as elsewhere, exceptional ability to tell when a witness was lying and make the witness reveal the fact inadvertently, and an extraordinary capacity for hard work. Besides these, he had a sort of instinct for anticipating developments to come in the rapidly changing corporation law of the day.

"Judge Charles D. Clark of Chicago, who entered the Gary firm in 1886 as a law clerk, says of his attitude towards the undeveloped law:

"There are two kinds of lawyers: First, fellows who must find precedents to indicate to them the decision they should make or the action to be taken; and second, lawyers from principle. E. H. Gary was of the latter kind. Any new legal proposition would be thought out minutely and logically. He would then say to his juniors, 'I think the law in this matter ought to be so-and-so; see what you can find to back me up.' He would often anticipate, in the entire absence of precedent, what the decision in the courts would have to be, and would direct his course accordingly. Inasmuch as corporation law in those days was very scarce, he had to adopt this attitude. He could see in advance the handwriting on the wall farther than anyone else."

Lawyers in Illinois almost inevitably went into politics, but Gary stuck to his practice, the only exception being when

in 1882, the lawyers of Du Page county persuaded him to run as county judge. He was elected by a large majority and served two four-year terms. The job required only about four weeks of his time each year, so that he was able to keep up his law practice. However, he refused to run a third time.

Gary Enters Steel.

Gary's entrance into steel was early and natural. As a boy he had helped his father and brother make wire farm fences. Later, when a process for barbing the wires was patented, fierce legal and trade wars sprang up over the infringements of patents, and Gary, then a lawyer, came at barbed wire from a different angle. In 1892 the ablest and most daring of the barbed-wire pirates, John W. Gates, having talked his partners in five scattered factories into combining, engaged Gary to carry through the amalgamation.

"It was a simple matter to put together the five concerns as an Illinois corporation. It was done in exactly the same way, Judge Gary tells me, in which six years later he was to frame the Federal Steel Corporation. That is, the owners of the plants, having agreed on the amount of stock to be issued—\$4,000,000—settled by negotiation what each should have, and exchanged their old shares for the new. The complete block of stock in the concern, which they called the Consolidated Steel & Wire Co., was held by the owners of the old concerns."

Following this amalgamation came the panic of 1893 and serious labor troubles. At a time when the utmost harmony was demanded to steer the new combination through these difficult waters, the board of directors was discordant, and Judge Gary, as its counsel, soon developed rare ability as a peacemaker. Also, he showed a mastery of the business situation that impressed the directors, and before long he was invited to become a director. He accepted, and began buying stock, as he had confidence in the soundness of the amalgamation.

Gary's next consolidation was the American Steel & Wire Co. of Illinois—a \$24,000,000 concern—large for its day.

But that was only a step toward the greatest of them all—a good bit of practice in consolidation. The Illinois Steel Company had suffered from Andrew Carnegie's merciless competition. Judge Gary, as counsel, believed it was essential that the company own adequate supplies of accessible ores and other essentials of a complete and balanced business, and on his suggestion it was concluded to adopt a policy toward this end. This involved the purchase of the Minnesota Iron Company, a coke supply and various plants to round out and balance their enterprise. Large properties had to be appraised, large interests harmonized. The task fell to Gary. The result was the Federal Steel Company, capitalized at \$200,000,000—an advance from the \$24,000,000 of the American Steel & Wire Co.

Then, " * * * the last thing was done and Judge Gary was preparing to go back to Chicago when he was asked to come to Mr. Morgan's office. Several men interested in the new organization were present. J. Pierpont Morgan was not a man to beat about the bush, and without preliminaries he said:

"Judge Gary, you have put this thing together in very good shape. We are all very well pleased. Now, you must be president."

"It was the first intimation that the Judge had had that such a thing was in the minds of his clients. He told Mr. Morgan he could not think of it.

"Why not?" the great banker boomed.

"Why, Mr. Morgan," Gary replied, 'I have a law practice worth \$75,000 a year and I cannot leave it.'

"We'll take care of that," insisted Mr. Morgan. 'We must make it worth your while.'

"But I must think it over."

"No," insisted the great banker, 'we want to know right now.'

"But who are the directors to be?"

"You can select the directors, name the executive committee, choose your officers and fix your salary," Morgan replied.

"Quite characteristic of him," Judge Gary will tell you * * *

"And so, in September, 1898, Judge Gary went back to Chicago to close up his business as a lawyer."

In October he returned to New York president of the Federal Steel Company, the most highly capitalized corporation the country had then seen. A lawyer become head of a steel company faced two hostile elements: The first, the practical steel men within his own company, who wanted to know what a lawyer knew about making steel, and some of whom, doubtless, believed they should have had his place and intended yet to get it; and the second, his chief competitor, Andrew Carnegie. The latter made the first effort to estimate the new figure in steel by inviting him to lunch, along with Henry Frick and H. H. Porter.

"However, it was not to discuss canvasback duck that Andrew Carnegie had invited the gentlemen to lunch. He began his probing of Judge Gary's business ability and attitude by suggesting a pooling arrangement in rails with the Federal; the two concerns should not be cutting each other's throats, he said.

"I am willing, Mr. Carnegie," said Judge Gary, 'if we can do it on an equal basis.'

Out of the discussion that followed came an agreement on Gary's terms. Today such an arrangement would be illegal; at that time it was not.

Formation of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Carnegie was anxious to sell his interests and get out of business. He kept after the Federal Steel Company to buy him out. To condense many interesting pages of negotiations into a few words, by March, 1901, the United States Steel Corporation had been organized with a capitalization of \$1,100,000,000. Gary, the lawyer, as chairman of the board of directors, was on top of the world of steel.

But getting on top was not staying on top. Gary found himself riding a whirlwind. Miss Tarbell, in describing the cut-throat attitude of steel men of the time, quotes the testimony given by one of them, John Stevenson: "Every man's hand was against his neighbor; we were all Ishmaelites, every one of us."

Judge Gary was not the president of the corporation. He was chairman of the executive board, which formulated all policies and gave the president his orders. This board was made up of men trained in the Ishmaelitic school of which Andrew Carnegie was the leading exponent. They were no less ruthless than Carnegie. They were only a little less able as organizers. Into this group of Ishmaelites came Gary, with little sermons on the ethics of business.

Members of the board wanted advance information on the inside affairs of the corporation, for their guidance in speculation in its stock. Gary gave it to them at 3 in the afternoon, and released it simultaneously to the morning papers, so that by the time the Stock Exchange had opened for business the world had the information.

Resentment over being cheated, as they regarded it, out of their proper privilege was intense, and was not cooled by such a lecture on ethics as a Sunday-school superintendent might give his class of sweet-faced boys and girls.

Another point on which he had a long and hard fight was the "Public-be-damned" attitude then common in big business. Gary believed the only basis for success was public confidence, and he proceeded to take the public into his confidence, through frequent press interviews and the publication of reports of a nature formerly not published.

Again, Gary antagonized all of his associates on the matter of price. The steel men held that demand should determine price, and that in times of prosperity the ability of the market should be the only limit. Gary held that to charge more than a reasonable profit, however great the demand might be, was unfair. Also, he held it upset business, whereas a steady price level tended to stabilize it. When he refused to raise his prices, his associates felt as a hungry man would feel when an earned meal was snatched from his grasp.

Still another source of trouble was friction between the president of the Corporation, Charles M. Schwab, and the executive committee, of which Gary was chairman and executive officer. The organization of the corporation had been worked out by J. P. Morgan when he financed the consolidation, and he had put a committee in supreme authority. Schwab held that to be an unsound arrangement, and he proceeded to defy the orders of the committee and issue his own orders instead.

Things finally got so hot for Gary that he went to Morgan.

"Mr. Morgan," he said, 'I think that my day of usefulness in the Steel Corporation is over.'

"Why? Why?" snapped Mr. Morgan. 'What do you mean? You promised to stand by me, be my friend as well as my lawyer.'

"Yes, I did, Mr. Morgan, but that implied that you would stand by me.'

"And have I not done it?" Mr. Morgan asked. 'I could not do a thing without you.'

Gary explained his difficulties.

"I didn't know that you felt this way, Judge Gary," he said. 'Now, you remain where you are and, from this time on, when you want me to do anything or say anything, all you have to do is to tell me. You needn't explain. Just say, "Do so and so," and I will do it.' And I have heard Judge Gary in telling this story comment, 'And he never broke his promise.'

Morgan's backing enabled Gary to overrule opposition on the above policies. But these were not the only sources of trouble, and the settlement of these still left one great difficulty, the labor question. Among the many corporations that had gone into the formation of the Corporation were to be found every variation of labor policy between the two extremes of good and bad. In 1901, when the labor situation was canvassed, it had been decided to let that question rock along for a while until other, more urgent policies had been settled and some degree of harmony brought into the stormy meetings. For this question seemed one on which the whole Corporation might be split asunder. Most of the committee and the presidents of subsidiary companies—men of strong personalities and convictions, many of whom had built up their plants—felt this to be a question that could only be handled locally, whereas Judge Gary felt that a distinct labor policy must be adopted and carried out throughout the Corporation. But labor itself forced a consideration of the question. What sort of policy was the Corporation to adopt? "Judge Gary asked a member of the committee, of large experience in handling men, for his opinion.

"I have always had one rule," said this gentleman. 'If a workman sticks up his head, hit it.' 'So long as I am here,' said Judge Gary, 'no workman's head shall be hit!'

Thus the issue was defined. Before the year was out labor made demands the Corporation refused to grant, and a strike was on, labor announcing its intention of ignoring subsidiary companies and dealing only with the Corporation. Thus the issue was forced.

The strike fell through. On December 31, 1902, the Corporation issued a circular announcing the Corporation policy and plan for employees' pensions and profit sharing.

Since that time immense progress has been made in the

labor conditions within the Corporation, and to Judge Gary Miss Tarbell gives the bulk of the credit.

Apparently, also, it was solely his wise policy of fair dealing and his deference to public opinion and the wishes of the Government that saved the Corporation from dissolution by the Government in the suit brought for that purpose. When Judge Gary's associates realized, as they finally did, that their policies, if carried out, would have meant annihilation, whereas his guidance carried them successfully through all storms, they gave him ungrudging praise and loyalty.

But the establishment of the giant Steel Corporation on a secure footing is not the greatest of Gary's achievements. The policy of co-operation, so new and strange to industry in 1900, is spreading over the world. Gary did not originate it, but he was its first powerful exponent. He fought for it through years when it looked as if he had little chance for success, and the contribution he thus made to the world cannot be measured. It is no wonder that Miss Tarbell, face to face with documentary evidence of this long, hard fight, should develop a tremendous admiration for this man. It is no wonder that his more volcanic associates should bow to his wise, though pious and unthrilling, leadership. He may not satisfy their love of battle, but he satisfies their desire for business success. He gets results. Miss Tarbell's book is well worth reading.

Asks Permits for Holston River Developments to Cost \$15,000,000.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.—Application has been made by the Holston River Power Co., of which J. R. Paul of New York is president, for permits to build three dams on the south fork of Holston River, the developments to produce from 40,000 to 50,000 horsepower and to involve an estimated cost of \$15,000,000. One dam would be erected above Bluff City at Riverside Park, approximately 175 feet high; one at the junction of the Holston and Watauga rivers, about 130 feet high, and one about five miles above Kingsport, Tenn., near Pactolas, 90 feet high. A hearing will be held here on January 11 by Major Harold C. Fiske, United States Army engineer, with offices at Chattanooga, on the application for these permits. F. M. Butler is the chief engineer of the Holston River Power Co.

14-Story Bank and Office Building.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Formal announcement has been made here of the organization of the South Florida Bonding & Mortgage Co. and its intention to erect a 14-story bank and office building at Poinsettia avenue and New Fifth street. Plans for the building, which have been prepared by Harvey & Clarke of this city, call for offices on the first floor to accommodate the new company, while there will also be space for a number of small shops. The two upper floors have been designed for convention halls and the intervening floors for offices.

Officers of the company include C. E. Reese, president; J. Thomas Zeigler, vice-president; William H. Reese, secretary, and Matthew Drummond, treasurer.

\$150,000 Dining Hall for University of Maryland.

College Park, Md.—Plans have been approved by the State Board of Public Works and general contract awarded to the Consolidated Engineering Co., Baltimore, for the erection of a \$150,000 dining hall here for the University of Maryland. The building will be two stories, about 75 by 150 feet, of fireproof construction, brick, with cast stone trim and slag roof. Heating, plumbing and wiring are not included in the general contract. Smith & May of Baltimore are the architects.

Record Public Utility Power Production.

More electricity was generated by public-utility power plants in the United States in October than ever before, according to the Geological Survey. The average daily production in October was 191,300,000 kilowatt-hours, while the total for the month was 5,931,596,000 kilowatt-hours. The daily output exceeded that of September by about 5 per cent, and that of January, the next highest month to September, by 6½ per cent. The output of October exceeded that of October, 1924, by more than 14 per cent. The total output for the four-month period from July to October was 15 per cent greater than for the same period of the previous year. The Survey points out that there has been a consistent increase in the rate of production of electricity since July and that the parallel increase of total output in 1925 compared with 1924 may be considered an indication of the stability of business conditions.

The average production of electricity for each month this year by public-utility plants and the proportion produced by water-power was as follows: January, 179,700,000 kilowatt-hours—30 per cent; February, 178,600,000 kilowatt-hours—35 per cent; March, 173,900,000 kilowatt-hours—38 per cent; April, 172,700,000 kilowatt-hours—39 per cent; May, 169,000,000 kilowatt-hours—39 per cent; June, 174,800,000 kilowatt-hours—35 per cent; July, 175,500,000 kilowatt-hours—35 per cent; August, 176,200,000 kilowatt-hours—32 per cent; September, 182,800,000 kilowatt-hours—29 per cent, and October, 191,300,000 kilowatt-hours—30 per cent.

The quantities given are based on the operation of all power plants producing 10,000 kilowatt-hours or more per month engaged in generating electricity for public use, including central stations, electric railway plants and certain other plants that contribute to the public supply. Reports are received by the Geological Survey from plants representing over 95 per cent of the total capacity. The output of those plants which do not submit reports is estimated.

The total output of public-utility plants in the South in October was 1,069,044 kilowatt-hours, of which 163,675 kilowatt-hours, or 15 per cent, were produced by water-power.

\$10,000,000 Program for Coral Gables.

Miami, Fla.—A development program soon to be inaugurated by Coral Gables, Inc., of which George E. Merrick is president, is estimated to involve more than \$10,000,000, according to an announcement by Mr. Merrick. Construction contemplated includes a 1000-room hotel on Biscayne Bay, watering resort to be known as Bay Biscayne Casino and to cost from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, fishing club and resort on upper Metacumbe Key, international yachting and racing club, society theater and other facilities.

Business and Apartment Building.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fronting 200 feet on Main street at 44th street, this city, an irregular tract of land has been purchased by B. L. Hoffman, who plans to improve the property at a cost of approximately \$200,000. It is stated that a business building will be erected on the Main street frontage, with an apartment section, six or seven stories high. The building will overlook Mill Creek parkway.

Will Sell \$1,000,000 Bonds.

San Antonio, Texas.—Bids will be received on December 21 for \$1,000,000 bonds as follows: \$50,000 for sanitary and storm sewers, \$400,000 for opening and widening streets, \$250,000 for paving and grading, \$200,000 for completing and furnishing the municipal auditorium and \$100,000 for bridges. The bonds will bear 4½ per cent interest.

Resolved: That the United States Should Cancel the Allied War Debts.

By LOUIS BANDEL, Orlando, Fla.

The chief obstacle now remaining to the economic reconstruction of the world, and to the better establishment of the foundation of a durable international peace, is the unsolved problem of our foreign war debt. Until some definite understanding about the settlement of these debts is reached, peace and prosperity must continue to find the road treacherous and uncertain.

Wars are fought on the land, on the water, in the air and behind the front where the civilian forces labor.

It is not enough to mobilize a nation's military strength. There must be a mobilization of its full economic resources—industrial, agricultural and financial. The World War involved not only all the man-power, but the material resources of the participating nations. So it was soon found necessary for the stronger financial nations on each side to support the weaker nations with financial resources, goods and services, as well as man-power.

The natural theory was that each nation should finance its own necessities. But it soon became evident that requirements from outside sources could not be obtained in the usual manner because of the deranged condition of exchange, and so funds for Governments had to be obtained through loans of one Government to another. Thus arose the Allied war debts.

These debts are about 11 years old, and during that period they have shifted to every point of the compass.

First, neutrality and an almost universal belief that the war was not our affair. Next, a wild scramble to get war contracts at fabulous prices. Then a wave of indignation at the sinking of the *Lusitania*, coming on top of the outrages of the German Army in Belgium, and the first glimmer of general recognition of the German character and German intentions if successful in the war. But this was soon followed by a wave of timidity and hesitation. "Keep us out of the war," was the cry, and sufficient to win a Presidential election. The election over, we began inquiring what the war was all about, and why it was not stopped. A few months later we solemnly declared by resolution of Congress that a state of war existed between the Imperial German Government and the Government of the United States, with a mental reservation that we had no hard feelings against the German people, but only against "the Kaiser and his gang."

Once in the war, there was nothing we would not do to help the Allied Governments of whom we were the associates. Each of the Allies threw the whole of its strength into the struggle. It was a hundred per cent war. But, wisely and properly, they did not all use their strength in the same way. For example, the effort of France was mainly military. On account of the number of men she put into the field in proportion to her population, and because part of France was occupied by the enemy, France did not possess, after the first year, sufficient economic strength to equip her armies and to feed her people as well as to fight.

England's military effort, though very great, was not so great as that of France, but her naval effort was much greater than that of France, and her financial effort also was far greater, since it fell on her, until America came into the war, to use her wealth and her industrial strength to help to equip and feed other Allies.

America's effort, on the other hand, was mainly financial. Thus each Ally made essential contributions to the result. In other words, it was necessary for those who had ships

to give them; it was necessary for those who had money to give it; it was necessary for those who had sons trained for fighting to send these children to the field of battle, where their blood would run in streams.

Shall it be said, when the danger is past, "We gave you money; give it back now?" Can we give back to our Allies their killed sons and their destroyed homes? There is no rhyme or reason in this, no justice or common sense. Human life and liberty are worth more than money.

The Allied debt problem is a moral and not a juridical problem, and the solution is not to be found in the "strict interpretation of written obligations," but rather in the moral substance of the intercourse between the parties involved.

If we consider for one minute the origin of these debts, it is obvious that they are not just like other debts.

Let us face the problem in its entirety.

Has a bad use been made of the money loaned? Should we be so hard on our trench-fellow? Are lives and limbs lost on the field of battle of less value than money? Is it fair that the Allies should bear alone the crushing financial burden of those earlier years, during which time our people accumulated most of the wealth of the world? Surely, their awful losses in life before the United States lost a single man are enough of a handicap.

President Wilson declared war on Germany in April, 1917, but it was not until April, 1918, that the first American contingents actually reached the front lines. For a whole year the Allies carried on the war for the United States.

Who will dare to claim that this is not a credit? While we were preparing to enter the actual conflict, the Allies were engaging the enemy. They supplied the battlefield and they dug the first trenches.

We loaned, in round figures, \$9,500,000,000 to the Allied Governments. The evidence of indebtedness consists of demand notes or I. O. U.'s, signed by duly authorized agents of the respective Governments, and are now lodged in the vaults of the Treasury Department at Washington.

Of these loans, about four and one-quarter billion went to Great Britain, three billion to France, more than one and one-half billion to Italy and the balance to eight other countries.

Practically all of the loans made by us took the form of credits on the Treasury at Washington, which were thence checked out and were spent in this country in the purchase of arms, munitions and supplies, on which our contractors made from 200 to 300 per cent profit. They produced in the United States an era of apparent prosperity exceeding anything previously known.

After we finally realized that the World War was our war, as well as that of the Allies, and we came into it, we played an honorable and highly important part in it. But we began serious fighting in July, 1918, and the Armistice came less than four months later. The Allies had serious fighting for four months plus four years. Although the Allies were 'n almost daily combat for a period thirteen times as long as ourselves, the deaths in battle of the French were twenty-seven to our one, and for the British fifteen to our one.

Except for an unimportant submarine raid near our coast, the enemy was never within 3500 miles of our country. On the other hand, a section of France comparable to that from Boston to Philadelphia was laid waste, buildings of all kinds, factories, even fruit trees, being destroyed, not from military

necessity but in pursuance of a deliberate plan to bring about the economic ruin of France.

There surely are, in all this, some equities for us to consider.

How is this almost inconceivable sum to be repaid? Recognized authorities on economics have been repeating for the past few years the incontestable fact that it can only be repaid in goods. Some business men in this country, trained in the thought that everything in America is done differently than in Europe, shy off at "economic theories," and have a notion in the back of their heads that we will find some way to collect our debt without the importation of goods. The laws of economics, however, are as inflexible as the laws of gravitation, and the man who disregards them will meet the same fate in a business way as the man who jumps off the top of the Woolworth Building, believing that he has discovered a new American method of counteracting the effects of his fall.

Laying aside all questions of sentiment and admiration for heroic France, which has borne the brunt of the struggle for the preservation of our present civilization, and forgetting for the moment all matters of equity, is it to the interest of the business of the United States that the \$9,500,000,000 owing to us by the Allied Governments shall be paid by their sending us goods of that value, most of them at prices with which we cannot compete? What will be the effect of receiving nine or ten billion dollars' worth of imports for the purpose of getting back the money we loaned to help save civilization?

It would be a rash man who would claim that it would be beneficial to our industries or to general business. If the payment is made in gold, this afflux of gold would provoke in the United States a monetary circulation and an excessive inflation likely to cause difficulties. If the debt is paid in merchandise, it will disorganize American production and trade.

The money loan was used to purchase ammunition, clothing and food right here in this country for more than six millions of men furnished by our Allies to fight and die for us, as much as for themselves, during the darkest crisis of freedom in a hundred years. More than a million of those men were killed and more than another million of them were desperately wounded during that fateful year while we were preparing to defend ourselves.

On the basis of simple justice our former Allies are entitled to the money they borrowed from us for the lives thus lost and ruined.

Even omitting the question of military instruction, which for 12 months the Allies gave to the American contingents, and the expenses of the war for that period, account must be taken in translating them into numbers, even into gold francs, of the loss of men by France alone. France lost 350,000 soldiers from April, 1917, to April, 1918.

We Americans say that a man is worth 100,000 francs. The French more modestly calculate his value as 50,000 francs. Multiplying this number by 350,000 gives 17,500,000,000 francs. Attributing only a third of this amount to the loss of men by France for the value of Americans, France could ask for six billion credits from America.

This quotation will show you that throughout the world it is not forgotten, that it is not only an account of debtor and creditor of money, but of human lives, of sufferings and losses of all kinds, which must be considered in the fair distribution of the charges of the war.

If the war was won, if the Battle of the Marne was possible, it was because the Allies spent large sums preparing for possible conflicts before an entrance into the war.

Much money and many efforts were needed before our entrance into the World War to create a great Allied army,

capable of meeting and struggling with the Germany Army so long, so methodically and so ferociously prepared.

If the Allies had not made these gigantic efforts before our entrance into the conflict, we should have been unable to adapt ourselves constantly to all the new problems of the war, as we triumphantly did, and Germany would have become the political and military master of Europe before it became the master in the fields of commerce.

When the American contingents reached the field of battle, they profited by all the lessons the Allies so painfully learned.

For the United States to cancel the Allied war debt is not only a duty but a great privilege.

First—The United States should cancel the Allied war debt, because crushing taxation on the industrial workers, who are already being bled white would further complicate the economic distress of Europe, and might prove to be the powder fuse that would blow the present European Governments to pieces. Some of these debtor nations are making their first step in democracy, and we should give them all the encouragement and assistance possible.

Second—The United States should cancel the Allied war debt, because if the Allies had not succeeded in stemming the tide of Teutonic invasion until our entrance into the World War this nation would be paying tribute to the German Crown Prince, and that would be worse than the present European debts to us.

The defeat of Germany was as vital to us as to the Allies.

For whom did the Allies sacrifice the lives of their men before the United States entered the war, and from that date until the American troops arrived? For all who did not wish a German world; for all free peoples, including Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and the United States.

The war was fought not merely with lives, but with money. Had we not sent our money, Germany would have achieved a speedy victory and the turn of the United States would then have come.

Germany aimed at world domination, and had she won the war she would have been the colossus of the world. With the naval, military and financial resources at her back, what would she have cared for the Monroe Doctrine?

Third—The United States should cancel the Allied war debt, because our agricultural return to normalcy seems based somewhat on European ability to purchase and pay for their needs, and any action tending toward destroying this ability will have its reflex on our agricultural prices.

The debtor nations are our best customers, and can pay the loans only by crushing taxation through many years. The payments for interest and principal can be provided for only by very heavy taxation, which lowers the whole standard of living for a nation. That immediately causes a falling off of imports. And for this the American producer, whether farmer or industrialist, must suffer in the lessening or complete stagnation of his foreign trade.

Great Britain was given 62 years' time in which to pay off the loan. If 62 years was a fair allowance for Great Britain, France and Italy will require at least a century. Their trade for much less than a hundred years is worth much more to us than all that can possibly be collected from them.

Fourth—The United States should cancel the Allied war debt, because insisting on payment of these debts would enslave our Allies economically, and would take from them the possibility of the national life that they in conjunction with us fought to secure.

We must not forget that our economic position was enormously strengthened by the war, while many of the Allies were all but ruined economically.

Fifth—The United States should cancel the Allied war debt, because the money enabled them to do the fighting which otherwise the American Army would have had to do.

at much expense, not only of money but of men and lives—lives that could never be restored.

Sixth—The United States should cancel the Allied war debt, because what we did was to pay our share of a common burden, and if this was calculated on a fair basis we should not be the creditors but the debtors of the Allies.

The economic value of lives prematurely snuffed out on the field of battle or as the result of wounds, from contagion, or from massacres; the reduction of vitality due to wounds and malnutrition; the stunting of the lives of children and of children yet unborn; the destruction of priceless relics of the past, of books and of works of art; the demolition of buildings, railroads and highways; the sabotage of agricultural lands, mines and factories—all must enter into the economic cost of the war.

Seventh—The United States should cancel the Allied war debt, because England promised that if we cancel her debt to us she will, in turn, cancel the debts owing to her by the debtor nations, and this will put Belgium, Italy and France on their feet again.

England has frequently given evidence of her generosity. In 1823, after fighting against France, she cancelled the debts owed to her by Prussia, Austria and others.

Can the United States afford to be less generous?

Eighth—The United States should cancel the Allied war debts, because to exact them will have no other result than to breed international ill will, hatred and dissension.

The finest thing in the life of this nation is not its splendid material achievements nor its extensive acquisitions of territory, but the spirit in which in recent years it has dealt with foreign and weaker peoples, when they had some real moral claim upon our consideration.

If I were to single out the most admirable thing, perhaps, in our history, I might speak of the generous spirit that we have imported into our relations to our territorial dependencies, and the mingled sagacity that inspired us to go down to Cuba and to confer upon her people the priceless boon of freedom, and yet afterwards to retire, as we did, in honor from her shores.

And here is still another opportunity, within sensible, practical limits, to exhibit again a certain amount of nobility of feeling and purpose.

Of course, the Allies promised to pay, and expected to pay, and England has made arrangements for payment. Perhaps we shall collect some of the debt in time. But should we do it? Not what we can do, but what we should do—that should govern our actions.

As Edmund Burke said in 1775 in reference to the American colonies, "The question with me is not whether you have a right to render your people miserable, but whether it is not to your interest to make them happy. It is not what a lawyer tells me I may do, but what humanity, reason and Justice tell me I ought to do."

The Debts of Our Allies.

[From the Progress-Index, Petersburg, Va.]

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which stoutly and steadily advocates cancellation of the indebtedness represented by money which we advanced to our associates in the war after we entered the struggle, thus sums up the arguments in support of this position:

"The relation of the money we advanced to the Allies to enable them to keep up the struggle until we were prepared to meet Germany's war upon us must be considered from the standpoint that because we could not send men in an endless stream for 14 or 15 months after we entered the war we sent the only thing that we had available, and that was credit. We did not send this money over to Europe. We loaned it to the Allies for the purpose of buying foodstuffs and munitions of war in this country, and our people charged them exorbitant prices. Our laboring men got the highest

wages they had ever received; our farmers, the highest prices they had ever known for their products; our manufacturers of iron and steel and munitions, prices which enormously enriched them, and the Government reaped its harvest by a rate of income taxation on the profits which gave us in four years over \$12,000,000,000 of income taxes."

If the United States Government, even though refusing to cancel the debts of our associates in the war, had cut these more appreciably, our position would be more dignified than that of the creditor demanding every penny the debtor is able to pay. Especially is it true that in compelling Great Britain to pay us the whole amount without scaling, while making considerably more liberal terms to other countries indebted to us, we displayed a favoritism which will not rebound to our credit and which quite easily may prove embarrassing in a world situation in which the United States will need the closest co-operation of the mother country.

Allies' Debts as Viewed by an American in Paris.

Henry Selden Bacon,
Counsellor-at-Law.

127 Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, November 13.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

I acknowledge with thanks the editorials from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of September 24 and October 1.

I wish to express my warm approval of both editorials, to which it would be difficult to add. Americans both at home and abroad should be grateful to you for your vigorous expression of the essential facts and your just comment on the intolerable intervention by the President in his attempt to discourage the expression of any opinion differing from that which has apparently been forced upon him by Borah and Smoot. I hope that the time has not yet come when this particular sample of Mormon activity can be forced upon the American people without protest from the newspapers.

From day to day the need of such expressions of opinion as yours is becoming more obvious in Europe. Hostility toward the attitude of the United States is finding stronger and more frequent expression as time goes on, and the danger to American commercial and even political relations with our civilized European neighbors is steadily increasing.

It is a shocking thing that the people, whose lavish generosity to every noble cause has not been approached elsewhere, should be held up to the eyes of the world as a nation of Shylocks, and all because there is no man in an important public office with the courage to say in so many words, "These are not commercial debts, but contributions to our own security and defense."

HENRY SELDEN BACON.

New Power Map of Virginia.

The Geological Survey, co-operating with the Virginia Geological Survey, has published a new edition of the map showing electric power stations and transmission lines used in public service in Virginia and the river gaging stations maintained or proposed. The map has been prepared in connection with the work of collecting up-to-date statistics relating to the production of power at central stations.

Virginia, with its large potential water-power, of which only 11.2 per cent has been developed, lies between the interconnected transmission systems of the South and the Northeast. These two systems will eventually be connected, and in bringing about this result the water-powers of Virginia will be an important factor. Furthermore, the connecting lines between the two systems will undoubtedly pass through Virginia.

The map may be obtained from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, at 50 cents a copy.

The Floridian Development Corporation, Miami, Fla., developers of Floridian Villas, an 80-acre tract of land near Miami, is building from 400 to 500 four-room dwellings.

Henry B. Joy of Detroit and the Editor Take a Crack at Each Other.

[Mr. Henry B. Joy was formerly president of the Packard Motor Car Company. He has written with the utmost frankness in the following letter, voicing his bitter opposition in the strongest language which he could in politeness use, against the position of the Manufacturers Record on the question of Prohibition. The writer therefore felt justified in replying in the same vigorous manner. The two letters are published as of possible value to those who are interested in this question.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., November 13, 1925.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Dear Edmonds:

You and I, apparently, get along very well together on all subjects, so far as we have contacted, except on the matter of the existing Prohibition situation. I know the local fanatical prohibitionists here whom you quote so strongly—Henry M. Leland and S. S. Kresge. Do you know Wallace W. Atterbury, President Hadley of Yale, Nicholas Murray Butler and a veritable host of that type?

The facile way in which you consign to the pit all who do not agree with you as to Prohibition is amusing to me.

You boldly stand for the Constitution, and state that all who are not sympathizers of the Volstead Act are tearing at the structure of that Constitution. I do not see anything in your columns consigning to the lower regions those who do not boldly stand for that Amendment to the Constitution which provides that all should have the right to vote—the negro as well as the white man. If I lived in the South I would act as do the Southerners on that question; I would stand as you do on that question.

I have read Horace Taft's statement on the Prohibition matter. He is a brother of William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. We will assume, therefore, that they have conferred on the subject, which would be but natural. Horace Taft frankly admits that the present Prohibition situation is an invasion of the personal liberty of Americans.

Horace Taft also states, in his booklet published by a church in New England, that a couple of years ago Massachusetts voted for the enforcement of the Prohibition laws. He did not say, however, that that vote in favor of the Prohibition laws was, as I am reliably informed, something like 444,000 against and 448,000 for the enforcement. You, yourself, do not point out the narrow margin. Mr. Taft states that the Prohibition laws cannot be enforced without popular sentiment behind them. He states that they cannot be enforced with any success where the bare majority of the voters are seeking to invade the personal liberty of the minority of the people!

I cannot find in your recent symposium, wherein you quote all the "fanatical" Prohibitionists in support of Prohibition, that you analyze the facts and give the narrow margin in the last referendum in Massachusetts. This question will not lie still when treated in the manner in which you have handled it, which I think (if you will go into "your little dark closet" and sit down and confer with your conscience) you will agree has not been quite entirely frank.

Your symposium on the Prohibition side in your MANUFACTURERS RECORD and your other special publications indicates to me that you can hardly be classed as unbiased in viewing what is called the "Prohibition question." This is not a question of "Prohibition"; it is a question of Government. The question is, Will approximately half of the people lie down quietly and be still while the other half chooses to trample on their rights granted by the Constitution under which we live and prosper?

Now, my dear Mr. Edmonds, I am going to tell you straight and frankly, because that is the way I have always dealt,

that if there are any people in America seeking to undermine and tear down our Constitution it is that group of people known as "prohibitionists." That group of "fanatics" are the ones who are seeking to invade the rights of others.

I class them as "fanatics." They have an obsession. Gifford Pinchot has an obsession as to the Prohibition question, and Mr. Kresge, Mr. Leland and many others are in the same class.

Are you a "fanatic?" Have you an "obsession" on the question, Are you a tolerant, reasonable American citizen upon that subject? I leave those questions for you to answer to your own conscience.

It is too much trouble to answer your position at greater length, as I promised to do in a letter I wrote you last spring. Besides, I am fearful, Mr. Edmonds, that it would not do any good. The persecutors of witches were, as I view them, not very greatly different in their mental processes from the fanatical prohibitionists of today.

I take the liberty of enclosing to you a letter addressed to F. M. Jackson, president of the Jefferson County Building and Loan Association of Birmingham, Ala., dated June 22, 1925. This letter will add some sidelights as to my point of view.

Relative to the matter of alcoholic beverages, it may as well be taken for granted that approximately half of the people in the United States, and more, in my judgment, are going to use these beverages. This beloved country of ours has, however, always put the wrong foot forward, so far as my recollection goes, on the matter of alcoholic beverages. We taxed heavily the harmless wines and beers, so that the wines became regarded as luxuries and the people were deprived of their use because of the cost, and the tax schedule was so framed that whisky and hard liquor became the great American drink. That was poor business; that was not common sense.

It is my judgment, after very many months of carefully considering all phases of the Prohibition question, the high tide of crime records and the fact that the country is saturated from end to end with home brew, or home-made distilled spirits of vile and wicked nature, that all people who love America should forthwith co-operate to place within the reach of the people of this country wines and beers of quality manufacture, at the lowest reasonable cost, in order to do away with the traffic in strong drink.

I am exceedingly sorry, my dear Mr. Edmonds, to differ with you on this subject. However, the difference is there, but that difference is no reason why we should not continue to co-operate as to the things we do agree upon, even though we have to fight it out on the Prohibition line to a finish.

It is perfectly incomprehensible for me to understand your point of view, and I am perfectly satisfied from the tenor of your letter and your publicity that you cannot understand the point of view of those who are willing that you should drink water if you wish.

Do not, I beg of you, because of lack of opportunity to mix with the great American public, listen only to the Kresges and the Lelands.

This fight for individual rights and individual liberty is on, and will stay on, until tolerance comes to prevail.

HENRY B. JOY.

The Editor's Reply.

November 20, 1925.

Mr. Henry B. Joy,
301 Lake Shore Road,
Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Joy:

I am in receipt of yours of November 13. You may class Mr. Leland and some others as fanatical prohibitionists, but on the same basis I would class you as a fanatical advocate of the liquor interests of the country. I think I have as much right to put you in that class as you have to put the prohibitionists in the class you have designated.

W. W. Atterbury, as vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, requires that his employes shall absolutely abstain from alcoholic drinks, and yet he is opposed to Prohibition for himself.

Please turn to the statement in the pamphlet, "Slanders Against Prohibitionists Refuted," in which Mr. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, takes the ground that he would not require of his men obedience to a law which he himself violated.

Do you regard Mr. Gray or Mr. Atterbury as the higher exponent of honor and integrity?

Dr. Butler, to whom you refer, is, in my opinion, and has been for a good many years, a thoroughly unsafe and unreliable man in political life, as well as in many other things. I certainly never shall accept him as a good adviser for the welfare of this country or for the students under him.

Negroes do have the right to vote in the South, and they do vote, and no one is denying them that privilege, however small may be the number of votes which they cast. In Baltimore, which is in a Southern state, the negroes vote very freely, and, so far as I am able to learn, whenever the question of Prohibition comes up they vote in favor of Prohibition.

A negro Baptist convention was held in Baltimore a few months ago, attended by some 12,000 or 15,000 delegates, representing 3,500,000 negro Baptists in the United States. Enthusiastically they adopted resolutions in favor of Prohibition, and they made no complaint whatever in regard to any rights or privileges being denied to the negroes of the country. The convention, or congress, was in session about a week. The delegates discussed many subjects and showed a very great degree of intelligence and of patriotism, and their patriotism, in one way at least, was voiced in their enthusiastic approval of Prohibition for the good of their own race and of the country at large.

As 66 per cent of the population of Massachusetts is of foreign stock, I am not at all surprised that there is a very large element in that state in favor of the liquor interests and opposed to Prohibition; but I do not care to permit, as far as I have the power, the foreign stock in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey to dominate the interests of this country. If you want to ally yourself with them, well and good. I prefer to be on the other side of the fence.

You are probably aware of the fact that 69 per cent of the population of Rhode Island is of foreign stock, and that at the last census 75 per cent of the total population of the city of New York was foreign stock. Are you, as an American citizen, going to stand by the side of this alien element, which in many ways is seeking to break down the American Government and which would gladly overturn this country if they could do so?

I do not deny that there are some of this foreign stock who are good, honest, faithful, patriotic men and women; but I do claim that when the people of America—who have most at stake, who are descendants of those who have made this country—are willing to stand on the side taken by the

mass of the alien element in this country we are reaching a dangerous point.

As you know, the last census report showed that 1,900,000 of New York's population was foreign born and 4,200,000 was of foreign stock, and a very large proportion of this foreign stock is composed of people of southeastern Europe, aliens in thought, in word and in act to anything and everything for which America is supposed to stand. It was from this East Side of New York that Trotzky and his associates went to Russia and succeeded in overturning that Government through the co-operation of Germany. It is that element which is largely influencing the politics of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and some of the New England states.

For a man who has stood out in this country for so many things that are good, I cannot but express my very great surprise that you stand by the side of that element in preference to the moral forces of this country which are trying to save America from going on the downward road to ruin.

I do not at all accept your suggestion that the way in which I have handled the Prohibition matter is not entirely frank. On the contrary, my position has been absolutely openly frank. I am not unbiased, but I am biased in favor of that moral advance step which is saving millions of American women and children from the suffering which they endured under the curse of the liquor interests of the country. You cannot, I am sure, deny the fact that the women and children of the laboring classes of the country are better clothed, better fed, better housed than ever before.

You seem entirely to overlook the fact that, prior to National Prohibition, largely more than one-half of the states in the Union had adopted state-wide Prohibition, and it was only because state laws were constantly violated that it became necessary to adopt National Prohibition.

Take Atlanta, for instance. There were a number of big whisky houses in that city which catered almost exclusively to the negro saloon trade, maintaining negroes in the vilest saloons that could be imagined. These saloons were decorated with the most obscene pictures of white women—I have been told by those who were familiar with the situation—that could possibly be presented. Finally, the situation became so desperate that a great riot was staged in Atlanta, and the street on which most of these negro saloons were located was cleaned out. Atlanta and Georgia adopted Prohibition, and the big whisky houses that had been backing these negro saloons moved to the city of Baltimore—at least some of them did—and became strong factors in the whisky trade of the city, shipping their stuff into surrounding states.

You talk about "personal liberty." There is no personal liberty. The moment a man becomes a member of society he ceases to have personal liberty. You have no personal liberty to drive your automobile at full speed through a crowded street. You have no personal liberty to injure the property of some man against whom you have a grudge. You have no personal liberty to do a thousand and one things which you might have a right to do if you lived in a desert without any other human being within a thousand miles of you. Personal liberty ceases to be a reality when a man becomes a part of organized society. You have no personal liberty to sell cocaine and other habit-forming drugs, and yet you or your friends might desire to use these drugs, and feel that your personal liberty was infringed if you were not given that privilege. Personal liberty is an arrant humbug, and I confess, Mr. Joy, that I am greatly surprised that a man of your ability should write as you have done in regard to personal liberty.

If, as you think, half of the American people are going to drink alcoholic beverages, then you believe that half of the people in this country prefer the gratification of their own appetites to the doing of things which will add to the happiness of millions, and will sacrifice their love of the Con-

stitution, their regard for the laws of the land, merely because alcoholic beverages count more to them than their honor and integrity, which stand for obedience to law. Instead of the people who love America, as you suggest, co-operating to bring wines and beers back, I suggest that the people who love America and who love humanity dedicate their lives to that cause which is lifting the burden of sorrow and dishonor and suffering from millions of women and children, and put aside the personal gratification of their own appetites for the benefit of other people.

You say it is perfectly incomprehensible to understand my point of view in favor of Prohibition. Let me enclose a clipping giving some experience in my own life as to what the liquor interests and the bootleggers mean in death and destruction wherever they may carry forward their accursed traffic. I refer to the shooting of a brother of mine in Anniston, Ala., more than 35 years ago, merely because he was demanding that the law of that city should be enforced.*

When you say it is incomprehensible to understand my

*Thirty-five years ago a brother of the writer—one of the most gentle and lovable men that ever lived, but with an unbendable moral backbone—was publishing a daily paper in the town of Anniston, Ala., which had been incorporated as a Prohibition community. The bootleggers, as vile then as they are today, had got practical control of the police force and of the politics of the town and the county.

Because of my brother's stand in his paper for the enforcement of law, he was constantly warned by the bootleggers that he and his employees would be killed. Through his paper he announced that he was wholly responsible for everything that appeared in his paper and that if anyone was to be shot he was the one. One day a drunken policeman terrorized an excursion of city people by walking up and down the car swinging his pistol and threatening to shoot anyone who interfered with him. That called forth a vigorous editorial, demanding that the police force be reorganized and that men of such character be eliminated.

A few days after that two policemen jumped upon him while he was crossing a vacant lot and beat him up rather badly before citizens could rescue him. A few days later three well-known bootleggers entered his office, claiming that they were not armed, and demanded a retraction of some of his editorial statements about the bootlegging industry. Naturally, he refused, and as he turned away from the railing which separated his private office from the hall in which these bootleggers were standing, one fired at his heart, missed it but shattered his arm, and as he wheeled around the bootlegger put his pistol within a few inches of my brother's face and pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cartridge failed to fire.

An old man, an invalid visiting the town for his health and having no connection whatever with the paper, and a young boy who had come in on some errand were in the office. The bootleggers, supposing they had killed the editor, shot the old man and the boy, breaking the jawbone of the former and grazing the spinal cord of the latter. Both lingered for a few weeks but died as a result of these murderous shots. For a few hours it was thought that my brother would die, as physicians were unable to staunch the flow of blood, but he rallied, though he probably never completely regained his strength, living for several years after this attempted murder.

These bootleggers were caught by the citizens before they could get out of the building. So intense was the spirit aroused against them, which had brought into existence a Law and Order League, that a cry immediately went up to lynch them. Word was brought to my brother and he begged his friends to prevent it and to let the law take its course. His advice saved these men from instant death. They were taken to the county prison, released on small bail by the power of political corruption, and the same political rottenness enabled them to escape trial at every term of court. So long as they lived they were never brought to trial, for rotten politics in collusion with the bootlegging industry enabled their attorneys to have their case postponed every six months when the court convened.

What rotten politics and the bootleggers did in that particular case is exactly what the bootlegging industry is trying to do today in every way possible, and every man who buys or knowingly drinks bootleg whisky is co-operating in this murder campaign and in the rotten politics brought about by the bootleg industry. Where will honest men stand in such a contest?—R. H. E.

point of view, I confess that I am hopelessly incompetent to understand the viewpoint of an American citizen who takes the position expressed in your letter. I know of no language in which to express my utter amazement that Mr. Joy stands on the side of that which is evil, entirely evil, to the individual, to the country and to the world. Just what satisfaction you can have in that respect is wholly beyond my comprehension to understand. I beg of you in the name of God and humanity, of your life here and life in the world beyond, to recognize that you are on the wrong track; that you are giving your utmost influence to the breaking down of the moral forces of this country, and doing the utmost in your power to ally yourself with the murderous bootleggers, with the violators of law, with those who gladly engage in this bootlegging campaign merely for the money that they can make out of it, caring not for the lives they have sacrificed, caring not for all the evil they have wrought by the power of alcoholic drinks.

I beg of you as a man who will some day stand before the Judgment Seat of the Almighty to consider whether you are willing to say to the Great Judge that you did all in your power to wreck human lives, to increase the accursed liquor traffic, to stand with the alien forces which have come from foreign lands and which would gladly destroy the American Government. Or whether, on the other hand, you would prefer to have a clean slate when at that momentous day you meet the Judge of all the earth and receive the verdict for good or for evil which you will have to endure through all eternity.

You will see that I have written with the utmost frankness, exactly in the same way in which you have written. I could not have replied to your letter without being equally frank, equally strong, and I do so with the utmost desire that there may come into your life the light of the everlasting truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which does not now exist there, I am afraid.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

New Plant for Asheville Company.

Asheville, N. C.—Work is expected to begin next spring on the first unit of a new plant to be erected here by the Asheville Supply & Foundry Co., according to an announcement by R. D. Hildebrand, vice-president. Construction will embrace a seven-story structure, of English architecture, brick and steel, to cost \$125,000. This will be the final unit and is intended to house the mill, supply store and offices. Various units will include a steel fabricating shop, 75 by 190 feet, with corrugated roofing; steel storage building, 24 by 80 feet; brass foundry, 30 by 35 feet; gray-iron foundry, 60 by 80 feet; pattern storage, 50 by 50 feet; pattern shop, 30 by 35 feet; combination welding shop and acetylene generator, 20 by 25 feet; forge shop, 40 by 50 feet; car repair shop, 30 by 50 feet; machine shop, 50 by 110 feet; pipe and fitting storage, 50 by 80 feet; heavy machinery storage, 50 by 100 feet, and a two-story structure, the first floor to be used for shop offices and the second for engineers' offices. Cost of the structures is estimated at more than \$200,000.

Steel Shipping Terminals on Mississippi River.

Press reports from New York announce that the Carnegie Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has purchased about 85 acres of land in the vicinity of Fort Allen, La., with a frontage of three-quarters of a mile on the Mississippi River, upon which it intends to build a system of warehouses and water terminals for the shipment of steel to foreign and seaboard ports. Plans for the improvements, it is said, have not been definitely determined.

Kingsport, Tennessee.

WHERE THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF THE CUMBERLANDS ARE BEING TAUGHT THE ADVANCEMENT OF INDUSTRY.

By FRANK GOULD.

And they make exceedingly apt pupils. Reference was made to this in a previous article covering a motor trip through the central South to Kingsport, Tenn., and it was stated that if there was no other reason for the trip, Kingsport would justify the journey.

There is an air of happiness and contentment about Kingsport which is very contagious. Its population is largely made up of mountain people who are operatives in Kingsport's huge factories, and these people a short time ago had no outlook—no apparent future. Money has done its part, and a very noble part, in the establishment of Kingsport's industries, but these mountain people—Americans every one and of the purest stock—are fully worthy of the confidence shown in them, and are proving to be industrial workers of the highest type. Their excellence and superiority are shown by the quickness and thoroughness with which they have learned the most difficult mechanical operations. For example, in the Kingsport Press mountain girls are operating linotype machines with an exactness and a rate of speed that compares very favorably with the output of skilled men linotype operators.

Ten years ago the first brick was laid in Kingsport. Today there is a population of 12,000 and the following industries:

Kingsport Brick Corporation—250 employees; 40,000,000 brick annually.

Corning Glass Works—4,000,000 pieces of Pyrex glassware annually.

Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation—275 employees; 1,400,000 barrels cement annually.

The Ladew-Jones Co.—250 employees; operating tannery, tannic extract plant, belting factory and currying shop.

Tennessee Eastman Corporation—350 employees; consumes 100 cords of wood daily, making wood distillate products, including wood alcohol, creosote oils, wood preservatives and charcoal.

Kingsport Utilities, Inc.—Operates power plant of 16,500 horsepower for Kingsport industries.

Meade Fibre Co.—350 employees; 28,500 tons of pulp and 10,500 tons of paper annually.

Kingsport Press—Prints 100,000 books daily, to be increased to 250,000.

Kingsport Hosiery Mills, Inc.—300 employees; 600,000 dozen pairs hosiery annually.

The Borden Mills—A \$2,000,000 concern; 875 employees; 80,000 yards finished cotton cloth daily.

The man who is responsible for most of this development, whose eyes fill when he talks about "my people," is J. Fred Johnson. He is from the hills and he knows what the hills of Tennessee can produce. He has been with Kingsport since its inception. He typifies its spirit. The people love him as he loves them. He knows the workers in the factories—many of them by name—and their regard for him is clearly evident.

While I was there he received a letter from George Eastman—the philanthropist of Rochester, who has done so much for his fellow-men—saying he was coming to Kingsport soon. He had come before and established the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, which has a plant site of 375 acres.

"If you knew what it meant to me and to Kingsport," said Mr. Johnson, "to have this big-hearted man visit us, you would realize why I am so happy."

Money is not on his mind. "Profits" are not talked about. His thought and life are clearly being devoted to the better-

ment of the conditions of the hill people of the neighborhood.

Kingsport is on the Clinchfield Railroad. It was established as a model town by the interests which controlled the Clinchfield. Just as the Clinchfield was to be a model railroad in grade and equipment, and is, so Kingsport was to be a model town, and is. Its industries co-ordinate. The by-product of one is the raw material of another. And its surrounding country—the eternal hills at its doors supply the woods and the non-metallic minerals it uses. As the active agency for development there was established the Kingsport Improvement Co., and J. Fred Johnson is its head.

One interesting incident should be related. It has affected and uplifted the lives of hundreds of people who are engaged in useful, happy labor. A man of wealth was visiting Kingsport. Mr. Johnson was showing him around the territory adjacent to the town. It was noticed that this gentleman, who was from New York, politely removed his hat when passing the poor women of the mountains as they were met on the roadside or seen in the doorways of their little homes. He was asked why he showed this deference, and his reply was that it was the courtesy due their sex. Their lot in life was discussed. The bleak life of mountain people, living in ignorance and away from civilization with its churches and schools and contacts of refinement. One thought developed another, until the question was asked, "What can we do to help these people, Johnson?" "Put up a hosiery mill," was the immediate reply. "I have a man who can run it and an exceptional site. Give these people the opportunity to work, that's all they want." And so the Kingsport Hosiery Mill was born. At 8 o'clock the next morning the agreement was made, a check was drawn, and the man from New York, who doesn't like his name in print, said, "Tell your friend who is to run the mill he can have some of the stock, or I will take it all, just as he prefers." This mill furnishes employment to 300 people and makes 600,000 dozen pairs of hose yearly. Incidentally, the check that was drawn that morning, as a starter for the enterprise, was \$250,000, which is merely stated to show the appeal that this work makes.

And so the story could run on. It is a beautiful story, even if poorly told, because it is a story of human life. A transformation from gloom to sunshine and happiness. A story of an opportunity for thousands to lift themselves by their own labor.

Lynchburg to Ask Bids on \$1,180,000.

Lynchburg, Va.—City Council will ask for bids as of March 15 on the purchase of \$1,180,000 of bonds, this sum combining the total amounts needed for all phases of annexation and for the reconstruction of Beck bridge. The amounts are itemized approximately as follows: Debts to be assumed for improvements taken over from Campbell county, \$28,439; cash to be paid to Campbell county, \$220,976; fund to be set aside for expenditure in annexed area, \$466,363; court costs, \$10,000, and reconstruction of Beck bridge, \$450,000.

To Build 100 Houses at Coral Gables.

Miami, Fla.—Construction of 100 dwellings at Coral Gables within the next few months has been undertaken by Leon E. Howe, Inc., owner of 100 lots in that development. The houses will be two stories, of concrete block and stucco, with concrete foundations and oak floors, and will cost approximately \$20,000 each.

Freight Rates and Import Duty.

By M. D. WARREN, Commissioner, Ceramic Traffic Association, Trenton, N. J.

The August 20 issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD contains an article by Dr. Henry Mace Payne, consulting engineer of the American Mining Congress, together with editorial comment, on the subject of competition between imported and domestic clays used in the pottery industry. This is followed by the quotation in the September 3 issue of the same magazine of a letter from Mr. Mallory, general industrial agent of the Central of Georgia Railway, to Senator Fletcher of Florida upon the same subject. It is the view of pottery manufacturers located at points contiguous to the Atlantic seaboard, principally in New Jersey, that there is so much confusion and misunderstanding manifest in these articles that the issues should be clearly defined and the facts set forth as they are in order that, should a remedy be necessary, the proper one may be applied.

Mention is made at numerous points of the existence of special low ocean and rail rates applying on clay from England to points in the interior of the United States. This is not true, for no through ocean and rail rates have existed for the better part of 20 years; the ocean rates and the rail rates are two entirely dissimilar factors that go to make up the total transportation charges on this material.

Contrary to Dr. Payne's understanding, clay is not brought to this country as ballast or at ballast rates, the entire movement being in solid cargoes and the rates charged are those prevailing on the market for charters existing at the time the charter contract is made. The rate per ton varies from time to time in accordance with the well-known law of supply and demand," and under these conditions it is impossible to obtain any special low rate as a concession to the English clay industry. As tending further to prove this a check was made of the registry of the vessels chartered in 1924, and it was found that only a little over half were British. The balance were ships of other than British registry, and it is a foregone conclusion that such ships would hardly be found giving special consideration to British commerce with this country.

The reductions which went into effect on August 10, 1925, applied only to the rates from North Atlantic ports to Western pottery plants—that is to say, plants located on the Buffalo-Pittsburgh-Wheeling line and west—and it is this situation which has given rise to all the complaint. It might be well to go somewhat into the history of these rates and the conditions which led up to the reduction.

For a number of years prior to April 4, 1922, rates on clay from Eastern points contiguous to and taking the same rates as the ports were the same as on imported clay, but on that date the railroads were directed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision covering rates on brick and related articles, 68 I. C. C., 213, to reduce the domestic rates, the imported rates remaining at the old level. It was immediately contended by the Western interests that this was unfair, and by actual tests it was proved that it was impossible to distinguish, from a freight inspection standpoint, between domestic clay and imported clay, especially some grades. And it was further contended that the basis relationship which had formerly existed was proper and should be restored.

In justice to the carriers involved it should be stated at this point that they resisted representations of the Western pottery people for more than three years before they finally capitulated, and the charge that they reduced the rates in order to shut out the product being shipped from the South is without foundation. Had this been their objective the

reductions would have been made effective at a much earlier date. What really happened on August 10 was that a basis which had been justified through a number of years of existence was restored to imported clay, rather than, as charged, a special low rate in favor of imported clays being established.

At the time the proposal to restore the old relationship was made the Eastern pottery manufacturers realized that they would not receive the reduction made effective to their Western competitors, and that this would disrupt their relationship from a manufacturing standpoint, but they threw no obstacles in the way, holding to the principle of fair play that each issue should stand on its own merits. Now come certain Southern interests advocating an increase in the import duty on clay in order to effect a rate reduction applying to Western pottery points. If this should become effective, they, the Eastern potters, will have to stand an increase in their manufacturing costs in addition to, and because of, rate changes which worked to their detriment.

The statement is made that the Southern clay producers can no longer compete in the region east of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh "line of demarkation." To bolster up this allegation quotation is given from "a recent issue of the Chemical Age, the official organ of the English clay industry." The English opinion may be dismissed as that usually obtained by our British visitors from a week's sojourn in New York city, and the statement is directly contradicted by the facts, and if its author will take the trouble to investigate he will find that a very considerable tonnage of clay moves annually from Florida, the most southernmost producing area, into New Jersey manufacturing points.

It is interesting to note the alacrity with which the Southern carriers take up the cudgels in behalf of the Southern clay producers following Dr. Payne's article, and the question naturally arises as to the significance of this.

The third paragraph of Mr. Mallory's letter to Senator Fletcher, contained in the September 3 issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, gives some figures in connection with the rates from England to American consuming points. Dealing only with the rates to destinations contiguous to the Atlantic ports, and Mr. Mallory's statement that the English clay producers enjoy a rate of \$3.60 per ton to these points, an investigation shows this to be erroneous, and to have omitted one large factor in determining the respective relationships between the imported and the domestic article. The rail rate from the clay-producing points in England to Fowey, the loading port, is \$2 per gross ton. The ocean rate from Fowey to North Atlantic ports is \$3.50 per gross ton. The present import duty of \$2.50 per gross ton must be added to this in arriving at the total cost. The total charge, therefore, from the clay-producing points in England to North Atlantic ports is \$8 per gross ton, which is about \$7.14 per net ton. There are no clay consumers in the United States so located as to be able to take shipments directly from vessels, and the lowest rate at present prevailing from shipside to the nearest consuming points is \$1.40 per net ton, so that the total charges, transportation and import duty combined, from the clay-producing areas in England to the consuming points in the United States is not less than \$8.54 per net ton.

The inference to be drawn from what has so far been published, reading the articles, editorials and other comments as a whole, is patently that the Southern carriers seek to forestall pressure, which would inevitably be applied, for a rate reduction to restore the former relationship, and the method by which they seek to avoid such a reduction involves an entirely new application of the protective tariff principle—

that is, the imposition of an import duty to protect the revenues of these Southern lines.

It would be unfair to those who have been drawn into this discussion to say that they have willfully advanced the interests of the Southern carriers at the expense of those they purport to be talking for, but it is undoubtedly true, as years of experience on the part of the writer have shown, that these Southern lines have been extremely fortunate in the past in finding enthusiasts willing and ready to "pull their chestnuts," without looking to any great depth in the subjects with which they were dealing, and for their own benefit it is suggested that they look well before attempting to discuss a rate situation such as is involved here. An examination of the rates charged by those Southern lines, from clay-producing areas served by them, to Eastern markets shows that were the same rate per ton per mile established from Edgar, Fla., to Trenton, N. J., as is now in effect from the same shipping point to Richmond, Va., the Trenton rate would be \$7.27 per net ton, instead of \$8.61 as at present. The same basis would produce a rate of \$7.56 per net ton to Keyport, N. J., instead of \$10.33, the present rate, and the principle upon which such rates are made reflects a lower rate per ton per mile for the longer hauls.

Reference has been made at various points to the attitude

of the lines in the East in refusing to reduce their proportions of the through rates. The carriers themselves should know better than to attempt to interest shippers in this issue, for they are aware of the fact that if their earnings are not proper they may have redress before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such practice has no proper place in any sincere effort to arrive at a fair solution of a problem involving an important industry.

As heretofore stated, a considerable tonnage of clay from Southern producing areas is consumed in the pottery plants in the Eastern region, and the net result of the carriers' proposal would be an increase in the cost of manufacture, whereas the proper effort should be toward a reduction of the manufacturer's cost in order that his markets may be broadened and his volume increased, resulting in an increased consumption of the material which our Southern friends have to sell. Efforts have heretofore been made by these Eastern manufacturers to have the rates on the Southern clays reduced somewhat in line with the basis above suggested. In their efforts, however, they have been unable so far to obtain assistance from the Southern producers, but if there be any who desire to work with this object in view their co-operation will surely receive a hearty welcome.

A Reply to the Letter of Mr. Warren Which Knocks His Arguments to Pieces.

Central of Georgia Railway Company.

Savannah, Ga., November 23.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have read the article, "Freight Rates and Import Duty," by Mr. Warren, commissioner, Ceramic Traffic Association, Trenton, N. J., which he says was prepared with a great deal of care in order to clear up the confusion with respect to the competition between English and American clays.

There is one point he has made perfectly clear, and that is his whole interest lies in providing the importers in his particular strip of the country with English clay at the present prices, with little regard for consumers elsewhere, and apparently without any concern whatever for the producers of American clays who are struggling to compete with these foreign materials.

Your correspondent would divert the controversy to a more or less technical discussion of domestic freight rates, but in writing Senator Fletcher I stated my interest was not in the freight-rate controversy then pending in the East, but in the broader question of assisting our American producers in their efforts to meet the costs and combat the methods of their English competitors.

I also stated to the Senator that a reduction of rates from Southern mines to meet the reduction made on English clays from Eastern ports to the Middle states would leave the question of foreign competition where it started.

Mr. Warren charges my efforts in behalf of Southern producers is "patently to forestall pressure for a freight-rate reduction." My duties have nothing to do with freight rates. The average earnings of the Central of Georgia Railway on china clay are less than \$1 per ton. I am sure even Mr. Warren will admit this charge is reasonable, and I am perfectly willing to leave it to the clay producers and the public as to our sincerity.

American manufacturers, and in the end the American people, are paying \$3,000,000 a year for English clays. Two-thirds or three-fourths of this amount could be spent at home where it would go into American trade and build up an American industry.

This is not my opinion, but that of the ceramic experts and clay-filler experts in this country. During the early

part of the World War it became difficult to obtain English clay, and the price increased. When we entered the war there was much fear the Shipping Board would declare an embargo and there was an urgent necessity for a domestic supply.

A systematic study of the refining and utilization of Southern kaolin was made by the Bureau of Mines, and in transmitting the report the Chief of the Division of Mineral Technology stated:

"It has been shown that in vitreous chinaware this purified American kaolin can be successfully substituted for all of the ball clay heretofore used and for at least 50 per cent of the English china clay. Better still, in the tile industry whiter and stronger tile can be, and are being, made from the treated Georgia kaolin and American feldspar by substituting them entirely for the English china clay and Cornwall stone heretofore used.

"America should, accordingly, be largely independent and with future experiments probably entirely independent, of imports of foreign material for the whiteware industries."

For filler purposes the Bureau of Mines, after exhaustive tests, found "many of the Georgia white clays, when properly washed and prepared, are fully equal, and in some cases superior, to the imported clays for use in paper."

Many other similar endorsements based on research and plant tests of Southern clays can be cited.

It is true the American producers have not, until the past few years, catered to the whiteware trade, or attempted to compete with the best grades of English clay in the filler trade. They have had difficulty in keeping their mines and plants open, and have had little capital to spend for improved machinery and experimental purposes. They have had to take such business as they could get, and even then the competition of the foreign clay has been difficult to meet.

The question is, Are we going to encourage and develop a vital American industry that has been proven possible and will make this country independent of a supply of china clay from foreign countries, or shall we ignore the opportunity and permit the producers in the United States to be strangled until we are forced, as we were during the war, to turn to a home supply?

With the unemployment and the other adverse conditions

in Great Britain, England is now quite willing to supply our markets with raw clay; yet, if American potters undertook to compete with English potteries in their home markets, they would do as they have threatened to do in the case of Germany, that is, discontinue supplying American manufacturers or impose a prohibitive export tariff.

Mr. Warren says he represents the "pottery manufacturers, located at points contiguous to the Atlantic seaboard, principally in New Jersey."

A recent issue of Ceramic Industry carried an article, "Urge Dammage of Ceramic Import Flood," from which I quote:

"No abatement of the flood of foreign glass and clay products that has been pouring into the United States for many months now is revealed by the list of imports published in this issue of Ceramic Industry.

"Leading American ceramic producers are thoroughly aroused to the dire menace to their industry's welfare which unrestrained continuance of this alarming condition constitutes.

"Andrew Foltz, president of the Lambertville Pottery Co., and a former president of the New Jersey Clay Workers' Association, expressed himself to Ceramic Industry's Eastern editorial representative as heartily in favor of this or any other plan that will bring relief to American ceramic manufacturers.

"Chas. H. Cook, president of the Cook Pottery Co. and Cook China Co., Trenton, N. J., said: 'There is no question that the situation is decidedly critical. I am a "high-tariff" man, and always have been. Something should be done, and done quickly, to afford the industry relief from this oppressive condition.'

"J. E. Stangl, one of the officials of the Fulper Pottery Co., Flemington, N. J., said: 'We are suffering a great deal from the competition of cheap ware made in Czecho-Slovakia. Mr. Fulper and I are naturally in favor of any movement that will alleviate our troubles from this source.

"When we import European glassware, chinaware, crockery, and so forth, of the sort that comes over here now at ruinous prices from an American point of view, we take the bread out of the mouths of the American ceramic manufacturers and their employes."

I submit there is no consistency between this position and the one which they occupy toward the American clay industry.

Laborers in English clay mines are paid 42 shillings per week, or approximately \$10 in American money. Mr. Warren states: "The rail rates from the clay-producing points in England to Fowey, the leading port, is \$2 per gross ton." I am just in receipt of a cable stating the average rate for this service is \$1 per gross ton, including dock charges at Fowey.

He assures us English clay is not brought to this country at ballast rates and "it is impossible to obtain any special low rate as a concession to the English clay industry," the rate being governed by the well-known law of supply and demand.

In a letter from T. B. O'Connor, chairman, United States Shipping Board, addressed to Senator Fletcher and published in your issue of August 27, Mr. O'Connor states: "You are also correct in your assumption that much of this (English) clay is brought at a very low rate, or practically as ballast."

The official organ of the English china clay industry, Chemical Age, in its issue of March 21 states: "The low freight of fifteen shillings per ton to ship china clay from Fowey to American ports is due to the fact that china clay is carried as ballast as a return cargo for ships bringing profitable food and raw materials cargoes to this country from America."

But I notice Mr. Warren says the opinion of Chemical Age may be dismissed "as that usually obtained by our British visitors from a week's sojourn in New York city." However, their information is not as provincial as Mr. Warren would have you believe.

In the same issue from which I quote, March 21, appears a report from J. W. Higman, J. P., a prominent china clay

merchant, covering "his observations of a visit of inspection he paid the china-clay mines—situated mainly in South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Pennsylvania."

The article, which occupies three pages, is profusely illustrated with views of mines and plants in the states visited, and contains detailed information as to cost and hours of labor, production, et cetera.

The methods of competition of the English clay producers is outlined in the "official organ" in the issue of February 21, last, as follows:

"The (English) china-clay industry is now beginning to feel the effect of the development of china-clay deposits in other parts of the world. We are now seeing the beginning, especially in the American market, of a systematic, organized and determined attempt to oust our clays, and it is an experience parallel with that which at first confronted the tin-mining industry and killed it in many parts of Cornwall.

"The only way in which foreign development can be arrested is for our producers to be able to place their clays in those markets at such a price as to render the foreign produce unprofitable.

"One method would be by the pooling of interests and the capitalization of all the separate concerns."

Describing what is termed "The Ideal Association," the official organ says:

"The one which is considered would be the most successful in restoring past prosperity is what is known as the capitalization scheme, which, briefly, involves all the china-clay works being valued and acquired on a fair basis and embraced in one organization which would control and work the industry as a whole, instead of as present by separate firms.

"The second kind of an organization suggested is the maintenance of the separate existence of the present producers in an organization an essential feature of which would be the setting up of a central selling agency, through which all producers would sell their clays at prices fixed by the industry. Buyers would then secure their supplies through this agency, instead of from the producers direct.

"The third suggestion has been the application of the Stevenson rubber-restriction scheme to the china-clay industry, under which outputs would be controlled so that individual firms would receive their due proportion of sales according to the market."

Some idea as to the profits in the English industry may be had from an article appearing in an English publication on April 18, last, reading:

"The directors of English China Clays, Ltd., in their report for the year ended December 31, 1924, record a net profit of £85,879, compared with £91,918 for the preceding year.

"The payment of the preference dividend of 4½ per cent on the ordinary shares for the year absorbs £78,323."

This concern claims a production of 500,000 tons of a total of 858,742 tons, or 58 per cent of the entire industry, and is therefore representative.

Of the 579,838 tons of clay shipped abroad from England in 1924 the United States took 331,900 tons, or 57 per cent.

Commenting on the American market, one of the English trade publications said:

"The market in which the competition is the keenest, because it is the most valuable to the home china-clay industry, is that of the United States, where the domestic clay industry is being assisted in many ways by the Mineral and Geological Departments of the Government.

"A direction in which the (English) industry could counteract the competition of foreign clays lies in emphasizing the superiority and reliability of English china clays and making the most of such foreign testimony to their merits as that from an American paper-clay expert we published last month."

Mr. Warren attempts to make much capital out of the disparity under the "long and short haul" principle of the rate from Edgar, Fla., to Trenton, N. J., and Richmond, Va.

Unfortunately, the Central of Georgia Railway cannot handle any of this clay, and I would be going out of my way to discuss the rate.

However, the long and short haul basis of rate making is a fixed policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and while it may make Florida and Georgia clays a little higher

in New Jersey, it will also make New Jersey pottery higher in Florida and Georgia, so these manufacturers may do as the cement and cotton manufacturers have done—establish branches in the South to supply their Southern trade where they will be not only at this market, but nearer the raw materials, enjoy cheaper power and in many cases lower fuel costs.

The Central of Georgia Railway in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Mines spent two or three years and considerable money in studying the resources and the characteristics of Georgia clays. We are now engaged in other research and plant tests which will extend indefinitely.

We have learned much about these clays and the returns have been more than satisfactory. The interest of manufacturers is very gratifying.

We are not deceived as to the obstacles confronting the development of Southern clays, and so far as we are concerned this campaign has just started.

(Signed) J. M. MALLOY, General Industrial Agent.

Votes \$7,300,000 of Irrigation Bonds.

Cotulla, Texas—Taxpayers of the La Salle County Water Improvement District have voted a bond issue of \$7,300,000 for the proposed Nueces River irrigation project, lately outlined in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. A report submitted by A. P. Rollins of the Nagle-Witt-Rollins Engineering Co., Dallas, estimates the cost of dam construction and purchase of reservoir bonds at more than \$4,000,000, while the cost of canals and laterals, including head gates, bridges and telephone lines, will approximate \$1,750,000. An additional sum of more than \$1,460,000 will be provided to meet interest payments and take care of sinking fund.

Flood waters of the Nueces, it is estimated, will be ample to irrigate 100,000 acres of land. The proposed reservoir basin will cover approximately 28,000 acres at spillway level and 39,000 acres when the water is 8.5 feet above spillway crest. The dam will be of the hydraulic fill type construction and spillways of concrete.

Bids for \$300,000 City Building.

Lexington, Ky.—Plans and specifications have been completed and bids will be received until January 4 by the Board of City Commissioners for the erection of the proposed city building here to cost more than \$300,000. The structure will include a city hall, 128 by 50 feet, three stories, with an annex 40 by 60 feet, for the police department, and an auditorium, 140 by 175 feet. The first story will be of rusticated stone and brick, with stone trim above. Frankel & Curtis of Lexington are the architects.

Site Purchased for \$350,000 Hospital.

Greenville, S. C.—A site of more than 11 acres has been purchased by W. W. Burgiss of this city, upon which he will erect the proposed \$350,000 hospital for crippled children. Plans for the buildings are being prepared by Beacham & Le Grand, Greenville, and Hentz, Reid & Adler of Atlanta; work is expected to begin soon. The hospital will have a capacity of 50 beds and upon its completion will be given to the Scottish Rite Masons.

Will Vote on Courthouse and School Bonds.

Levelland, Texas.—A \$200,000 bond election will be held by the Independent School District shortly. Plans call for a modern grammar school building to be completed by the opening of the 1926 term. Hookley county citizens will also be given the opportunity of voting on the issuance of bonds for a new courthouse.

A Tax for Envy.

[From the Tampa Tribune.]

Nothing could be more ridiculous, and yet dangerous, than the plea of certain frenzied politicians for the Federal Government to levy an inheritance tax, while admitting that the Federal Government does not need the revenue of such a tax, their sole reason being jealousy because Florida and Alabama have no state death taxes.

The anarchistic movement of Green of Iowa and Garner of Texas may succeed through apathy of the press and the people's representatives, although such a capital levy is branded as legalized robbery by President Coolidge and its repeal is urged by Secretary Mellon, the American Bankers Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce and practically all other such national leaders and organizations.

Again, the Tribune asks if every one of Florida's Senators and Representatives is now fighting that tax actively. Act on the statement of Senator Underwood of Alabama, that taxes should stop at the grave.

The Montgomery Advertiser is fully awake to the menace of the envious demagogues who would compel Florida and Alabama to levy needless and harmful taxes through the medium of Federal rebate to states having such taxes. The Alabama paper quotes the powerful arraignment of Col. Peter O. Knight as published in the Tribune some days ago, in which he said, "The legislation proposed by Green and Garner is vicious, unjustifiable and indefensible from any standpoint." Read the Advertiser's opinion:

"American papers are shocked when French politicians threaten a capital levy in France, but most of them seem indifferent to our own capital levy menace in Washington. The Federal inheritance tax now on the statute books is a capital levy.

"This Federal inheritance tax not only is capital levy applied to a country that is not in distress, but is a menace to the principle of local self-government and human liberty.

"Our ablest thinkers on economic and political questions generally advocate the repeal of this law, but there is determined opposition to repeal, and it is certain that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, now in session, will report to Congress that it is opposed to repeal.

"The Federal inheritance tax law at the moment is of peculiar interest to Florida and Alabama, as we have repeatedly pointed out. The new excuse of the politicians for continuance of the policy of levying upon the property of the people is that if Congress doesn't collect death taxes the state won't either! They point to Florida and Alabama as horrible examples of what undisciplined states will do if not watched. They say something must be done, not by the people of Alabama and Florida but by the politicians in Congress to compel Alabama and Florida to enact tax laws that conform to the theories and desires of Federal politicians!

"What impudence! What a travesty upon political economy! What a commentary upon the principle of liberty and state sovereignty!"

Opponents of the repeal brazenly boast that their only purpose in supporting the tax is to force equal misfortune upon these two Southern states which by foresight and intelligence are not so heavily tax-ridden.

It behooves the papers of Florida to give the matter publicity. It is a dangerous precedent menacing all other sovereign states. And especially it is the duty of our delegation in Congress to defend the rights of the state.

\$500,000 Addition to Casket Plant.

Asheville, N. C.—According to an announcement by Will H. Donnell, manager of the plant at Woodfin of the National Casket Co. of Boston, Mass., the capacity of the plant will be practically doubled at a cost of \$500,000. The first step in the proposed project has already been undertaken, it is said, a concrete reservoir of 125,000 gallons capacity having been built. This will be used as a unit of an automatic sprinkler system to be installed in the new mill.

An Erroneous Statement as to Action of United States Supreme Court.

IN THE CASE OF THE PASCAGOULA NATIONAL BANK OF MISSISSIPPI VERSUS FEDERAL STATE BANK OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Ga., December 4.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In news stories sent out by the Associated Press from Washington on November 25 it was made to appear that in the course of the oral argument in the case of the Pascagoula National Bank of Mississippi vs. the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta et al. the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board prohibiting member banks and non-member clearing banks from charging exchange on checks drawn upon them and forwarded through Federal Reserve banks for collection, and the law under which the action was taken, were in effect sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

In these news stories it was indicated that the case would be dismissed by the Supreme Court, thus giving full effect to the decision of the United States District Court from which the appeal was taken.

In a later story, sent out on November 29, after the Supreme Court had made its order in the case, it was correctly stated that the case was transferred by the Supreme Court to the Circuit Court of Appeals, on the ground that the appeal had been improperly brought from the District Court to the Supreme Court, instead of going to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

As the first story would naturally have the effect of leading interested banks to believe that they had lost their contentions, and a second correcting the first never reaches all of those to whom the first had gone, I am asking you to call the attention of the banks of the country to the fact that none of the vital issues in the appeal of the Pascagoula National Bank from the decision of the District Court were decided one way or another, except possibly that the words, "but no such charges shall be made against the Federal Reserve banks," contained in the amendment to the Federal Reserve Act of June, 1917, are not in violation of the due process clause of the Constitution as taking property of the plaintiff and other member banks without due process of law.

As we understand it, the Supreme Court has held in this case that there was not sufficient substantial merit in the Constitutional question raised by the plaintiff and appellant to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction, and that, therefore, they could not properly decide any of the questions involved, it being necessary under such conditions for direct appeal to be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, instead of the Supreme Court.

The issues raised by the Pascagoula National Bank and decided against it in the District Court, from which this appeal was taken, were in substance as follows:

First—The amendment above referred to as construed by the Federal Reserve Board in its Regulation J, which required all member and clearing banks to remit at par for checks drawn on them sent through the Federal Reserve banks for collection, was in violation of the Constitution as above stated.

Second—That the provision in controversy, properly construed and as intended by Congress, applied only to checks which were owned by the Reserve banks in their own right and which they had received either in payment of obligations or from their depositors with immediate credit and availability given.

Third—That the provision in controversy was not intended to, and did not, cover checks handled by the Reserve banks for deferred credit and availability as agents for collection only, in which case a charge for remission for the proceeds of such checks would not be a charge against the Federal

Reserve Bank, but against the owner of the check for which the Reserve Bank was acting as agent.

Fourth—The plaintiff further contends that the defendant Reserve Bank must give immediate credit and availability for all checks deposited by plaintiff which Section 16 of the Reserve Act requires that defendant "shall receive on deposit at par," such checks being checks and drafts drawn upon any of its (defendants') depositors.

Fifth—Plaintiff further contends that under Section 13 of the Act the defendant Reserve Bank must give it immediate credit and availability for all checks and drafts, payable upon presentation, which the defendant accepts from plaintiff, it being purely voluntary with defendant whether or not it will handle such checks at all, except, of course, those drawn upon its own depositors, which the defendant is compelled to accept under section 16.

The Supreme Court did not undertake to decide any of these questions, with the possible exception of the first, an adverse decision being assumed because the Court refused to take jurisdiction and it being necessary to have a Constitutional question of substantial merit to give jurisdiction on direct appeal.

The plaintiff and those of us who have kept in touch with the controversy are by no means discouraged with reference to the probability of final success for the plaintiff in this controversy. We are disappointed in that we will not have a final decision as early as we had anticipated, but must litigate and keep up the fight for probably a year longer than would have been necessary if our direct appeal had been sustained. We believe it is the desire of counsel for the defendant to get an early hearing in the Circuit Court of Appeals, and it is very much hoped that a decision can be secured some time this spring.

In the meantime we want the interested bankers to whose notice this article shall come to be reassured as to the matter and realize that the Supreme Court's action was not a decision on the merits in this matter.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
By F. R. JONES, Assistant General Secretary.

Increased Value of Exports and Imports for 10-Month Period.

The total value of exports for the 10 months ending October was \$3,993,457,000, compared with \$3,651,662,000 for January to October, 1924, an increase of \$342,194,000, or 9 per cent. Imports during this period increased from \$2,980,622,000 to \$3,453,606,000, or more than 15 per cent.

A gain was made in exports to every country with the exception of Cuba, Peru, China and Japan, and there was an increase in the value of merchandise imported from all countries except Cuba, Chile and Peru.

Analyses of Waters From Florida.

The Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Bureau of Engineering of the Florida State Board of Health, has recently completed a survey of the chemical character of the waters of Florida. Analyses have been made of typical natural surface and ground waters throughout the state and of waters served for public supplies.

Blueprint copies of the tables of analyses can be obtained from E. L. Filby, chief sanitary engineer, State Board of Health, Jacksonville, for \$1.

Uncle Sam's New Attitude Toward Industry and Business.

By GEORGE GARNER.

From nine years of intimate observation of "the inside of things" in Washington as a newspaper correspondent I had become a pronounced pessimist on the business management of the Government and on its attitude toward the industrial and business interests of the country. Politics was the predominant feature at the top of the departments; inefficiency, laziness, selfishness, carelessness and don't-careness were the chief characteristics of the army of clerks and other employees. Departments, boards, bureaus, commissions and councils treated industry and business "like a stepchild," and arrogated to themselves a parental control that often ignored the limits of the law. Conditions in Washington are very depressing to an observer.

Since hearing an address in Baltimore the other evening by Harold Phelps Stokes, secretary to Secretary Herbert C. Hoover of the Department of Commerce, I have been amazed—almost am I encouraged to hope for better things in Washington, for Government co-operation with industry and business, for efficiency in department business, for the introduction of successful private business methods into the people's great Government business enterprise. And yet—and yet, "blessed is the man who expecteth nothing, for he never shall be disappointed." But a start has been made toward Government efficiency and co-operation, and optimists may take heart of grace.

From time immemorial Government departments either have run along in routine fashion, like great machines, turning out virtually no product of concrete good, or have struck intrusive fingers into private business and industry and kept them in a state of constant agitation. The Interstate Commerce Commission at this moment, I am informed, has thousands of bundles of railroad statistics which it has compelled the railroads to furnish and which it has not yet even opened, and never will open—yet more and more such statistics, on even wider varieties of lines, are constantly being demanded. All of which gives employment to a regiment of clerks and makes it very pleasant all around.

Such were the conditions in the Department of Commerce when Mr. Hoover assumed control as a member of President Harding's Cabinet, and such were the conditions which metaphorically turned his orderly, engineer's stomach. As an engineer he was accustomed to seek results and to obtain them in the most direct and economical fashion; in the Department of Commerce he found neither results nor directness nor economy. He found an agency of tremendous potential benefit to industry and business running along almost haphazard.

Mr. Hoover's first step was revolutionary; he adopted a policy of "Elimination of Waste"—waste in the Government's business and waste in private industry and business. More than this, he planned to make the department advantageously co-operative with private enterprise, instead of either passive or actively antagonistic. As he himself epitomizes his policy, it was divided into eleven heads, like this:

1. Elimination of waste in railway transportation by the provision of adequate facilities and better methods.
2. Vigorous improvement of natural interior water channels for cheaper transportation of bulk commodities.
3. Enlarged electrification of the country for the saving in fuel, effort and labor.
4. Reduction of the periodic waves of unemployment due to the booms and slumps of the "business cycle."
5. Improved statistical service as to the production, distribution, stocks and prices of commodities, both domestic

and foreign, as a contribution to the elimination of hazard in business and therefore of wasteful speculation.

6. Reduction of seasonal employment in construction and other industries, and intermittent employment in such industries as bituminous coal.

7. Reduction of waste in manufacture and distribution through the establishment of grades, standards of quality, dimensions and performance in non-style articles of commerce; through the simplification in dimensions of many articles of manufacture and the reduction of unnecessary varieties; through more uniform business documents, such as specifications, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, etc.

8. Development of scientific industrial and economic research as the foundation of genuine labor-saving devices, better processes and sounder methods.

9. Development of co-operative marketing and better terminal facilities in agricultural products in order to reduce the waste in agricultural distribution.

10. Stimulation of commercial arbitration in order to eliminate the wastes of litigation.

11. Reduction of the waste arising from industrial strife between employers and employees.

Any one number in this comprehensive program might seem an ambitious task in itself; together, even Mr. Hoover found them too big for one man to handle.

Instead of saying to industry and business, "We shall lay down certain standards, rules, policies and practices and expect you to adopt them and observe them," Mr. Stokes explained, Mr. Hoover decided to enlist private enterprise in this movement to help it and to help it help itself; he asked various industries to contribute certain of their own employees to the Department of Commerce, and gave them appropriate positions where their knowledge would be of value to the Government. "We want your ideas," he said, in effect, "rather than to impose our ideas upon you—we aim to co-operate, rather than to dictate."

For a time private industry and business could not understand this change of front on the part of a paternal Government. "There's a catch in it somewhere," they muttered, and wondered wherein was the trick. Eventually, they decided they were "willing to try anything once," and fell in with Mr. Hoover's idea. Boot and shoe men sent practical employees into the department; iron and steel construction interests did likewise; paving-material manufacturers, railroads, lumber concerns and many others followed their example. Practical workers in scores of lines were thus recruited and were enlisted in the department. Then the department held out its hand to the various industries. "There is positively nothing concealed up our sleeve," it assured them, and business and industry ventured along a little further. Committees were formed representing various interests; there are between 200 and 300 such committees at this time. Conferences on trade conditions were instituted; more than 900 such confabs have been held in the last four years. In time private business and industry were reassured; they even entered heartily into the work and now are actively and intimately connected with the conduct of the department.

By this time Mr. Hoover felt free to introduce a new policy he had in mind—a paradoxical policy to raise wages and at the same time to reduce the cost to the ultimate consumer.

"How are you going to raise wages and lower prices coincidentally?" asked private business.

"By the elimination of waste," answered the Department of Commerce.

Taking pre-war wages and prices as the base, at 100, the

department points to the following changes in 1924: Wages, 228; average wholesale prices of all commodities, 150. In other words, wages have risen 128 points and prices at the same time have risen only 50 points. Wages are 29 points higher now than in 1920, and prices are 76 points lower than in 1920. The paradox has been achieved.

In considering the wide varieties of waste in the manufacture and distribution of commodities the department found some startling facts. For instance, it found 66 varieties or sizes of vitrified paving brick in use, with distributors obliged to carry supplies of each of these kinds; it found 6280 sizes and varieties of grocers' paper bags, all of which distributors were obliged to carry in stock; it found 715,200 sizes and varieties of grinding wheels—nearly three-quarters of a million—albeit under this heading are included the pesky little stones used by dentists in their practice. The capital tied up in the carrying of such stocks ran into a formidable number of millions of dollars, and the necessary overhead charges were enormous.

"Let us take counsel together," said the department to the paving-brick men, and a conference was held in Washington.

After long discussion of the subject, in which the department played largely a listening part and the paving-brick men did the talking, it was decided that 62 sizes and varieties could be eliminated without hardship to the public and with incalculable benefit to the manufacturer and distributor, and 62 sizes and varieties, or 94 per cent, were eliminated. In other lines the grinding-wheel standards were reduced from 715,200 to 255,800, or 64 per cent; milk bottles, from 49 to 9, or 82 per cent; common brick, from 44 to 1, or 98 per cent; hollow building tile, from 36 to 19, or 47 per cent; shovels, spades and scoops, from 4460 to 384, or 92 per cent; roofing slate, from 98 to 48, or 51 per cent; grocers' paper bags, from 6280 to 4700, or 25 per cent; mattresses, from 78 to 4, or 95 per cent; cotton duck, from 460 to 94, or 80 per cent; sheet steel, from 1819 to 263, or 86 per cent, and so on.

Among the eliminations of needless variety 21 apply to products of iron and steel and other metals; 8 to lumber, paper and other products derived from wood; 17 to clay, cement, glass and other products of a mineral nature; 4 to textiles, and 2 others to commercial documents, such as warehouse receipts.

The annual value of manufactured goods affected by these simplifications, says the department, runs well over \$2,000,000,000. In eight typical cases the potential savings are thus given: Paving brick, \$1,000,000; sheet metal, \$2,400,000; steel reinforcing bars, \$4,500,000; warehouse forms, \$5,000,000; range boilers, \$5,500,000; builders' hardware, \$10,000,000; inquiry purchase order and invoice forms, \$15,000,000, and lumber as high as \$200,000,000.

All of which means proportionate saving to the ultimate consumer, even to the tenants of the most humble flats in a great city.

Further than this, through co-operation between the department and various industries, standards of grade and quality have been established, as in the lumber industry, for instance. In that a central committee on lumber standards was named by Secretary Hoover, consisting of John W. Blodgett, chairman, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association; W. E. Hawley, American Railway Association; Dwight Hinckley, president of the National-American Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association; John E. Lloyd, president of the Retail Lumber Dealers Association; Sullivan W. Jones, American Institute of Architects and Associated General Contractors of America; John H. Kirby, president of the Southern Pine Association; E. E. Parsonage, president of the Association of Wood Using Industries, and W. L. Saunders,

National Hardwood Lumber Association. In other industries similar committees of equally high personnel have been named and are actively at work with the department representatives.

Such is a brief outline of Uncle Sam's new attitude toward private industry and business in the Department of Commerce.

The most important and significant feature in this revolutionary Government movement is the substitution of co-operation for dictation, of friendship for suspicion and hostility, of business in Government for Government in business. Beside that great and invaluable feature, even the saving of millions of dollars fades in importance, for as time goes on it will mean the saving of untold millions to the people of the country.

In the face of such Government co-operation and sensible and practical aid it is hard for one to maintain his pessimism untinged with a drop of hope.

American Cotton Gins for India.

Dallas, Texas, November 28—[Special.]—An investigation of the methods of growing and ginning cotton in Texas is being made by V. R. Dharwarkar of Bombay, agricultural expert for the Indian Government and also representing the Cotton Sales Society, Ltd., of Bombay, which has empowered him to purchase several modern gins for shipment to India. Mr. Dharwarkar said that there are 35,000,000 acres of land in India upon which cotton is produced. The highest cash value of the yield per acre averages about \$16 a year. It is the purpose of the Cotton Sales Society, Ltd., to bring about an improvement in agricultural methods, especially in the matter of ginning cotton, according to Mr. Dharwarkar. He also is investigating the credit methods of Texas banks.

New Trust Company Capitalized at \$500,000.

Preliminary details have been arranged for the organization of the American Trust Co., Baltimore, with an initial capital stock of \$500,000 and surplus of \$100,000. Officers selected include George R. Gorsuch, president, and Fred O. Scherf, treasurer. The new company has purchased a bank building at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Commerce streets and is having it remodeled for the accommodation of its offices. It will operate special departments, including commercial banking, savings and real estate, fiduciary and bond departments.

Bank to Erect Seven-Story Building.

Bartow, Fla.—The Polk County National Bank of this city has purchased a site at Broadway and Main streets, on which it plans to erect a seven-story building, the first floor of which will be occupied by the bank, with the upper floors devoted to offices. Upon completion of the new structure it is planned to raze the present building and erect a store and office building.

Mining Company to Erect 165 Homes.

Holden, W. Va.—According to an announcement at the offices at Huntington, W. Va., of the Island Creek Coal Co., a contract for 165 miners' dwellings and a recreation hall at Holden has been awarded to the Minter Homes Corporation of Huntington. It is understood that the structures will cost approximately \$250,000 and that work will begin at once.

Corsicana Votes \$300,000 Bonds.

Corsicana, Texas.—Bonds totalling \$300,000 have been voted here. They provide \$150,000 for schools, \$75,000 for street paving, \$50,000 for sewers, \$20,000 for parks and \$5000 for library improvements.

"STABILIZED BONDS."

A Remarkable Plan of Stabilization of Bonds in Accordance With Buying Power of Money.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Trust Company has announced that the 7 per cent 30-year stabilized debenture bonds of the Rand Kardex Company will be redeemed on April 1, 1926, at 103 and accrued interest. In comment on the redemption of these bonds, James H. Rand, Jr., president of the Rand Kardex Bureau, reported to be the largest concern in the world in the business record-keeping industry, said that as a result of the national interest and endorsement of the "Stabilized" principle by investment bankers he was convinced that "the bond of the future will be a stabilized bond."

These bonds were issued by the Rand Kardex Company before the recent consolidation of the Index Visible, Ad Index and Library Bureau with the Kardex Company. As there will be no bonds issued by the new \$20,000,000 Rand Kardex Bureau, the bonds have been called for redemption. As the Rand Kardex Company was the first industrial or business concern to sponsor stabilized bonds since revolutionary times, and as these bonds were such an outstanding success, Mr. Rand is convinced that the stabilization of both principal and interest of investment bonds is a move in the direction of the stabilization of business.

The Rand Kardex Company bonds, to the amount of \$500,000, were issued on the basis of the "stabilized dollar." As the dollar fluctuated in its purchasing power, both the interest and principal would fluctuate, except that the owner was always assured of \$1000 cash for a \$1000 bond, and 7 per cent interest. If and when, however, the purchasing power of the dollar decreased, the principal and income of the bond increased. In this way the owner of the bond is always assured that his principal and interest are safe, and that whatever fluctuations there may be in the buying power of the dollar his investment and interest will always have the same purchasing power as they had on the day of his original investment. The bonds provided that:

"In case the index number as of any due date shall be found to be more or less than that fixed for July 1, 1925, by as much as one-tenth part of said index number of July 1, 1925, then for every full one-tenth rise or fall of said index number there shall be added or subtracted, respectively, one-tenth of the payment then due, said one-tenth being \$1.75 for any quarterly payment of interest and \$100 for the principal sum.

"The index number measuring the present price level as of July 1, 1925, shall be the average of said index numbers for the three calendar months preceding July 1, 1925, which have been published on or before July 1, 1925—namely, the index numbers for March, April and May of 1925, which average is 157.5 on the basis of 100 as representing the 1913 price level.

"The index number measuring the price level as of July 1 of any other year hereunder shall be the average of the said index numbers for March, April and May of such other year, and the index number as of October 1 in any year shall be in like manner the average of the said index numbers for the preceding June, July and August, and the index number as of January 1 in any year shall be in like manner the average of the said index numbers for the preceding September, October and November, and the index number as of April 1 in any year shall be in like manner the average of the said index numbers for the preceding December, January and February.

"Since one-tenth of the normal quarterly payment, i. e., \$17.50, is \$1.75, and since one-tenth of 157.5, i. e., the index number as of July 1, 1925, is 15.75, the application of the

foregoing principles may be illustrated by the following tabulation:

"(a) The quarterly payment at any due date shall be \$17.50 if the index number as of said date shall lie between 141.75 and 173.25.

"(b) The quarterly payment at any due date shall be:

\$19.25	if index is as large as 173.25 but not as large as 189.00
21.00	if index is as large as 189.00 but not as large as 204.75
22.75	if index is as large as 204.75 but not as large as 220.50
24.50	if index is as large as 220.50 but not as large as 236.25
26.25	if index is as large as 236.25 but not as large as 252.00
28.00	if index is as large as 252.00 but not as large as 267.75

and so forth for still higher price level.

"(c) The quarterly payment at any due date shall be:

\$15.75	if index is as small as 141.75 but not as small as 126.00
14.00	if index is as small as 126.00 but not as small as 110.25
12.25	if index is as small as 110.25 but not as small as 94.50
10.50	if index is as small as 94.50 but not as small as 78.75
8.75	if index is as small as 78.75 but not as small as 63.00
7.00	if index is as small as 63.00 but not as small as 47.25

and so forth for still lower price levels.

"(d) Likewise, the principal sum at maturity shall be \$1000 if the index number as of such date of maturity shall lie between 141.75 and 173.35; it shall be \$1100 if the index number as of such date is as large as 173.25 but not as large as 189, and so forth for still higher price levels; it shall be \$900 if the index number is as small as 141.75 but not as small as 126, and so forth for still lower price levels. The same results would apply on redemption dates, if any, with the addition of the premiums above specified."

[This proposition is so novel and so difficult to work out in business life that we rather doubt its feasibility on any large scale, but it is at least as a news item worthy of space in order that our readers may study it.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Contract for \$1,200,000 Hopkins Dispensary.

General contract has been awarded to M. A. Long Co., Baltimore, for the new dispensary to be erected by Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, at a cost of approximately \$1,200,000. The structure will be of irregular dimensions, its longest side measuring about 230 feet, with a depth of 120 feet. It will be eight stories, of brick, concrete and steel construction, with slag roof and mastic, cement, tile and marble floors. Plumbing, heating and elevators are included in the work. Joseph Evans Sperry of Baltimore is the architect.

Contract to erect a temporary structure for housing patients in the present dispensary pending the erection of the new building has been awarded to Thomas Hicks & Sons, Inc., Baltimore.

Acquires Southern Public Utilities Company.

Charlotte, N. C.—According to an announcement by George C. Allen of New York, president of the Southern Power Co. of this city, succeeding the late James B. Duke, the company has acquired control of the Southern Public Utilities Co., which handles the retail distribution of electric current for lighting and power purposes in a number of North and South Carolina cities. These include Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Hickory, Thomasville, Reidsville, Belmont and Mount Holly in North Carolina, and Greenville, Anderson, Chester, York, Greer and Clover in South Carolina.

It is understood that the change of control will not affect the corporate entity of the Utilities Company and that its policy will not be changed.

200 Dwellings for Melbourne.

Melbourne, Fla.—Arrangements have been made by O'Neal & O'Hara, owners and developers of Magnolia Park here, for the erection of 200 dwellings in their development. One hundred of the residences will be erected by C. L. Gauckler of Chicago. Roy Thompson, a builder for General Motors Corporation of Pontiac, Mich., will also erect 100 dwellings to be financed by O'Neal & O'Hara, it is said.

Albany Ga.: "The World's Pecan Center."

ACTIVE IN BUILDING NEW HOTELS, ERECTING DWELLINGS AND IN CARRYING FORWARD PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

By DAN L. GIBSON, Albany.

Although widely known as the "world's pecan center" on account of the remarkable development of paper-shell pecan groves in the territory of which the city is the center, the resources of Albany are by no means confined to the soil, nor is its prosperity dependent altogether upon the agricultural and horticultural activities of the community. A large power development in the Flint River at Albany, owned at present by the Georgia-Alabama Power Company but recently purchased by the Stone & Webster interests, makes this city an industrial center for southwest Georgia, southeast Alabama and north Florida.

Within the past two years Albany has carried forward a big program of building and public improvements and has grown rapidly in population. Today it has more than 18,000 people, although the Federal census of 1920 credited the city with a population of only 11,555.

In 1924 Albany building permits were \$1,055,500, which represented an increase of 146 per cent over 1923. The pres-

company had owned and operated a large frame structure known as "The New Albany" for years, and will operate the modern establishment, recently completed, under the same name. A portion of the old building was torn away to make room for the new one; the modern plant and the remaining portion of the old building, including about 60 rooms, will be retained. Raymond C. Snow & Co. of Atlanta were architects and the Shelverton Construction Co. of Atlanta the contractors.

With these hotels Albany expects to get a large volume of the better class of tourists business this winter; in fact, a large increase in this line of business is already noted.

Other prominent building items in the last two years included a \$200,000 high-school building, erected by the city of Albany and Dougherty county jointly, with Lockwood & Poundstone of Atlanta as architects and A. E. Ittner Company of Albany as contractors.

Just now the Central of Georgia Railroad is spending



VIEW OF ALBANY RETAIL DISTRICT—CITY HALL AT RIGHT.

ent year has already eclipsed that record and promises to add considerably to the advantage before the beginning of 1926. Through September 30, or during the first nine months of 1925, building permits had totaled more than \$1,200,000, or considerably in excess of the entire year of 1924, which was a record year.

Outstanding in the building items were two modern, fire-proof hotels, each six stories high and each having around 125 rooms. These have made Albany the convention city for south Georgia and one of the leading convention cities of the state. Hotel Gordon, opened in July, was built entirely by local capital, and is being operated by Alvis & Waddill of Jackson, Miss., with J. B. Waddill in active charge as manager. N. W. Overstreet of Jackson, Miss., was the architect, and the A. E. Ittner Company of Albany was the general contractor.

The New Albany Hotel was built by the Albany Hotel Company of Albany and the Miller interests of Atlanta. The

\$350,000 for a new roundhouse, new coal chutes, electric hoists, new oil houses and other improvements. The Albany Passenger Terminal Company is spending \$110,000 on improvements and additions at the terminal station to help accommodate the sixteen through passenger trains and the larger numbers of local trains that stop there every day. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has just completed an improvement program of equal magnitude.

More than 300 residences have been built in the last two years, and they continue to go up. Activity in real estate was never as pronounced. There are today twenty active companies, all members of the Albany Real Estate Board. Transfers since July have averaged more than \$1,000,000 a month.

Several new business structures have been erected in the last several months and all of these were rented before they were completed. Five nationally known manufacturers of automobile tires have opened distributing branches in Albany

this year, and other well-known lines of merchandise have also established branch headquarters here.

Prosperity in the territory Albany serves is not at all artificial, the 30 counties immediately tributary to the city having produced \$200,000,000 worth of crops and animal products this year. Cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, pecans, peaches, watermelons and cantaloupes yielded bountiful crops, and prices for most of them were good. In addition there was the largest crop of hogs in five years and at the best prices. Dairy products and poultry also showed a pleasing increase.

Public improvements have kept pace with other building items. Albany is now completing a \$125,000 addition to its drainage system; the contract was let to the Sluss Construction Company of Ashland, Ky. Recently contracts were let for \$325,000 worth of additional street paving, which will add 50 more blocks to the paved area of Albany. The MacDougald Construction Company of Atlanta, was awarded \$210,000 worth of the work and J. R. & J. B. Miller of Baconton, Ga., the remainder. This construction is now under way and should be completed by the first of April next. In addition to the streets, paving is nearing completion on 40 blocks of sidewalks, work being done by the street forces of the city under the direction of the city manager, C. Q. Wright. Mayor E. H. Kalmon and other members of the City Commission are strong for public improvements and more paving will likely follow later.

Additions have been made to the city utilities in the past year, the most important being a \$20,000 holder added at the gas plant and a new million-gallon water reservoir at the pumping station. Superintendent H. S. Kerby of the water, light and gas department is extending the white-way lights into the residential sections along streets that connect with through highways, and the county is expected to continue the lighting system along the paved highways to the county lines. The Dixie Highway is paved its entire length in Dougherty county, and the Florida Short Route is soon to be paved.

Will Vote on \$3,250,000 Harbor Bonds.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—At a meeting here of the Lake Worth Inlet Commission, in the office of Judge C. E. Chillingworth, January 5 was set as the date for an election on \$3,250,000 of bonds for the completion of the new deep-water harbor project for Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. In addition to providing deeper water, the bond issue is intended to be used for the construction of freight terminals, slips, docks and warehouses. It is said to be the aim of the Commission to provide funds for deepening the inlet and waterways to 24 feet as soon as the present project has been completed, which will be about July.

New \$1,000,000 Savings and Loan Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—The State Savings & Loan Co., capitalized at \$1,000,000, has been organized here with the following officers: W. W. Gard, president; T. J. Shirley, first vice-president; Carlton P. Smith, second vice-president, and Dr. N. R. Baker, secretary-treasurer. It is the purpose of the company to invest savings of its patrons and to lend funds for building or purchasing homes.

Plan \$700,000 Bond Election.

Fort Myers, Fla.—Petitions are being circulated asking the Board of County Commissioners to call a special election to vote on a \$700,000 bond issue for improvements in the section of Lee county between Fort Myers and the beach. A bridge to cost \$100,000 and the building of 20 miles of highway is proposed.

Many Changes in Fertilizer Industry in Recent Years.

Pointing out new features and new factors which have entered the fertilizer situation in the United States since 1914, a special bulletin covering this subject has been issued by the Department of Commerce.

The fertilizer industry is somewhat unique in the large number of raw materials used, and the chance for variations is rather wide. Changes have occurred since 1914 with reference to nearly every one of the ordinary fertilizer ingredients. Potash imports were cut off during the period of the World War and vigorous attempts were made to develop an industry in America. The result has been a production, apparently permanent.

Continuing along these lines, the Department's bulletin explains the great change in the agricultural-nitrogen problem in the past 10 years. The domestic production of ammonium sulphate has overtaken and passed the demand of the fertilizer industry. Tankage, fish scrap and cottonseed meal have largely been diverted from the fertilizer industry to more profitable markets, and an air-nitrogen industry has been launched and has become a factor of increasing importance. Phosphate production has been least disturbed, but even here the great agricultural depression of 1920 and 1921 made difficult times for the industry, and the exploitation of the phosphate deposits in northern Africa is influencing American exports of phosphate to Europe.

The report is entitled "Fertilizers—Some New Factors in Domestic Fertilizer Production and Trade," Bulletin No. 372. It may be purchased for 10 cents upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or any of the District offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

New \$1,000,000 Apartment for Baltimore.

General contract has been awarded to the Consolidated Engineering Co. of Baltimore for a new \$1,000,000 apartment building to be erected at University parkway and Canterbury road, Baltimore, by the One Hundred University Parkway Corporation, of which William G. Nolting is president. The structure will be nine stories and basement and will contain 74 suites, of which 56 will be for housekeeping. It will be of brick construction with limestone trim and will be equipped with two passenger elevators. A feature will be a large public dining room in the basement. Wyatt & Nolting of Baltimore are the architects.

Raises \$50,000 for Advertising Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Under the direction of the American City Bureau, with L. J. Reese as campaign director and Dr. Henry Clark educational director, the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce has successfully completed a four-day advertising and membership campaign. A total of 994 memberships was secured and an advertising fund of \$26,800 raised, making a grand total of funds of \$51,560. The previous membership of the Chamber was 800. Of the funds subscribed the city gave \$5000 and the Spartanburg Water-Works, \$1000.

Bids for Alcohol Plant.

Norfolk, Va.—It is announced that Nichols & Lindeman of this city have submitted low bid at \$185,600 for the erection of the proposed plant here for the Old Dominion Distilling Corporation, with main offices in New York. Structures covered by the bid include a fermenting house, warehouse, still house, boiler house and pump house. Work is to be completed within four months. Calrow, Brown & Fitz Gibbon of Norfolk are the architects.

\$325,000 Store Building for Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, S. C.—August W. Smith Co. has awarded contract to the Fiske-Carter Construction Co. for a \$325,000 store building after plans by Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers. L. W. Hickok has the plumbing contract and the W. G. Shivers Company the heating contract.

To Erect \$300,000 Office Building.

Dallas, Texas.—In co-operation with the Oak Cliff-Dallas Commercial Association, Leon F. Fechenbach and Henry L. Bromberg, owners of a site at Jefferson and Beckley avenues, Oak Cliff, plan to erect a six-story office building to cost approximately \$300,000. The building will front 150 feet on Jefferson avenue and 221 feet on Beckley avenue.

Contract for \$6,500,000 New Breakers Hotel.

General contract has been awarded to the Turner Construction Co. of New York by the Florida East Coast Hotel Co., of which W. R. Kenan, Jr., of New York, is president, for the erection of the New Breakers Hotel at Palm Beach, Fla., the entire cost of this first unit of construction to approximate \$6,500,000. Construction will be started at once and the hotel is expected to be completed by December 1, 1926. Schultze & Weaver of New York are the architects.

The structure will be located on the ocean front and is designed to be the central figure of a well-considered scheme for the future development of the surrounding territory. Seen from the ocean, it will show a covered loggia on a terrace 450 feet long and 50 feet wide, opening at either end into lounges 50 feet square. Behind these will rise the larger masses of the hotel, to consist of a main building and two wings to enclose a tropical patio more than 100 feet square. A long lobby will parallel the beach and open on a low terrace overlooking the central patio, the latter to have arcaded loggias along its sides. The main dining room will be 92 by 156 feet, and on the south side there will be a group of shops.

These ground-floor shops will be shaded by a long Tuscan arcade, which will provide a terrace above, for guest rooms on the second floor of the hotel. Spanish tile will be used to roof the entire building, including the long loggia and lounges on the ocean front, while ceilings of the principal rooms, loggias and lounges, vaulted lobby and dining room will be decorated in Italian Renaissance.

The hotel will contain 450 guest rooms, with provision for an additional 300, and will have accommodations for 500 servants, including quarters for private servants of guests.

New 300-Room Hotel at Pensacola.

The proposed Escambia Hotel to be erected on Gulf Beach at Pensacola, Fla., for the Pensacola Beach Corporation, and for which general contract has been awarded to the Underwood Contracting Corporation of New Orleans, La., will



THE ESCAMBIA HOTEL AS IT WILL APPEAR.

contain approximately 300 rooms. The main portion of the structure will be four stories and basement, with central and end towers rising to a greater height. The hotel will overlook Escambia Bay and will be of the Venetian type of architecture. Henry Beaumont Hertz of New York is the architect, and Rathbone De Buys of New Orleans, associate architect.

\$1,500,000 Ice and Cold-Storage Plant.

Plans have been made by the Florida East Coast Utilities, Inc., of Coral Gables, Fla., for the construction there of an ice and cold-storage plant at a cost of \$1,500,000. The Miami Chamber of Commerce wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the plant will be 100 by 200 feet, three stories, and will be used for storage and preparation of meats and dairy products and will have an ice-manufacturing capacity of 1000 tons per day. Henry Meyer is executive head of the company; H. E. Jackson, vice-president and construction engineer, and William Kern, secretary and treasurer. Phineas E. Paist will supervise construction.

Carbon Plant in Arkansas.

Camden, Ark.—A contract is said to have been closed by the Camden Carbon Co. of this city, now in process of formation, for 15,000 barrels of cement to be used in the construction of a carbon plant at Carbondale, near here. Construction work is expected to begin early in January. Ben F. Reeves of Camden is interested in the new company.



NEW HOTEL TO BE ERECTED AT PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.

Annual Power Show a Success.

EXPOSITION AT NEW YORK BREAKS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS FOR EXHIBITS AND ATTENDANCE—SOUTH IS CONSPICUOUS BY ITS ABSENCE.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

New York, December 5.

Exhibits and attendance at the annual Power shows at the Grand Central Palace here seem to increase with each repetition of the show. For the show that ran throughout the past week the three exhibition floors of the big building were crowded with more than 400 exhibitors, and every foot of available floor space was occupied.

Admission to the Power shows now is solely by invitation from exhibitors, and tens of thousands of tickets were sent out by exhibitors to officers of corporations, plant executives, engineers, purchasing agents and others whose presence was desired. Many thousands of these men, representing a purchasing power of countless millions of dollars, testified to the value of the show by their attendance.

Under this new plan of admission by invitation a very desirable class of visitors is secured, and exhibitors are relieved of the tax on time and energies of the merely curious. Men interested for business reasons in the exhibits come to compare. Some exhibitors say that comparatively few orders are actually closed during the show, but that many good prospects are secured, and much business is closed later as a result. Others report the closing of large volumes of business with men who have come to the show solely to select up-to-date equipment for their purposes.

Registrations of visitors show good representation from nearly every section of the country. Some close observers of the Show have drawn the conclusion that "a majority of the big building projects of 1926, from Coast to Coast, whether in the nature of home developments, office structures or industrial plants, will owe part or all of their equipment to orders placed during the current week."

This may or may not be an overestimate, but at least it well illustrates the importance of the Power Show to exhibiting companies and to buyers of equipment. Certainly it is a fact that machinery and equipment of many, if not all, kinds exhibited at the Power Show is being improved upon so rapidly that the drive of competition often necessitates scrapping long before the equipment is out of date, and engineers and other interested visitors testify to the value of seeing the latest developments as exhibited before placing orders.

An immense variety of equipment, dealing in some fashion, closely or remotely, with generation, transmission or application of power, was on display. One hundred and forty-nine of the 400-odd exhibitors showed heating and ventilating equipment. One hundred and twenty-five more showed equipment indirectly connected with heating or ventilating. A great variety of precision-measuring devices were on exhibition, from an immense dial for registering the power output of large hydro-electric power plants in units of megawatts—or million watts—to a device for detecting waste of fuel gases in flues and an instrument for the detection of the deadly carbon monoxide in parts per million in vehicular tunnels, power plants, garages or anywhere else where carbon monoxide is likely to be formed or accumulated.

This last device is a product of the United States Bureau of Mines. It renders its verdict in 30 seconds. This supersedes the blood test devised by the same department two years ago, which in turn superseded the old laboratory test which required 8 to 10 hours.

A list of the exhibitors, giving their addresses, shows that

the great majority of them are located in the North and East. On this list two exhibitors are listed from Georgia, one of them being a technical paper; one from Tennessee and one from Missouri. So far as can be learned from this list, the other Southern states are not represented. What is the explanation for this almost total failure of the Southern manufacturers to take advantage of so good an opportunity to advertise their products? In all of the iron and steel industries of the South are there none making precision instruments, bearings, boilers or boiler-room equipment, packing, pumps, filters, fans, ventilators or other equipment that might profitably exhibit their wares before an aggregation of thousands of buyers come especially for the purpose of studying such products, for guidance in immediate or later purchase?

Among all the manufacturers of refractories represented at the Show were several who ship fire clay from Missouri to their plants in the North, but so far as I could find not one Southern manufacturer of clay products exhibited. It is a fact that the majority of clay products are made outside the South, and it may be true that Southern manufacturers of clay products are selling all they can make, in which case they would hardly be justified in exhibiting. The same applies to all other manufacturers of any of the immense variety of products suitable for display at this Show.

A conviction very forcibly driven home by the Show relates to the importance to modern life of organized, exhaustive research. The list of exhibits at this Show furnishes links—and vital links—in most, if not all, of the important industries. Should all of the equipment represented here be wiped out of existence, our industrial life would be halted or thrown out of gear, while millions of people would suffer severest poverty for an indefinite period until research could make good the loss. Probably there was not an article of any kind at the Show that was not the product of research, and most of them were produced only after long, tedious and expensive research campaigns. Not an article there but could have been produced years sooner by earlier or more intensive and thorough research. Probably not one there but will be improved upon by research in the next few years—how many and how great the improvement will depend upon the thoroughness and extensiveness of the research.

In this country we are backward in this vital matter. We have improved in the past ten years, and the statement has been circulated that no longer can Germany surpass us in extent and thoroughness of scientific research. More recently the fact has been published that we spend more annually for cosmetics than for research, and one day last week the executive officer of one large Southern corporation mining iron ore, coal, limestone and fire clay and beginning investigation of its own products, made the reluctant admission that when he compares our own achievements in this field with that of some other countries he actually feels ashamed of his own country.

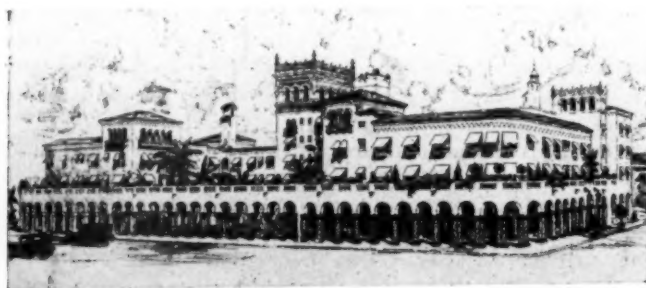
A feature of the exposition that should have attracted much more interest than it did was a series of 11 lectures as follows:

Machine Tools, Fred Colvin, editor, American Machinist; Oil and Gas Engines, George A. Richardson, Bethlehem Steel Company; Mechanical Power Transmission, R. W. Sellw, consulting engineer; Materials Handling in Industry, M. W. Potts, consulting engineer on materials handling; Steam Boilers, Edward R. Fish, vice-president, Heine Boiler Com-

pany, St. Louis, Mo.; Industrial Power Plants, F. M. Gibson, plant manager, American Sugar Refining Company, Boston, Mass.; Heating and Ventilating, S. E. Dibble, president, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; Hydraulic Machinery, S. Logan Kerr, assistant hydraulic engineer, the Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.; Standardization, C. E. Skinner, chairman, American Engineering Standards Committee; Steam Prime Movers, C. Harold Berry, associate editor, "Power;" Steam Locomotives, Clair B. Peck, editor, Mechanical Department, Railway Age.

New \$1,000,000 Hotel at Miami.

Construction has been started on the \$1,000,000 hotel to be erected at Miami, Fla., by the Shoreland Company of that city. The building will be of fireproof construction, 300 by



SHORELAND HOTEL, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

150 feet, to be equipped with four elevators installed by the Otis Elevator Co. of New York. Kiehnel & Elliott are the architects, and the Markley Construction Co., general contractor, both of Miami. Plumbing contract has been awarded to the Quinn Plumbing Co. of Miami.

New Theater for Albany.

Albany, Ga.—A new theater to cost about \$225,000 will be erected here by the Farkas estate and leased to Gortatowsky Brothers for a term of 25 years. It will have a stage 40 by 70 feet, with a proscenium 40 by 28 feet, and will seat 1800. Entrance to the theater will be through an arcade 110 feet long with shops and rest rooms on either side. Roy A. Benjamin of Jacksonville, Fla., is the architect.

Sells \$200,000 Water and Light Bonds.

Monroe, N. C.—The city of Monroe, J. H. Boyte, city clerk and treasurer, has sold a \$200,000 bond issue to the American Trust Co., Charlotte, at \$203,356. According to Mayor C. E. Houston, proceeds from the bonds will be used to impound a supply of water on Richardson's River, two miles away, and to improve the city lighting plant.

Improvements Planned for Cloverport.

Cloverport, Ky.—A new city council for Cloverport will be sworn in on January 1, and will immediately take up the subject of floating a bond issue for water-works and fire protection, or of leasing a franchise for the establishment of a water-works system. Edward Gregory will be chairman of the finance committee.

May Erect Steel Oil-Well Derrick Plant.

Houston, Texas.—It is reported that the Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co. of Los Angeles, Cal., plans to establish a \$250,000 plant here for manufacturing steel oil-well derricks and equipment. Recently the company was formed with the merger of the Emsco Steel Products Co. and the Emsco Tool Co., with E. M. Smith, president.

America's Destiny and Alcohol.

By GEORGE D. HAZARD, Chicago, in Christian Science Monitor.

In considering the subject of the attempt of the people of this country to establish in their midst a new order of things, a new state of society, a higher plane of consciousness, it becomes apparent that it is not the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution that is being considered, it is not "Prohibition" that is being tried out, it is not the Volstead Act that is being tested. The thing that is being tested and tried is the intelligence, integrity and loyalty to their own best interests and to this Government of the people of this country.

In all history there has never come into existence a country with a Government founded upon so firm a foundation of real human nature as this one—a country and a Government to which have flocked people from all of the other nations of the earth.

Founded upon Liberty, the liberty and freedom of the mass of the people, the question is, Will they be able to see and to understand that in the Eighteenth Amendment lies the greatest liberty ever offered to any people, the release from the greatest burden ever put upon the human race, the indulgence in a false appetite and the degradation that comes as a direct result of its indulgence?

Look at its history as it is known, the destruction it has accomplished from Babylon down to the present day, for it was the direct and immediate factor in the capture of the city of Babylon; for it was while the whole populace were feasting and drinking that the gates of the city were opened to the conquerors who came in to a drunken and helpless people. This is a well-known fact in history.

This same thing, alcohol, has been in the same manner the direct cause of the decay and destruction of every one of the great Governments that have come and gone—Babylon, Media, Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Spain and, last of all, Germany—and it is even now threatening the downfall of the British nation.

Nearly every distillery and every great brewery in England, Scotland and Ireland is owned and operated by some member of the House of Lords, the "law-governing body" of the British nation, so that the degradation of the mass of that people is the foundation of the support of the so-called "Lords" of that country. What a picture is that!

In working out the destiny of this United States of America and the place it is to occupy in world affairs, the one great and most important factor is the elimination from the human family of its burden of the bondage of alcohol.

As the light of understanding penetrates the mentality of our people they will gradually come to see that great truth, that the elimination of alcohol from among them will be the greatest event in their forward and upward progress.

Hickory, North Carolina, and Its Environment.

"Survey of Hickory, North Carolina" is the title of a booklet published by the Hickory Chamber of Commerce, the sub-title being "Source Book of Facts and Figures, with Supplement Covering Catawba County." The booklet was prepared by half a dozen members of the faculty of the University of North Carolina, the chief of the survey party being Walter J. Matherly, but it was done on their personal responsibility and not on behalf of the university. It tells all about the city and its surrounding country, the letterpress being accompanied by numerous excellent pictures. One page in particular affords a good general idea of the beauty of the locality by the reproduction of eleven photographic views; there are many times that number of other illustrations showing points of interest and buildings in the city itself. Industrial and other facts are convincingly presented.

Clay Products Industry Rapidly Developing in North Carolina.

By R. L. GRAY, Editor, Natural Resources, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development.

In a recent issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD concerning the exhibit made by the state of North Carolina at the Chemical Industries Exposition in New York, mention was made of the showing of high-grade face brick, an industry which, so far as this state is concerned, had been developed in its entirety within five years.

Substantially, this statement was entirely correct. Five years ago the commercial use of the vast deposits of North Carolina high-grade clays were limited to products of a total value of \$580,351. These values were produced by three plants, the bulk of them by the Pomona Terra Cotta Company, which at that time was the only concern in the state making use of shale. The other two companies, of small capacity, were making a small quantity of face brick, but using only common clay in their manufacture.

By 1923 official figures gave a total value of clay products of \$3,656,000, \$979,725 of which was represented by high-grade shale products, including fireproofing and fire brick, tile, sewer pipe and 20,930,000 face brick, of a value of \$333,525.

In 1924 the total value of clay products had increased according to officially reported figures to \$3,989,380, included in which were 29,154,000 face brick of a value of \$503,951, and other products, tile and so forth, making use of shale, of a value of \$782,429. Last year, therefore, the value of shale products had risen to \$1,285,380.

In 1925 there are operating in the making of high-grade face brick from shales the following companies:

Cunningham Brick Company, Davidson county, 7 kilns, with annual capacity of 10,000,000.

Carolina Shale Brick Company, Norwood, Stanly county, 10 kilns, with annual capacity of 16,000,000.

Yadkin Brick Yards, New London, Stanly county, 10 kilns, with annual capacity of 12,000,000.

Seaboard Shale Brick Company of Charlotte, with plant at Monroe, Union county, 10 kilns, with annual capacity of 15,000,000.

Pine Hall Brick Company, Pine Hall, Stokes county, 14 kilns, with annual capacity of 20,000,000.

In addition to the above-named users of shale in the manufacture of face brick, there are the Pomona Company, manufacturer of tiles, which is located at Greensboro, but uses the shales of Dan River district, and a very significant development of the shale areas in the Deep River coal area by four new companies representing a considerable capital investment. These are the Carolina Fireproofing Company, which makes tile products from fire clays; Borden Brick & Tile Company, tile products, but which is to begin manufacture of brick also; L. C. Isenhour & Son, who make common brick from the shale of the region, and the Sanford Brick & Tile Company.

Allowing for all normal delays, it is safe to say that this year's production of high-grade brick from North Carolina shales will exceed 40,000,000 as a minimum, of a conservative value of \$17.50 per thousand, or \$700,000, with the probability that these figures will be largely exceeded.

It will be understood that values and quantities here given as to clays and clay products do not include the kaolins, which are separately treated, nor pottery products from common clays. The aim is to show something of what has been done in the utilization of shales within a period somewhat less than five years and to suggest the possibility of the expansion of the industry.

The history of this development is a revelation of what

may be accomplished by a very limited expense in the development of resource when it is given proper scientific investigation and advertisement.

In 1921 there was in North Carolina a practical clay worker, D. M. Moodie, who had charge of the construction of the plant of the Carolina Shale Brick Company at Norwood. When he had finished the job there he was employed by the South-bound Railroad to examine shale deposits along its route, and went in the course of that duty from Ansonville to Whitney, procuring ten samples, which on test in a Columbus (Ohio) laboratory proved, with one exception, to be suitable for the making of high-grade brick and tile. Meanwhile Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, who as director of the Geological Survey was interested for some years in the clay possibilities, was quick to note Mr. Moodie's work, and in 1922 secured his services for further investigations on behalf of the state. In this employment Mr. Moodie visited many sections, caused some 25 complete or partial tests to be made of clays and shales, made exhibits at the state and county fairs and generally kept the question of clay products in the forefront. Afterward these investigations were continued and advice given to owners by the present State Geologist, Dr. Jasper L. Stuckey, acting director of the Department of Conservation and Development.

So impressed was Dr. Pratt with the future of the clay industry that he early saw the need for a ceramics laboratory in the state and urged its establishment at one of the state institutions. Occasionally the Survey would receive a small sample of clay, but had no method of making an analysis, and such analyses as were procured were expensive and done outside the state. It was held necessary to any proper development of such undoubted resources as had been shown in Bulletin 13 of the Department, "Clay Deposits and Clay Industries in North Carolina", that there should be instruction in ceramics, investigation and research as to available clay and shale deposits, and a means whereby adequate samples could be thoroughly and quickly analyzed in the state at a minimum of trouble and expense.

The result was the establishment at State College in the fall of 1924 of a department of ceramics, in charge of Dr. Greaves-Walker, a nationally recognized expert, and his laboratory is now in course of construction and will shortly be ready to meet the needs of what must soon be a multiplied number of plants. Following the report on the Deep River coal field and the consequent activity in coal mining, the possibilities in connection with the shales of the area were presented to I. Heckenbleikner, famous chemical engineer, of Charlotte, through the agency of the Department of Conservation and Development, and the Carolina Fireproofing Company acquired shale lands and began construction of a plant at an investment of capital in excess of \$200,000. On the arrival of Dr. Greaves-Walker he was called in as a consultant by the Borden Brick & Tile Co., which is also investing heavily in the Deep River shales, secured satisfactory analyses of the deposits and, working in co-operation with Dr. Stuckey, investigated and advised upon the possibilities of the shale lands acquired.

Demands of modern construction make it certain that there will be still further increases in the manufacture of high-grade brick and clay products in North Carolina. This is indicated by several outstanding factors. One is the growing scarcity and sustained high price of timber. Construction is

centering on the more permanent materials. Another is realization of the importance of fireproofing. Fireproof roof tile is a commonplace in specifications. In public improvements of all kinds the demand for tile, piping, etc., is increasing constantly. Although the increase in the production in the state has been tremendous in a few years, it is certain that not a hundredth part of these materials used in the state are made in it.

In North Carolina shales, particularly, there are great possibilities of development beyond the scope of the very real progress already made. Two areas of Triassic shales, in particular—that whose center is the Deep River coal field and the deposits along the Dan River—give promise of intense industrialization that seems to have begun.

The Deep River area and its extensions is 75 miles long and from 10 to 15 miles wide. In it are numerous and practically inexhaustible deposits of high-grade shales and good clays, which lend themselves to the manufacture of all heavy clay products, brick and tile, roofing tile, sewer tile, etc., and to vitrified products generally. Manufacture in this area should be economic in every respect on account of the availability and abundance of material, intelligent labor and proximity to transportation facilities, the area being traversed by four railroads—the Southern, the Norfolk & Southern, Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line. The presence of the Deep River coal field, which has been mapped for a length of 20 miles and a width of 10 miles, provides a means of co-ordinating industry, which is of the greatest value. An interesting evidence of the possibility of using the native coal in connection with the manufacture of shale products is the policy adopted by the Carolina Fireproofing Company, which uses Deep River coal for its kilns near by. This coal, of which 67,000,000 recoverable tons have been mapped, is of high volatile content and therefore has distinct limitations for domestic use. It is ideally adapted, however, to use in large furnaces in the powdered form, and the company referred to has lately begun its employment in furnaces for manufacturing producer gas, which is piped to its kilns as fuel.

The Dan River area also has numbers of manufacturing sites adjacent to abundant supplies of high-grade shales. This is a narrow area some 20 miles long, which is paralleled by the Norfolk & Western Railroad and cut by the Southern at Madison and Walnut Cove.

At present there are two plants on the Dan River and four on the Deep River area which are making use of the shales in the manufacture of high-grade products. In each there is opportunity for great expansion in the number of such industries.

In the Norwood-Monroe area there are four plants using shales of the pre-Cambrian age. From Thomasville, south by New London to Ansonville, these deposits become more and more prominent and apparently more valuable. Suitable areas for plants are available almost anywhere in this territory. In addition to these deposits, investigations have shown that there are Cambrian shales near Hot Springs in Madison county, pre-Cambrians at Selma, Lillington, Nashville and near Weldon, and other possibilities in Randolph, Davidson, Montgomery and Moore counties.

Forty Dwellings to Cost \$600,000.

Miami, Fla.—Construction contract has recently been awarded by Joseph Kresse of Coral Gables for the erection of 40 residences in the Riviera section of that development to cost about \$600,000. Fifteen of the houses are under construction, these to be of concrete and stucco, one and two stories, with concrete foundations and oak floors. Robert Weed of Miami is the architect, and George E. Batcheller, Inc., of Coral Gables general contractor.

\$1,250,000 Store and Office Building Contract.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Contract has been awarded to the Realty Construction Co., Atlanta, for the \$1,250,000 17-story, steel frame office building for the Florida Realty & Securities Corporation, associated with the S. A. Lynch Enterprises of Atlanta. Pringle & Smith, Atlanta, are the architects.

The exterior of the building is to be faced with Indiana



PROPOSED LYNCH BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE.

limestone for the first three floors and the two upper floors. The shaft will be in gray brick with polychrome terra cotta spandrels. On the first floor will be 12 retail stores with basements. The 16 upper floors will be devoted entirely to offices and will be served by four high-speed elevators.

Plans for Apartments and Office Buildings.

Coral Gables, Fla.—Sites have been purchased here by the Sutherland-Allen Corporation of Newark, N. J., and it is planned to erect three apartment buildings and two offices at a cost of about \$500,000. Robert Taylor, architect, of Miami, is preparing plans for the office buildings.

Purchases Coal Lands and Mine.

Morgantown, W. Va.—It is reported here that 763 acres of coal land and mining equipment approximating \$750,000 has been purchased by Benjamin Evans of Fairmont from the Rosedale Coal Co. The mine will hereafter be operated as the Evans Coal Co., with offices in Fairmont.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

A Suggestion to Seaboard Air Line to Build to Asheville.

ZACK SPREATT, Miami, Fla.

You have a great deal of influence with the leading men of Asheville and with the directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which has a road leading up to within 40 miles of Asheville. The Seaboard system covers the Southeast like the dew. There are more Seaboard lines in Florida than there are subdivisions, and that is saying some. The Seaboard's equipment for hauling tourists to Florida during the winter could be kept in use all through the summer if their line was extended from Rutherfordton, N. C., to Asheville.

The president of the Seaboard is intensely interested in extending his lines here in Florida. It will be up to the citizens of Asheville to get the proposition started. A de luxe bus line service from Rutherfordton would be some help until a rail line could be constructed. I think you would have much weight with both parties.

Would Establish Woodworking Industry.

L. H. HARVIN, Manning, S. C.

We have here lots of gum, poplar and other timbers close by, and I would like to establish some kind of a woodworking industry on a modest scale and then increase. Could you advise me what line to go into?

I have an idea that lard tubs and wooden vessels of this kind could be made to advantage. We have the timber, an abundance of cheap labor, and I know something of the timber business.

The Destruction of Prohibition Would Result, in Our Opinion, in an Increase in Taxation.

M. L. HORN, Jacksonville, Fla.

The writer, with whom you are personally acquainted, has carefully read your publication on Prohibition, and, while I fully agree with it as far as you have gone, I believe if you will solicit the ideas of the multitude of the people possibly you will secure a much better and stronger reason covering the question. The writer is not a drinking man, but still believes in permitting everyone to have free access to their requirements where it is a benefit.

I have traveled considerably in practically every state in the Union, and have found conditions in the pre-Prohibition times to be more congenial, with better results and less crime; whereas, at the present time, society has been educated in the use of drink, as it has become a luxury, and in the rural districts there is more made, consumed and sold at the present writing than there was sold by all the distilleries and saloons in the earlier days.

The Prohibition business has become a gigantic business amongst a few who seem to be able to control the import and the sale to all classes of citizens of this country, and the Government, with its millions of expenditures, in trying to run this element down seems to be unable to cope with the situation; therefore, I believe that if the Eighteenth Amendment was modified society would introduce to this country a substitute that would avoid such crimes and such depredations as are now committed with the aid of our so-called manufactured liquor. I have met all classes of people

in different vocations, and in talking with the various branches of the laboring element I find that if a popular vote was taken in each state they would be satisfied with a modification of the Amendment.

Stabilization of Tin by England Suggests Developing Tin in North Carolina.

O. L. MCGREW, McGrew Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Enclosed, you will find clipping from the Philadelphia Public Ledger of June 29, 1925, "English Producers Place Tin on Stabilized Basis." The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is the best exponent of America, and you are doing more for the business interests of this country than any paper I know of. We are mining in North Carolina and I meet many Southern men; I have been telling them every person in the South should take the MANUFACTURERS RECORD; if they did they would drop politics and vote for protection to American industries, as it should not matter what party a man belonged to; just so he was a good American it mattered not what state he hailed from; the only thing needed to know, is he for protection for the interests of our country.

We find the South making great progress, we also find men in big business talking and speaking for protecting our industries. If your paper was read by all voters, anyone running for office would be asked, "Are you going to vote to protect American industries and for the interests of America? They are just as good Americans as can be found, but most of them only get a county paper and don't know anything about the rest of the country; just think what your paper would mean to them.

You see by the clipping, the English have the rest of the world in their grip, and can make them pay anything they choose to ask for tin and the same in rubber. This need not be, as tin can be produced right in North Carolina for 15 cents per pound and sell in New York at from 56 to 59 cents per pound. The tin cassiterite ore is richer in tin than in any other known place and the quantity of the ore seems to be unlimited, as the veins crop right on the surface and show about five feet of fine ore that carries high percentage of tin values; there are also fine placer deposits. The veins have been drilled to depth of 700 feet and extend for miles through the country. By a new electric tin smelter process this cassiterite (tin) can be turned into 99 per cent pure tin right on the property and the tin produced at less than 15 cents per pound; it should be produced as low in price per pound as copper, as the machinery and reduction of the ore don't cost anything like what it costs to produce copper.

It seems that our people are afraid to produce tin in this country, just like there was no tinplate produced before McKinley's time. Since that we produce more tinplate than the rest of the world, and the same will be the fact with tin. If capital would get behind this, the price of tin to the American consumers would soon be much lower than it is today, which would still make millions for the parties that would mine and reduce this ore into tin. The process is easy and does not require any skilled labor, as it is simply a furnace, one-operation proposition.

We have done a lot of work on this tin property and know what can be done and stand ready to prove the above statements.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Heavy Buying for Prompt Consumption.

Pittsburgh, December 7—[Special.]—There has been little change, and no change of importance, in the general steel situation in the past week. The outstanding feature was and is the very large volume of consumption. This would not be proved merely by the volume of buying, for there are periods when the buying greatly exceeds the consumption, there being periods between when the buying is much below the consumption.

The great bulk of the present steel buying represents actual and immediate consumption. This is indicated by the insistence of buyers upon as early shipment as possible when orders are placed. It is implied also by the buying occurring at this time of year, when buyers are naturally indisposed to accumulate stocks, it being desirable to have light stocks at the time of the annual inventory, January 1. In the first three months of this year there were very heavy shipments of steel, many buyers accumulating stocks, and afterwards shipments fell off, while the rate of consumption probably increased.

There are various changes in the volume of steel buying, having no particular significance as to the general state of trade. Thus the great bulk of the rail buying for next year's delivery was completed last month, with a total of fully 1,600,000 tons in the three months, September, October and November. There are still occasional orders. Again, there is much less buying in sheets now than recently simply from the circumstance that there was much buying on the eve of price advances. These advances are now effective, and if prices hold there will in time be buying for the remainder of the first quarter of the year. In oil-country goods there has been little buying in the past few weeks, this being seasonal, while there is slightly less buying of merchant pipe just now. These points sum up the decreases that have occurred. On the other hand, there is now much contracting for tinplate for the first half of the new year. Books were opened November 19 and the buying will be nearly all completed by the end of this month.

For fully three months past steel prices have been showing a hardening tendency in general, i. e., in the lines subject to changes, rails, tubular goods and tinplate being excluded, as they have shown no change for more than two and a half years, there having been no declines since the last general advance. There is a little shading now in pipe, but apparently only by one or two mills.

Reverting to the general situation, there is indicated a high rate of steel consumption, with no visible reason for expecting any decrease. Consumption can continue indefinitely, whereas stocking up could last only so long.

While production may slightly exceed consumption, there cannot be much difference, and production is very high. The October rate of steel ingot production, 144,183 gross tons daily, was only 11 per cent below the record high rate of all time, and never for any length of time was as high a rate maintained as that in October.

Merely a continuance of the October rate for the remaining 51 working days of the year would give 1925 a new high record in steel ingot production by a small margin, but all estimates are that the November rate and the present rate are both above that of October. The best estimate that can now be made of the year's ingot production is about 43,750,000 tons. Making a new record, however, by a small margin is only of statistical or sentimental interest, for the general fact is that four years—1917, 1918, 1923 and the present year—all have ingot production between 43,000,000 and 44,000,000 tons.

Pig iron production this year promises to be about 36,

500,000 tons, which would make this year sixth best, and nearly 10 per cent under 1923, against the year being first best in steel ingots. The divergence is due chiefly to iron and steel foundries operating lighter in the past year than in some other years, and perhaps, furthermore, the steel mills have used a larger percentage of scrap, relative to pig iron, this year.

Connellsville furnace coke remains at \$4 after its sharp rise in October to about \$9. Naturally, there are chances that another Eastern buying movement will send the price up, but there is no expectation that the last performance will be duplicated. As the present market is only about a dollar a ton over that of last June and July, before the anthracite suspension interfered in the coke market, the blast furnaces are no longer seriously concerned over their coke supplies in the first quarter after present contracts expire.

Pig iron has continued rather dull all around, with prices firmly sustained. On an average of all districts, pig iron is about \$2.40 above its low point, last June, part of the advance being due to better demand and part to the coke situation.

Production of Iron at Top Notch.

Birmingham, Ala., December 7—[Special.]—While the statement is repeated that furnace interests of this district are virtually out of the market, sales are heard of week after week, considerable spot business being transacted, from one to three cars of iron at a time being sold for quick delivery. Quotations range between \$22 and \$23 per ton, No. 2 foundry, but very little iron is to be obtained at the lower figure. The larger producer of iron in Alabama is holding at \$23 and has made no effort to book any business for the second quarter of 1926 delivery. The make in this territory is not far from maximum. There is a strong demand for coke and independent producers are shipping as quickly as they are producing. Some of the furnace interests sold a little coke on the open market, and now furnace demands are heavy. The make of foundry iron is from 15 blast furnaces. The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., with six furnaces going, will be able to start a seventh shortly after the turn of the year. The Woodward Iron Company has five furnaces in operation, its full quota. The Republic Iron & Steel Co. has two going and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. is making foundry iron with two. The Central Iron & Coal Co. is pushing the relining and repairing of its furnace at Holt in Tuscaloosa county and will be able to resume operation by the end of the year, it is believed. The second blast furnace at Gadsden belonging to the Sloss-Sheffield Steel Iron Co. could be started up on stress, but it would be an emergency.

Sales of iron for delivery during the first quarter of 1926 aggregate well and there will be but little of the probable make left for the spot business. As to the second-quarter delivery, nothing definite is being said as yet; furnace interests admit there is a strong market, but have very little intimation as to what the quotation is likely to be. Some of the business already booked may extend over into the second quarter, though consumers are asking for steady delivery on contracts and much iron is moving. In fact, it is estimated that more iron is being melted in the home territory and being shipped into the middle West and other places than is being manufactured. The surplus stock has been moving out very rapidly and the indications are there will be no further foundry iron to be resorted to, and then the adjustment will start in. Some of the larger melters, the cast-iron pressure-pipe makers, radiator producers and a few foundries and machine shops have some iron on yards. The smaller inter-

ests have been buying on the hand-to-mouth policy and are carrying from one to four weeks' supply, and hardly that, melting around 10 to 15 tons of iron daily.

The present survey of the needs for the coming year indicates that there will be a strong activity through the first four months at least of 1926. The more optimistic see business booked by the end of this year which will warrant strong pushing through the first half of the year. Then to accumulate some iron at least three to four months may be necessary. Estimating that the production of iron in December will maintain the pace taken, a total for the year is looked for around 2,778,965 tons, against 2,773,826 tons in 1924.

The melt in the home territory will be greater next year, as several developments are under way which will require iron in their daily operations. The soil-pipe interests look for a better year. The pressure-pipe makers are preparing for greater production.

The steel mart in the district is very active. The various fabricating plants other than the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. and the American Steel & Wire Co., subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation and the Gulf States Steel Company, independent, are all working hard on contracts and projects which require much steel. The Steel Corporation has many orders in its various mills, additional business having been received during the past week. The rail mill will have warrant for full operation all next year. The new sheet mill also has business in hand and more being offered which will warrant steady operation indefinitely. Plate, railroad accessories and what not in the steel line are wanted in big quantities.

The coal-mining fields are busy, effort being made to get out as much as possible. The railroad-car situation is all that is holding back production. While much of the coal being produced now is going on orders placed before July last and at low prices, no few orders are being filled since the demand has been picking up. This district is not feeling the strike in the anthracite district directly, but indirectly much business is floating in.

The coke market is very strong and profitable. The prices range between \$5.75 and \$6.50. Box cars are being used in carrying coke from the district for any distances. At the by-product plant box-car loading machines have been installed so that the greatest amount possible can be gotten into the cars. Detroit and other parts of Michigan are getting some coke from here, while Chicago is also using the product from Alabama as a fuel. Production is seeking the maximum, and not only are the by-product ovens operated to capacity but beehive ovens are being brought into use.

The scrap iron and steel market is easing up some, despite the fact that a large quantity of old material is being used. Cast scrap is not so active. Heavy melting steel is being used extensively, but the consumers are still holding to the old price, \$13 per ton. The quotations of the past three or four weeks, which include heavy melting steel at \$14, are being maintained.

PIG IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$22.00 to \$23.00; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent, \$22.50 to \$23.50; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$23.00 to \$24.00; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$23.50 to \$24.50; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$24.00 to \$25.00; charcoal iron, f. o. b. furnaces, \$30.00 to \$32.00.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$19.00 to \$20.00
Old iron axles.....	18.00 to 18.50
Old steel rails.....	14.00 to 15.00
Heavy melting steel.....	14.00 to 15.00
No. 1 cast.....	17.00 to 18.00
Stove plate.....	14.00 to 15.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	13.00 to 14.00
Old car wheels.....	15.00 to 16.50
Old tramcar wheels.....	17.00 to 17.50
Machine shop turnings.....	8.00 to 8.50
Cast iron borings.....	8.00 to 9.00
Cast iron borings (chem.).....	15.50 to 16.50

RAILROADS

PENSACOLA LINE TO BE RESTORED AT ONCE.

President Kurn of the Frisco System Will Spend \$2,500,000 to Give Modern Service.

James M. Kurn, president of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Co., says that the first step in a large construction program that is being considered will be taken soon after January 1, when the rehabilitation of the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham & Pensacola Railroad will begin. This line, which is 143 miles long from Kimbrough, Ala., on the Southern Railway, to Pensacola, Fla., was taken over by the system at the first of the present month in accord with the deal previously reported. It will cost about \$2,500,000 to restore the line in an up-to-date manner and a force of over 500 men will be put on the job next month.

President Kurn further stated: "Approximately nine months will be needed to complete the work, since the road must be practically rebuilt. It is the Frisco's intention to divert a great deal of middle-Western Gulf port traffic over the new line to the splendid port at Pensacola, and we ultimately will have the shortest line from Kansas City, St. Louis and other middle-Western points to Pensacola."

At present the poor physical condition of the line, lack of equipment and limited connections have cut traffic on the acquired road to a minimum. Only one mixed train is being run daily from Kimbrough to Pensacola, and no passenger traffic is handled. The rehabilitation plans call for reduction of the excessive grades, many of which exceed 4 per cent; they will be cut to three-fourths of 1 per cent. The embankments and the cuts are narrow, but they will be widened to the Frisco standard, which is 20 feet wide on the embankments and 26 feet wide at the bottom of cuts. The track now has no ballast, but gravel ballast will be laid. Besides, 50 miles of light rails will be taken up and new rails weighing 80 pounds per yard will be laid in their place. The light trestle bridges will be built up to carry the heaviest locomotives and cars with maximum loading. Passenger stations, freight houses, coaling stations, etc., will be rebuilt or remodeled; thousands of new ties will be put in the track, and increased water facilities will be built.

While the splendid wharf and loading facilities owned and operated by the railroad at Pensacola are adequate to handle business now, much of the work outlined will be construction of larger and more adequate terminal facilities there, including enlargement of yards and shops.

There will, in consequence of the improvements, be a large increase in the traffic-carrying capacity of the railroad through freight trains being expected to consist of an average of 90 cars. Therefore, all passing tracks will be lengthened and additional passing tracks will be built. Connection to and from the Frisco tracks at Birmingham will be over the Southern Railway's line.

"We hold great confidence in the future of the port of Pensacola as one of the biggest business producers on the Gulf Coast when this rehabilitation work is completed," President Kurn continued. "In the 1800 square miles of territory which the Pensacola road serves there are 750,000 acres of choice agricultural lands, only 12½ per cent of which are now in cultivation. The five counties which it serves have a population of 152,544 people, and the road itself serves 42 towns and cities with an aggregate population of 61,639 people. There is an abundance of bunker coal in Alabama, which has a logical terminus at Pensacola, where

ships get it, but the road has been forced to refuse this traffic for many months because of poor operating conditions.

"We believe the advent of the Frisco into Pensacola will remedy also the lack of business at the port. Although the finest Gulf port, Pensacola has had no increase in port business in the last five years. It is served by only one other trunk-line railroad, and that road has other seaports to care for. With the tremendous volume of business which the Frisco handles out of the West, Southwest and South, we confidently expect to bring Pensacola into her own as a premier shipping center of the Gulf of Mexico."

President Kurn declined to comment upon the route likely to be followed in constructing north from Kimbrough, Ala., to a connection with the Frisco main line, which runs from Memphis to Birmingham, although it is understood the extension will be built.

"Atlas of Traffic Maps"—New Edition.

A new edition of the "Atlas of Traffic Maps," prepared by Wayne E. Butterbaugh, and published by La Salle Extension University, Chicago, has just appeared. This valuable volume has been greatly revised and enlarged since the issue of the first 1925 edition. It now contains 86 maps. These include 52 railroad system maps, comprising every large and important railroad in the United States and Canada. Maps of representative terminal and belt railroads also are to be found, and all the information is brought up to date in accordance with the most recent changes. Folded maps have been eliminated in the new Atlas, all the maps being printed on pages the size of the book, and are now to be found by the page numbers. All the maps have also been reduced to a uniform base scale wherever possible to do so without sacrificing effective portrayal. The Express map has been revised to show recent changes; the Air Route map has been brought up to date; the Southern Freight Association map is revised and accurate, and the Railroad Consolidation map is complete in all details. The revised edition contains 29 more maps than its predecessor and greatly enlarged schedules of information accompany many of them.

Iselin Shops Now in Use.

The new locomotive repair plant of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Jackson, Tenn., known as the Iselin Shops, formally opened for service on December 1 by President Fairfax Harrison and Vice-President E. E. Norris. They were built by Dwight P. Robinson Co., of New York city, and represent the latest practice in locomotive maintenance facilities, the development including a main locomotive repair shop of the transverse type with 15 pits, a storehouse and office building, a wheel shop and a power house. Work upon the improvement was begun July 1 and design and construction were completed in the remarkably short time of five months. The arrangement is such that extension of all facilities can be made when desired at minimum expense.

A Very Fine Railroad Calendar.

A large and handsome calendar for 1926 has been published by the Pennsylvania Railroad with a big picture in colors representing the Liberty Limited, a train of steel Pullman cars drawn by a huge locomotive as it speeds over the Rockville Bridge, the great stone structure that carries the four tracks of the railroad over the Susquehanna River. This is one of the most attractive of railroad illustrations ever employed for calendar purposes, and the entire composition of the production is such as to immediately arrest attention, being in thorough keeping with the high standards maintained by the company.

SEABOARD AT TAMPA LOOKS AHEAD HALF A CENTURY.

Extensive Port Plans of the Railroad, Accompanied by Private Plans to Spend \$8,000,000.

Tampa, Fla., December 4—[Special.]—Water terminals, with provision for industrial and commercial development, are planned on Hooker's Point by the Seaboard Air Line to provide Tampa's needs for the next 50 years, said S. Davies Warfield, president of the system, yesterday. Mr. Warfield came to Tampa yesterday for the special purpose of studying his plans for Hooker's Point improvements, and he made an inspection of his company's property, also selecting a site for the proposed \$5,000,000 cement plant designed by the Cowham Engineering Co. Construction on this factory is to begin within a month and it is proposed to complete a 1,500,000 barrel unit the first year.

Railroad engineers will arrive here next week to begin surveys for the improvements planned by the Seaboard. The company's technical advisor concerning terminal layouts will also be on hand. The railroad owns about 1100 acres of land on the Point, and a number of slips, each 800 feet long or more, are outlined, each one affording dockage space for four steamships, and these facilities will be enlarged and expanded in accord with the growth of the port and of the city and its requirements.

The Port Commission of Tampa, a newly created body, has considered the possibility, if not the probability, that the Seaboard's port improvements may answer the terminal needs of the city.

Other plans for waterfront improvements include those of J. T. Swann, who has over 2000 feet of harbor frontage on the west bank of Ybor Channel, and his plans, it is stated, call for an expenditure of about \$3,000,000.

New Equipment.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has ordered 500 more coal cars from the American Car & Foundry Co., and they will be built at the Huntington, W. Va., plant.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has ordered 15 Mikado type locomotives and 10 Mountain type locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Santa Fe system has ordered 1850 more freight cars as follows: 850 gondola cars from the American Car & Foundry Co., 500 box cars from the General American Car Co. and 500 furniture cars from the Pullman Car Manufacturing Co. These orders are in addition to the orders for 1000 refrigerator cars reported last week.

Columbus & Greenville Railroad has ordered a combination passenger and baggage gasoline motorcar and a passenger trailer car from the J. G. Brill Company.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad is reported in the market for four passenger cars and six combination baggage and express cars.

Shipments to Florida Must Have Permits.

No traffic destined for Florida will be accepted by the railroads unless a permit has been secured by the consignee for such shipments, according to a statement issued to Eastern shippers December 2 by W. J. L. Panham, general traffic manager of the Otis Elevator Company and general chairman of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board, 30 Vesey street, New York, N. Y. Permits will be issued only for the actual current requirements of the consignee and will be based upon the ability of such consignee to promptly unload the cars when they reach Florida. Mr. Panham's statement was based upon information received from the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association, which has just issued a new order covering the situation.

SOUTHERN COAL AND NORTHERN MARKETS

Through Freight Rates Will Stimulate Shipments From Bituminous Mines.

Charleston, W. Va., December 5.—[Special.]—Granting of through all-rail rates on bituminous prepared coal by the Interstate Commerce Commission this week is expected to greatly stimulate the shipment of coal from Southern mines once the new rate becomes effective, unless there should be in the meantime a settlement of the anthracite strike, which is not regarded as probable. Although the rates established are only temporary and to meet an emergency, nevertheless they will afford an additional outlet for the coal of Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky and permit consumers to become familiar with such coals, broadening the market for them.

It is estimated that there will be available for Eastern shipment, now that the Lake season is closed, approximately 800,000 or 900,000 tons of prepared coal a month from bituminous fields alone, not including the smokeless prepared which has been available since the Commission established a rate on low volatile prepared effective October 15. Bituminous coal in prepared sizes is now available at the rate of 25,000 to 50,000 tons monthly from the Kanawha district, 360,000 tons monthly from the Logan district, 125,000 tons monthly from the Kenova-Thacker district and 150,000 tons from the Big Sandy division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway in Kentucky, not to speak of a large tonnage from the semi-anthracite mines of Virginia. Although the Commission granted a through and joint rate on prepared coal from other bituminous districts, it failed to do so on fuel from that section of the Kanawha field served by the Norfolk & Western Railway, and an effort is being made to rectify that omission.

West Virginia production, including bituminous and semi-bituminous veins, is at the greatest monthly figure it has ever reached. The peak year saw a production of 100,000,000 tons. The state is producing 10,000,000 tons a month now. It is anticipated as the hard-coal strike continues there will be a greater call for West Virginia coal.

In West Virginia the threat made by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to call a bituminous strike would not materially affect the mines in this state nor in Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky and a part of Tennessee and Alabama. Production in such states, while possibly not large enough to meet entire requirements indefinitely in view of the anthracite suspension, would avert a fuel shortage for some time. Those mines are not operated under agreement with the union, and therefore would not be closed down in case of a general bituminous strike which would react in favor of these non-union mines.

Travel Club Saving Plan.

The Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad and the Birmingham & Northwestern Railway have adopted the American Travel Club plan of selling tickets to certain destinations at substantial reductions on easy weekly payments. There are three methods for payment, the first continuing for 32 weeks at a saving of 10 per cent, the second for 25 weeks at a saving of 7½ per cent and the third for 20 weeks at a saving of 6 per cent, the payments being made at any of the company's agencies. As each weekly payment is made it is recorded by affixing a stamp to a certificate held by the purchaser, and when the payments are completed the certificate is exchanged for the railroad ticket desired. Thus many persons are enabled to save money for a trip without inconvenience. A circular issued by G. M. White, the general passenger agent, calls the new plan "Travel by Stamp."

Railroad Earnings and Traffic Showing Record Figures for 1925.

Gross operating revenues of the Class 1 railroads of the United States for the first ten months of this year amounted to very nearly \$5,130,000,000 and compares with a total of something over \$4,976,000,000 for the same period of last year. Operating expenses totaled a little more than \$3,809,000,000, as compared with over \$3,803,000,000, and net operating income was over \$985,000,000, as compared with over \$806,600,000 in the same period of last year. This was at an annual rate of return on property value of 4.83 per cent, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics. The increase in net was not only a result of growth of about 5.7 per cent in freight traffic, but was also due to increased efficiency and economy in railroad operation following large capital expenditures made since 1922. In the Southern district railroads of this class earned at the annual rate of return of 6.06 per cent. In October alone their net operating income was \$17,732,080, as compared with \$13,798,927 in the same month of last year. Eastern roads earned at the rate of 5.21 per cent and Western roads 4.07 per cent, but all showed increases over October of last year.

Revenue freight loaded during the week ended November 21 totaled 1,057,674 cars, according to the American Railway Association, this being the eighteenth week this year that loadings have exceeded 1,000,000 cars. This displayed an increase of more than 6900 cars as compared with the preceding week and more than 46,706 cars as compared with the same week of last year. Since January 1 last there has been over 46,556,000 cars laden with revenue freight, as compared with over 44,180,000 cars in the same period of 1924.

During the eight weeks from October 3 to November 21, inclusive, loadings of bituminous coal at the mines totaled 1,692,868 cars, an increase of over 187,000 cars, or 12.4 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The production of bituminous coal for these eight weeks of the current year was the greatest for any like period in the last five years, amounting to very nearly 96,000,000 tons and showing an increase of 14 per cent over the same period of 1924.

A Progressive Texas Town.

Harlingen, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, is attractively described in a booklet published by the Harlingen Star. It shows the development of this community in less than 20 years from practically a mesquite wilderness to a thriving progressive town of over 5000 people in the center of a rich, productive, thickly populated section. Extending in every direction from the city are thousands of acres of fertile soil desirable for the production of citrus fruits, winter vegetables, cotton, corn and other staple crops.

Harlingen also boasts of an ideal temperate climate and as being the geographical center and distributing point for a growing productive region.

The booklet is profusely illustrated, showing business scenes, together with views of attractive residences, churches, schools and farming operations depicting the products of the soil, which furnish convincing proof of what is being accomplished in that part of south Texas.

The Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is built up from the rich alluvial deposits of the Rio Grande and extends from Mission, at the northwestern apex, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, a region rapidly developing and one which has already established a record for tonnage production per acre. It has been described as one of the "Garden Spots of the World," for it is endowed by nature with unsurpassed soil and climatic conditions.

GOOD ROADS AND STREETS

Two Bridge Contracts at \$675,000.

Palatka, Fla.—Two contracts aggregating approximately \$675,000 have been awarded by the Board of Bond Trustees of district No. 7 for the construction of a bridge across St. John's River from the foot of Reid street in this city on the west to a point between the present bridge site and the Florida East Coast Railway bridge on the east side. Contract for concrete work, fills and paving was awarded to the Stein Construction Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., while contract for a double-leaf bascule lift span was awarded to the American Bascule Bridge Co. of Pensacola.

Plans call for a 20-foot roadway and a 5-foot sidewalk. It is understood that details may be arranged later for making the roadway 27 feet wide.

Bids Asked on Two Federal-Aid Projects.

Jackson, Miss.—Bids will be received until December 15 by the board of supervisors of Attala county, Kosciusko, for the construction of Federal-aid project No. 37, which is a part of the state trunk road between Kosciusko and Carthage. The road will cover a distance of 10 miles and contract will call for its completion within 200 working days.

The Warren County Board of Supervisors, Vicksburg, will receive bids until January 5 for Federal-aid project No. 50-D, a part of the state trunk road between Vicksburg and Rolling Fork. This section will measure two miles and is to be completed within 150 working days.

Motorbus Sales in Florida Increase.

Jacksonville, November 28—[Special.]—Motorcar and truck manufacturers are finding Florida one of the most fertile fields in the country for their products. One truck manufacturer delivered a solid trainload of his machines, 91 cars, in Jacksonville last week, consigned to seven dealers, according to the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, and all were sold before they were unloaded. This one concern, according to its officials, sold more trucks in Florida during the month of September than it did during the entire year of 1923.

Birmingham Paving to Cost \$400,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Contracts have been awarded by the City Commission for street improvements to embrace 13 projects and to cost approximately \$400,000. Six of the projects call for concrete paving, six for asphaltic concrete and one for sheet asphalt. Several projects will form a part of the city-wide traffic boulevard system of the city. A. J. Hawkins is city engineer.

\$3,500,000 Bond Issue Proposed.

Edinburg, Texas.—A petition is being circulated in Hidalgo county asking for an election to submit to voters a proposition to issue \$3,500,000 in road bonds for building a network of hard-surfaced highways covering nearly every portion of the county. Plans call for 100 miles of roads, 18 feet wide, with a gravel base and asphalt topping. Some of the less traveled roads will be of gravel 16 feet in width.

Bids Soon on Rappahannock River Bridge.

Tappahannock, Va.—Bids will probably be called for by January 1 by the State Highway Commission, Richmond, for the construction of the proposed bridge over the Rappahannock River here. The structure will be more than a mile in length, while its approaches will extend another mile.

Motorbuses for Miami Beach Railway.

Miami, Fla.—Orders have been placed for 39 motorbuses for the Miami Beach Railway, and deliveries are to be made promptly. The initial order calls for 25 Fageol buses to hold 29 passengers each and 14 Yellow buses with mechanical drive to seat 21 passengers each. It is said that the buses were purchased because the extension of street railway lines would require too much time and the need for carriers was immediate.

\$5,000,000 Bond Issue Under Consideration.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Board of Commissioners of Duval county, J. F. Hammond, chairman, has inaugurated a movement for an election on approximately \$5,000,000 of bonds for the construction of lateral highways in the county. A tentative program embraces a total of 60 miles, including the Hogan road, New Berlin road, Gainesville road, old Orange Park road, and others.

Election Asked on \$500,000 of Bonds.

Bainbridge, Ga.—A petition containing more than 2000 signatures of citizens of Bainbridge and Decatur counties has been presented by the Board of Trade of this city to the county commissioners, requesting an election on a bond issue of \$500,000 for the construction of roads.

Notes on Good Roads Construction.

W. M. Jagoe & Co. of Denton, Texas, have been awarded contract for street work at Mexia, Texas, to cost \$180,000.

Bids for paving streets in Tampa, Fla., will be received by the City Commission on December 22.

The Polk County Commissioners will receive bids at Bartow, Fla., on December 18 for \$250,000 road warrants, bearing 6 per cent interest.

Bids addressed to W. D. McCallum, town clerk, Rowland, N. C., will be received until December 14 for the purchase of \$75,000 of 6 per cent street-improvement bonds.

The issuance of \$300,000 bonds to provide additional funds for the completion of the concrete and steel bridge over the Matanzas River is provided for in a bill just passed by the state legislature.

Bonds totaling \$800,000 will soon be sold by Palm Beach county, Florida, to provide a highway 24 feet wide connecting West Palm Beach with the Loxahatchie River, a distance of 17 miles.

Burke county, Georgia, has voted a \$600,000 bond issue for the construction of roads and a \$75,000 issue for the erection of a school building in the Waynesboro school district.

The Sevier County Court, Sevierville, Tenn., has voted \$100,000 for extending the Gatlinburg road to Indian Gap on the North Carolina road. The State Highway Commission is expected to appropriate a similar sum.

Plans are being made by the Florida State Road Department, Tallahassee, for the construction of six miles of road on Route No. 5, leading into Fort Myers. J. L. Cresap is the state engineer and A. W. Kinney division engineer.

Augusta County Commissioners, Staunton, Va., have sold a bond issue of \$250,000 to Drake, Jones & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., at a premium of \$2150, proceeds from the bonds to retire an issue of a similar amount issued several years ago in Pastures Magisterial District.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS

The Lumber Industry for the Week.

Washington, December 3.—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has received reports of the status of the lumber industry from 379 of the larger softwood mills of the country for the week ended November 28. The 347 comparably reporting mills indicated considerable decreases in production and shipments and a slight increase in new business as compared with reports from 351 mills the week earlier. Increase in production and decreases in shipments and new business were noted in comparison with the same period of last year.

The unfilled orders of 231 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to 631,479,022 feet, as against 616,598,456 feet for 231 mills the previous week. The 127 identical Southern Pine mills in the group showed unfilled orders of 281,344,896 feet last week, as against 286,573,728 feet for the week before. For the 104 West Coast mills the unfilled orders were 350,134,126 feet, as against 330,024,728 feet for 104 mills a week earlier.

Altogether the 347 comparably reporting mills had shipments 99 per cent and orders 114 per cent of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were, respectively, 120 and 112, and for the West Coast mills 94 and 123.

Of the reporting mills, the 339 with an established normal production for the week of 212,919,372 feet gave actual production 99 per cent, shipments 96 per cent and orders 113 per cent thereof.

The following table compares the national lumber movement as reflected by the reporting mills of seven regional associations for the three weeks indicated:

	Past week	Corresponding week, 1924	Preceding week 1925 (revised)
Mills	347	358	351
Production	210,264,968	196,757,916	222,551,846
Shipments	209,030,282	215,342,051	231,291,483
Orders	239,010,839	264,829,994	237,833,954

The following revised figures compare the lumber movement of the seven associations for the first 48 weeks of 1925 with the same period of 1924:

	Production	Shipments	Orders
1925	11,573,906,233	11,413,572,756	11,266,973,947
1924	11,052,663,187	10,992,030,292	10,827,927,585

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association of New Orleans for the week ended November 25 reported from 14 mills a production of 5,087,825 feet, shipments 5,040,000 and

orders 9,300,000. In comparison with reports for the previous week when two more mills reported this Association showed some decreases in production and shipments and a marked increase in new business.

The Southern Pine Association reports from New Orleans that for 127 mills reporting shipments were 20.42 per cent above production and orders 11.99 per cent above production and 7 per cent below shipments. Of the 112 mills reporting running time, 59 operated full time, 17 of the latter over-time. Three mills were shut down and the rest operated from one to five and one-half days.

The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., with three more mills reporting, indicated a big increase in production and material increases in shipments and new business in comparison with reports for the week earlier.

The hardwood mills of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association reported from 15 mills production as 1,204,000 feet, shipments 2,932,000 and orders 2,698,000.

The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reports from 102 units production as 12,073,967 feet, shipments 19,283,903 and orders 19,951,904. The normal production of these units is 18,889,000 feet.

For the past 23 weeks all hardwood mills reporting to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association give production 367,400,657 feet, shipments 445,259,631 and orders 481,304,160.

Will the Piney Woods Come Back?

New Orleans, La.—When the Southern lumberman cuts his forest land clean, instead of taking only the cream of the timber crop, his action has a far-reaching effect on the next generation's lumber supply, according to the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Clean cutting of the forest in recent years has left land in much poorer shape, because of the lack of good seed trees, than did the lighter cuttings of the early days.

This is apparent over wide areas, but even clearer is the evidence that where fire has run through the cut-over land any advantage that light cutting has over heavy cutting is obliterated. Save for a few fire protected spots, much of south Mississippi is reported to be devoid of extensive forest growth because of the annual fires and close cutting of timber. Eastern Texas, on the contrary, has profited from a steady

SOFTWOOD LUMBER MOVEMENT FOR FORTY-EIGHT WEEKS, AND FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 28.

	Production		Shipments		Orders	
	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924
Southern Pine Association:						
Total	3,679,281,568	3,741,374,058	3,647,928,913	3,776,671,771	3,665,246,913	3,740,005,872
Week (127 mills)	62,070,062	67,092,473	74,742,780	77,418,583	69,513,948	85,753,679
West Coast Lumbermen's Association:						
Total	4,802,316,220	4,488,154,300	4,939,919,403	4,592,556,077	4,922,214,658	4,521,870,993
Week (104 mills)	93,041,098	90,827,351	87,261,685	91,795,000	114,726,079	115,861,635
Western Pine Manufacturers' Ass'n.						
Total	1,684,247,000	1,502,130,000	1,514,743,000	1,399,177,000	1,493,409,000	1,407,635,000
Week (37 mills)	29,574,000	23,160,000	22,550,000	23,466,000	27,516,000	39,375,000
California Redwood Association:						
Total	357,717,000	407,513,000	338,348,000	327,113,000	338,944,000	327,075,000
Week (15 mills)	6,553,000	7,820,000	5,095,000	6,837,000	8,344,000	7,353,000
North Carolina Pine Association:						
Total	437,514,445	362,676,029	410,637,540	358,705,044	346,182,376	333,711,720
Week (42 mills)	14,031,808	5,398,092	9,908,317	6,303,774	10,985,812	6,326,680
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood:						
(Softwood) Total	159,947,000	134,993,000	120,693,000	115,446,000	97,851,000	88,785,000
Week (15 mills)	2,542,000	1,238,000	1,495,000	2,099,000	1,145,000	1,438,000
Northern Pine Manufacturers' Ass'n:						
Total	452,883,000	415,822,800	441,302,900	412,361,400	403,126,000	408,844,000
Week (7 mills)	2,452,000	1,222,000	7,977,500	7,422,700	6,780,000	8,722,000
General total for 48 weeks	11,573,906,233	11,052,663,187	11,413,572,756	10,992,030,292	11,266,973,947	10,827,927,585
California White and Sugar Pine:						
Total	*1,291,727,000	1,098,385,000	1,149,545,000	819,882,000	946,952,000
Week (18 mills)	12,473,000	9,274,000	15,810,000	13,588,000	11,317,000	13,134,000
General total for week	210,264,968	196,757,916	209,030,282	215,342,051	239,010,839	264,829,994

*Revised figures not included in general totals. Represents about 78 per cent total production of California pine region.

campaign against fires, and in many sections now has growing on cut-over lands a second crop of timber that will soon be merchantable.

The Forest Experiment Station will this year conduct a broad survey of cut-over lands in Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, and later in Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. This survey is expected to give valuable information on the growth of the Southern pines and the extent to which the cut-over lands are "coming back."

Plan \$2,500,000 Cement Plant in Florida.

Ocala, Fla.—Plans have been perfected, it is understood, for the organization of the Ocala Portland Cement Co. for building and operating a \$2,500,000 cement plant in Marion county. Walter B. Elcock of Atlanta is reported interested in the proposed enterprise, and it is stated that the project will be financed by Northern and Southern capital without the sale of stock. The plant and limestone quarries will be located on a tract of land embracing 390 acres, it is said, between Sparr and Lowell and about 12 miles from Ocala. It is expected to have an annual capacity of 1,000,000 barrels. F. L. Smidth & Co., New York and Copenhagen, are engineers.

D. S. Mosson, Assistant State Geologist, is said to have spent several months investigating the advisability of establishing a plant in Marion county, and assistance in working out details has been rendered by F. H. Logan, Lee Miller and Joseph Bell of Ocala.

China Architects and Builders Compendium.

A copy of the "China Architects and Builders Compendium 1925" has been received by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from the publishers, the North-China Daily News and Herald, Limited, Shanghai, China. This large and handsome book, edited by J. T. W. Brooke, A. R. I. B. A., and R. W. Davis, contains general information concerning land, property and building in both Shanghai and Hankow, giving facts as to the value of land and its registration, property valuation, consular fees, rates, taxes, etc.; water and electric supply, telephone service, gas supply, building rules, professional charges, etc. There is also technical information, costs and price lists, a directory of architects, builders and contractors, catalogue of building materials, etc. Two city maps are inserted for reference. The pictures throughout the book afford the reader a good general idea of the modern appearance of the most substantial parts of Shanghai, its beauty and its facilities.

Furniture Company to Build Jackson Plant.

Jackson, Miss.—The Anderson Manufacturing Co. of Mississippi, Inc., capitalized at \$200,000, will establish a new plant here on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad on a 13-acre site. Furniture and fixtures for use in homes, hotels, schools, offices and moldings will be produced. About 150 persons will be employed.

Anderson Mills to Be Enlarged.

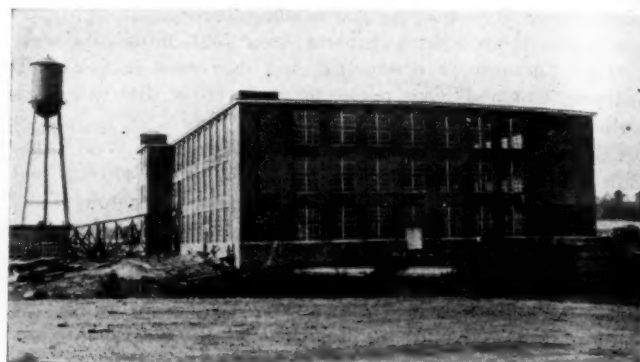
Anderson, S. C.—It is understood that bids will soon be received for the enlargement of the Riverside and Toxaway mills here, plans and specifications having been completed by J. E. Serrine & Co. of Greenville. Plans call for an extension of 50,000 square feet to the weave shed of the Toxaway mills and 15,000 square feet to the Riverside mills. It is expected that actual construction will soon be under way.

The Riverside mills are equipped with 37,072 ring spindles and 12,428 twisting spindles for the production of carded and combed yarns, 20s to 50s, single and two-ply, while the Toxaway mills are equipped with 30,384 ring spindles, 454 narrow and 334 broad looms for the production of print cloths.

TEXTILE

Alabama Plant of Northern Interests Completed.

The first of three units of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. of Boston, Mass., described in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of October 15, has been formally opened at Opelika, Ala. The initial installation consists of 23,952 spindles and



PLANT OF PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING CO.

628 narrow looms for the manufacture of drills; practically all of the machinery was shipped from the company's plant at Biddeford, Maine. The main mill building, shown here—



TYPE OF HOUSE FOR EMPLOYEES.

with, has been built with one wall of temporary wood construction to permit of future expansion.

The housing development provides 100 houses, 92 of four rooms and eight of six rooms. These houses are electrically lighted, and supplied with city water, toilets and baths.

To Increase Capital Stock to \$1,100,000.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Application has been filed by the Standard Knitting Mills of this city for an amendment to its charter authorizing an increase in capital stock from \$800,000 to \$1,100,000. The mills are among the largest in the South, being equipped with 18,000 cotton spindles, 140 latch-needle knitting machines, 250 sewing machines, bleaching and finishing departments for the production of cotton yarns, men's and boys' ribbed shirts and drawers and union suits.

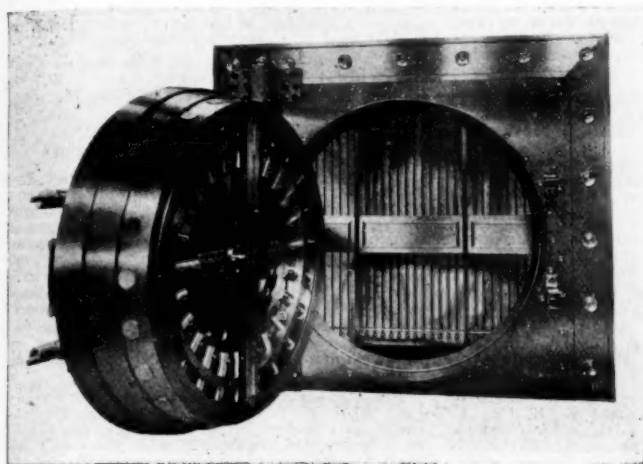
New Jersey Silk Mills to Move South.

High Point, N. C.—It is announced that the Hillcrest Silk Mills of West New York, N. J., will remove its plant to High Point, and that a number of looms have already been moved. The West New York plant is equipped with 290 box and 10 plain looms for the production of sport satins, crepe de chine, radium, novelty silks, georgette, chenille and velvet. D. Bunker is president of the company.

MECHANICAL

Huge Bank Vault of Improved Burglar-Proof Design.

The picture accompanying this article shows the entrance to the large bank and safe deposit vault recently completed for the Baltimore Commercial Bank, Baltimore, Md., by the York Safe & Lock Co. of York, Pa., the whole being a remarkable work of mechanical superiority and massive strength. Inside the vault is 8 feet 2 inches high, 24 feet 8 inches wide and 16 feet deep, the floor area being 395 square feet and the capacity for safes, safe deposit boxes and other equipment



FIFTEEN-TON DOOR OF THE VAULT.

is 3160 cubic feet. Walls, floor and ceiling are built up of shock-proof steel and steel-alloyed plates, thus making a great steel box having maximum resistance to all known methods of attack but with some resilience as a shock-resisting factor. Surrounding this box of heavy steel are concrete walls containing the new "Rivet Grip Steel Reinforcement" and having the greatest resistance to penetration by cutting tools or burning devices, this method of construction having been adopted already by a large number of great banks. The vault is wholly independent of the building and rests on the bed rock under the structure, the base being an immense slab of reinforced concrete.

An entrance of approximately seven feet in diameter is afforded by the large door that is illustrated herewith. This circular door is made of sections of steel of various kinds, and steel products so contrived and put together as to insure the greatest strength and resistance. The builders say that it cannot be wedged or torn apart by explosion, or drilled or otherwise penetrated by any known means within the extreme limit of time possible for burglars. One of the steels employed is the "York Infusite," which is a highly refractory metal alloy to resist the oxy-acetylene cutter burner now so frequently used by safe robbers. The total thickness of the metal forming the door is 15 inches, the entire door being 22 inches thick, the remainder being taken up by the locking-bolt mechanism and the glass door frame. The hinge bearings and the duplex pressure system required to operate the heavy door increase the thickness over all to 32 inches. The door with jambs and vestibule frame weighs more than 60,000 pounds, but the door alone weighs about 30,000 pounds. The pressure-closing system of the door operates by a wheel through gearings, and the door is forced tightly shut against a gasket of Usudurian packing, which makes the closed entrance water and steam tight. Moreover, the door fits so tightly that nitroglycerine or any other explosive cannot be introduced around its edges.

There are 24 big locking bolts of cold-drawn steel that hold the door in place when it is shut. A four-movement time lock prevents their withdrawal until next morning. Plate-glass doors enclose the entire locking mechanism and protect it from dust and grit. Protection of the vault against hold-ups and day raids is afforded by means of the heavy steel grille work seen in the picture. The vault has a tiled floor and is lighted by electric fixtures. There are three full-length plate-glass mirrors. A thousand safe-deposit boxes have been installed.

The exterior of the vault is of beautifully polished metals, no paint being employed. The operating mechanism of the door is polished, coppered and nickel-plated as needed. Inside the vault a similar beauty and simplicity is attained by like treatment of the metal surfaces.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

Glad Their Number Is Not Legion.

A. D. WITTEK, President, American Furniture Company, Martinsville, Va.—I have just read two letters in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of October 29, one from Armand May and the other from C. E. Sexton, and I think the way you have answered these men is splendid. I am very glad there are no more men of the same type as May and Sexton in the country. I want also to congratulate you on your editorials, which I always read and enjoy.

For the Good of the Nation.

ANDREW J. FRAME, Chairman of the Board, the Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha, Wis.—On my return from the East I find your letter asking for renewal of subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

I enclose check, \$6.50, for renewal for one year. The splendid editorials on various subjects of interest to the world, in our judgment, are worth more than the price of subscription to any thinking man who is hunting for the truth and who is endeavoring to square his life with the Golden Rule. May the work of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD grow in power for the good of the nation!

Opinions Fortified by Experience.

B. P. TEMPLETON, Delvalle, Texas.—I am sending you \$10 for renewal of my subscription to the RECORD for two years from date of expiration. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is the best publication in this country, by long odds. I am glad you published Col. C. F. Z. Caracristi's letter; he is a man among men and his opinion through hard experience with humanity in general coincides with my own, driven into me by hard and costly experience.

There are yet a few good, honest, upright people with us; if there were not, this barbarian world would not be worth living in.

Criticising the Critics of the South.

J. E. CRAFTON, JR., Virginia Realty Company, Fort Myers, Fla.: I am herewith enclosing my check for \$6.50, and will thank you to continue sending me the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for another year.

I have been a regular reader of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for nearly 18 years and never before has it meant so much to me as it does now. I am constantly receiving newspaper clippings containing only false propaganda about Florida in particular, which, as you know, is not only hurting Florida directly, but the entire South in general. I am constrained to know why our leading newspapers in the South should stoop to disseminate such false reports, which can have only destructive effects for Florida in particular and the South in general.

Florida is witnessing a new era of prosperity, which has been brought about by foresighted business men in advertising Florida's potential and natural resources, and at the same time inviting new business and capital into the state. The same thing can be done in all of the Southern states if the business men of their respective states would advertise as Florida's business men have done. Florida has done just what you have been hammering the entire South to do for 10! these many years, and, as you predicted, Florida is now enjoying a substantial prosperity. This era of prosperity is destined to come in the very near future to every state in the South, and for some of the leading newspapers in the South to knock the very first wave of prosperity is beyond the conception of any man of intelligence.

In the face of the above facts, I need the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, as it has been the greatest means, to my knowledge, of hastening this new era of prosperity in coming to the South, and it stands today as the true friend of the South in combating the false reports of the South.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

EXPLANATORY

Additional information is published about all enterprises mentioned in this department as soon as such data can be obtained.
An asterisk (*) following an item indicates that the enterprise has been reported in a preceding issue.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin is published every business day to enable its subscribers to follow up promptly the industrial, commercial, railroad, financial, building and general business development of the South and Southwest. To machinery manufacturers and dealers, contractors, engineers, and others who require daily information of every new enterprise organized and details about important additions to enterprises already established, the Daily Bulletin is invaluable. Subscription price, \$20.00 a year.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts

Proposed Construction

Florida—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, plans building 12 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Fla., Apalachicola—City appropriated \$50,000 toward Gorrie Bridge; Dr. M. D. Kelly interested.

Fla., Green Cove Springs—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

La., Monroe—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, received low bids from Austin Bridge Co., 1813 Clarence St., Dallas, at \$52,122, to repair Monroe Traffic Bridge.*

La., New Orleans—See Land Development.

Md., Baltimore—United Railways & Electric Co., Continental Bldg., plans draw span across Colgate Creek.

Md., Baltimore—City, Howard W. Jackson, Mayor, plans Mount Washington Viaduct, over tracks of Northern Central Ry., connecting Falls Road with South St.; 850 ft., structural steel incased in concrete, 40 ft. wide, 6-ft. sidewalk on each side; estimated cost \$250,000; plans from Witman, Requaardt & Smith, Engrs., 18 E. Lexington St.; Bernard L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.*

Miss., Vicksburg—State Highway Comm., Jackson, receives bids Jan. 5 for Yazoo River Bridge at Snyder's Bluff, near Vicksburg, estimated cost \$300,000; also about 1 mi. road on each side of river, estimated cost \$30,000.*

N. C., Charlotte—State Highway Dept., Raleigh, plans building and improving 2 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

N. C., Edenton—State Highway Comm., Raleigh, receives bids Dec. 22 for Chowan River Bridge, connecting Chowan and Bertie Counties.

Okla., Blackwell—Kay County Comms., C. N. Savage, Commr., plan concrete bridge over Thompson Creek, on road west of Hubbard pool, connecting with Nardin road.

Akla., El Reno—Canadian County Comms., plan building Rice Bridge over Canadian River, east of El Reno.

C. S., Charleston—Folly Roadway Co. receives bids Dec. 16 for 4 creosoted timber trestle bridges on highway leading to Folly Island; 24,800 lbs. structural steel, 18,000 lb. ft. treated timber piling; plans from Jas. L. Parker, Conslt. Engr., 602 Peoples Bank Bldg.

S. C., Columbia—State Highway Dept., Columbia, plans expending \$300,000 to build bridge across Broad River; replace wooden bridge burned; Samuel McGowan, State Highway Commr.; W. J. Barnwell, Highway Comm., Bridge Engr.

S. C., Greenville—Park and Tree Comm., plans underpass underneath C. & W. C. R. R. in eastern section of city, connecting road from Cleveland Park to Laurens Highway.

Tex., Baird—State Highway Comm., Frank V. Lanham, Chmn., Austin, receives bids Dec. 24 for 67-ft. creosoted timber pile trestle bridge across Primms Lake, on State Highway No. 71; R. J. Hank, State Highway Engr.; G. G. Wickline, State Bridge Engr.

Tenn., Blountville—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Tex., Brownsville—City Comm. granted franchise to R. B. Creager to build bridge over Rio Grande River, between Brownsville and Matamoros.

Tex., El Paso—El Paso County will build 2 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Tex., San Antonio—City, John W. Tobin, Mayor, plans expending \$100,000 for 2 steel

and concrete bridges at Fourth and Market Sts.; I. Ewig, City Engr.*

Tex., San Antonio—Bexar County plans 150-ft. steel bridge over Medina River on Von Orney Road; two 120-ft. reinforced concrete approaches; 220-ft. reinforced concrete bridge over Olmos Creek at Blanco road; Augustus McCloskey, County Judge.

Tex., San Antonio—City, John W. Tobin, Mayor, received low bid from Pryor & Jeffrey Builders Exchange Bldg., San Antonio, at \$11,975, for 140x27-ft. steel and concrete bridge over Alazan Creek.*

Tex., San Antonio—See Land Development.

Tex., Vernon—Wilbarger County appropriated \$25,000 toward free bridge across Red River, connecting Vernon with Oklahoma, between Oklahoma and Davidson.

Va., Tappahannock—State Highway Dept., Richmond, receives bids about Jan. 1 for 1-mi. bridge across Rappahannock River and 1 mi. approaches; Henry G. Shirley, Chmn.*

W. Va., Charleston—City, H. L. Campbell, Engr., and New York Central R. R. Co., P. E. Crowley, Pres., New York, plan crossing under railroad tracks at Young St., estimated cost \$180,000.

Contracts Awarded

Fla., Jacksonville—Duval County Comms., let contract to Charleston Engineering & Construction Co., 58 Broad St., Charleston, S. C., for fill for causeway type of approaches to McGirt's Creek Bridge.*

Fla., Miami—Shoreland Co., Hugh M. Anderson, Pres., let contract to Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar St., New York, and 524 N. E. 15th St., Miami, at about \$1,250,000, for 4200-ft. Miami Shores Causeway, connecting mainland and Miami Shores Island; 700-ft. concrete viaduct connecting beach peninsula with island; 2000-ft. concrete viaduct between mainland and island, including 60-ft. opening for bascule bridge; balance for fill, 100 ft. wide, 5-ft. sidewalks.*

Fla., Palatka—Putnam County Bond Trustees for Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 7, J. W. Hart, Sec., let contract to Stein Construction Co., Milwaukee, Wis., for concrete work, fills and paving on bridge across St. John's River, from Reid St. to point between present bridge and Florida East Coast Ry. bridge, to American Bascule Bridge Co., Pensacola, for double leaf bascule lift span; estimated cost \$675,000.*

Tex., Houston—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, and Harris County, H. L. Washburn, County Auditor, let contract to Elkins & Kimey, 106 Stiles St., Houston, at \$50,865, for reinforced concrete bridge across Bray's Bayou.*

Tex., Wichita Falls—City and Wichita County, B. D. Sartin, County Judge, let contract to Brown-Abbot Co., 742 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, at \$36,821 for bridge across Wichita River; eight 43-ft. spans, reinforced concrete girders on precast concrete pile bents.*

Canning and Packing Plants

Miss., Starkville—Peterman Construction & Supply Co., 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., represented by R. M. Hendee, has contract for canning plant, daily output 15,000 cans; canning equipment will be secured from Sprague Sells Corp., Chicago.*

Tenn., Memphis—Southern Home Canning Co. will erect \$150,000 canning plant; daily capacity 2000 cases.

Clayworking Plants

Ga., Savannah—Calaine Clays, capital \$250,000, incorporated; M. H. Bernstein, Realty Bldg.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens

Ala., Gadsden—Gulf States Steel Co., Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., reported acquired 36,000 acres coal land in Tuscaloosa County; will develop.

W. Va., Beckley—Madelein Smokeless Coal Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; W. W. Goldsmith, L. L. Scherer; developing coal land in Raleigh County.

Concrete and Cement Plants

Fla., Ocala—F. H. Logan, Lee Miller and associates interested in establishing \$2,500,000 Portland cement plant in Marion County, to be known as Ocala Portland Cement Co.; W. B. Elcock, 1401 Hunt Bldg., wires: "Propose to build plant, capacity 1,000,000 barrels, wet process, located Marion County between Lowell and Sparr, using Ocala limestone and local clay, estimated cost \$2,500,000; plant to be designed by F. L. Smith, New York and Copenhagen; prospecting by F. L. Smith & Co. and D. S. Mossom, asst. state geologist."

Fla., Stuart—Duntile Builders & Supply Co., Ward A. Sharp, Mgr., Box 936, let contract to Perry T. Sharp, Stuart, for 33x50-ft. plant; tile, cement floors, tin roof, install \$10,000 machinery, furnished by W. E. Dunn Mfg. Co., Holland, Mich.; daily output 7000 cement tile. (See Machinery Wanted—Sand Pump; Rock Crusher, etc.)*

Cotton Compress and Gins

Ark., Charleston—Paw Paw Gin Co. acquired plant; will remodel and operate.

La., Crowley—Crowley Cotton Co., L. O. Wade, will construct cotton compress, daily output 80 bales; install five 80 stand gin plant; W. M. Thompson, Eunice, Constr. Engr.; Gullet Gin Co., Mch. Contrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Motors.)

Tenn., Chattanooga—Chattanooga Cotton Co. acquired 4 acres and warehouse from Churchill Compress Co., Hooker Rd.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills

Tenn., Memphis—International Vegetable Oil Co., Citizens & Southern Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., L. P. Brown, Jr., Pres., reorganized; establish plant at Memphis.

Drainage, Dredging and Irrigation

Fla., DeLand—Volusia County Drainage Dist. No. 1 organized to drain about 44,000 acres, including townsite of Remandos; Canal Construction Co., Melbourne, will probably let contract to construct main canal and laterals; Geo. B. Hills Co., Engrs., Barnett Bldg., Jacksonville.

Fla., Indrio (Mail St. Lucie)—Southern Dredging Co., Mobile, Ala., has contract for approximately \$1,000,000 for filling in Indrio water-front along Indian River; use about 4,500,000 cu. yds. sand from river.

Fla., Sarasota—See Land Development.

Fla., Tampa—See Land Development.

Ga., Waycross—Comms. of Kettle Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1, 427 Bunn Bldg., will construct about 3 mi. canals, 24,938 cu. yds. excavation, reclaiming about 800 acres; receive bids Dec. 12. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage; Pipe and Culverts.)

La., Baton Rouge—Louisiana Highway Comm. let contract to United Dredging Co., 323 Security Bldg., Galveston, Tex., at \$590,114, for excavation of Muck Ditch and construct embankment on St. Charles Parish section of Lake Shore highways.

La., Vinton—Sabine Canal Co., E. R. Kaufman, Pres., will operate electrically-driven plant for rice irrigation; install two pumps connected with two 300-h. p. motors.

Tex., Cotulla—La Salle County voted \$7,

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

300,000 bonds to construct dam in Neuces river about ten miles from Cotulla to reclaim by irrigation about 100,000 acres. A. P. Rollins, Engr., Harlingen, Tex.*

Tex., Dilley—Dilley-Pearsall Water Improvement Dist., G. H. McCandless, Pres., contemplates irrigation system for 50,000 acres, expend approximately \$50,000 on surveys and preliminary work.

Tex., San Angelo—Board of City Development, reported interested in possible development of irrigation system to irrigate 50,000 acres land, Tom Green County; dam South Concho river; make preliminary survey.

Electric Light and Power

Ark., Little Rock—Arkansas General Utilities, incorporated; G. Denison Cherry, 314 W. Markham St.

Fla., Bradenton—See Land Development.
Fla., Daytona Beach—See Land Development.

Fla., Daytona Beach, Peninsular Station—See Land Development.

Fla., Eustis—See Land Development.

Fla., Fort Pierce—San Lucie Plaza Corp. reported let contract to Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., for lighting standards for first unit of development; all cables to be under ground; Garland Hayes has contract for installation.

Fla., Haines City—See Land Development.

Fla., Jacksonville—See Land Development.

Fla., Lynn Haven—See Land Development.

Fla., Marianna—See Water Works.

Fla., Miami—See Land Development.

Fla., Palatka—See Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Fla., Sarasota—See Land Development.

Fla., St. Petersburg—City, R. E. Ludwig, Director of Public Works, will install white way system on First Ave. N.; Wright Electric Co., Contrs.

Fla., Tampa—See Land Development.

Fla., Tavares—See Land Development.

Fla., Vero Beach—City Council plans installing additional white way system.

Ga., Sparta—Georgia Southern Hydro-Electric Co. acquired municipal light and power plant.*

Ky., Owensboro—Indiana Power Co., Rockport, Ind., applied to Fiscal Court for power franchise.

La., Alexandria—City will improve electric light plant; Herbert C. Greenmillon, Contr.

La., New Orleans—South New Orleans Light and Traction Co., E. W. Burgis, Mgr., reported to have acquired additional utility properties and to operate electric light plants from lower Algiers to beyond Westwego, distance of 16 miles as a unit.

La., New Orleans—See Land Development.

La., Vinton—Sabine Canal Co., E. R. Kaufman, Pres., closed contract with Louisiana Electric Co. to furnish electricity to operate two 300-h. p. motor-driven pumps for irrigating 17,000 acres near Vinton; will construct 7 miles of power line; cost \$20,000; Gulf Production Co. closed contract with Louisiana Electric Co. to pump 22 wells in Evangeline oil field.

Mo., Leeper—W. H. Meredith, Poplar Bluff, granted preliminary permit for development of Black River power project; Randolph-Perkins Co., Engrs., 1210 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.*

N. C., Mount Airy—Southern Power Co., Charlotte, will probably acquire franchise.

N. C., Reidsville—City will install white way system. Address the Mayor.

N. C., Charlotte—Southern Public Utilities Co. reported to have been acquired by Southern Power Co.

Okla., Medford—United Power Co. has electric franchise.

Okla., Sand Springs—Chas. Page advises he will erect hydro-electric plant on Illinois River; spillway about 2000 ft. long, 33 ft. high; dams about 600 ft. long, 65 ft. high; install three 5000-kw. turbines; type of dam not decided.*

Tenn., Bristol—Holston River Power Co., J. R. Paul, 52 Wall St., New York, Pres., reported applied to Federal Water Power Commn., Washington, D. C., for permit to construct 3 dams on S. Fork of Holston River; develop 40,000 to 50,000 h.p.; expend \$15,000,000.

Tenn., Lawrenceburg—See Land Development.

Tex., Harlingen—See Land Development.

Tex., Houston—See Land Development.

Tex., Palestine—Mayor Hamilton will prob-

ably let contract to Texas Power & Light Co., Dallas, Tex., for white way system on Spring, Main and Oak Sts.

Tex., Victoria—Nat W. Hardy of Sargent & Lundy, Consit. Engrs., 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., are installing 4000 h. p. steam turbine plant to serve Victoria and other properties of Texas Light & Power Co.; cost about \$400,000.

Fertilizer Plants

Fla., Bartow—Oak City Guano Co., J. F. McEntree, Pres., let contract to J. L. Deegan for constructing addition to plant; 50x60 ft., brick foundation with frame and sheet iron siding.*

Fla., Tampa—West Coast Fertilizer Co., Krause Bldg., E. H. Folk, Mgr., will rebuild fertilizer plant burned at loss of \$200,000.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills

Ala., Birmingham—Sunny South Grain Co., N. 41st St., will rebuild warehouse burned at loss of \$400,000.

Tenn., Eaglesville—Eaglesville Milling Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; A. P. Elmore, Jr., J. W. Scales.

Foundry and Machine Plants

Ala., Birmingham—Southern Steel Works, Inc., 908 Lucien Ave., completing structural steel for new pipe shop of the American Cast Iron Pipe Co., at Acipco St.; daily output 500 tons pipe.*

Ala., Birmingham—American Radiator Co., 3400 36th Ave. N., reported, contemplates enlarging plant.

Mo., St. Louis—Furnaces, etc.—Church-Hill-Stack, Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; Glenn C. Hill, Boatmen's Bank Bldg.

N. C., Asheville—Asheville Supply & Foundry Co., D. S. Hildebrand, Pres., Eagle St., reported, plans erecting \$200,000 plant, acquired 2-acre site in Biltmore section, with 400-ft. frontage on railroad tracks; various units to be constructed are 79x190-ft. fabricating shop and storage, 24x80-ft. steel storage building, 30x35-ft. brass foundry, 60x80-ft. gray iron foundry, 50x50-ft. pattern storage, 30x35-ft. pattern shop, 20x25-ft. combination welding shop and acetylene generation, 40x50-ft. forge shop, 30x50-ft. car repair shop, 50x100-ft. machine shop, 50x80-ft. pipe and fitting storage, 50x100-ft. heavy machinery storage, 2-story structure used for offices, 7-story building and two or three storage yards; all steel and brick construction.

N. C., Charlotte—Cotton Gins, etc.—Liddell Co., N. Church St., J. T. Beatty, Gen. Mgr., will remodel plant; work by own forces.*

Tenn., Chattanooga—J. F. McGregor Manufacturing Co., F. W. Schurene, Mgr., 1013 Chestnut St., leased building, manufacture hardware specialties and acetylene generators; equipment furnished by Hercules Manufacturing Co., 1013 Chestnut St. (See Machinery Wanted—Pipe and Fittings; Air Cocks, etc.)*

Tenn., Chattanooga—The Corley Manufacturing Co., F. M. Balsden, Pres., Williams St., reported will erect new \$50,000 plant; acquired site in newly annexed territory;

Tenn., Knoxville—Locomotives, etc.—Dempster Construction Co. and the Dempster Equipment Co., both 712 Walnut St., have begun construction of first unit of new shop; has 6½-acre site with 1000-ft. railroad frontage; will extend storage tracks into building, to handle material with overhead cranes.

Tex., Sherman—Hardwicke-Etter Co. erecting new warehouse and assembling room for factory, 125-150 ft., brick, concrete floors; used in connection with manufacture of cotton cleaning and bur separating machinery for cotton gins.

Tex., Wichita Falls—M. & V. Tank Co., Iowa Park Rd., increased capital, \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Gas and Oil Enterprises

Ark., Camden—Camden Carbon Co., Ben F. Reeves, reported let contract to Marquette Cement Mfg. Co., 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., for cement for carbon plant to be erected at Carbondale.

Fla., Clearwater—City let contract to Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for 50,000 cu. ft. Horton sphere tank.*

Fla., Sebring—S. P. Langford, Tulsa, Okla., will develop 16,000 acres gas lands.

La., New Orleans—See Land Development.

Md., East Brooklyn, Sta. Baltimore—Inter-ocean Oil Co., Holden A. Evans, Pres., Keyser

Bldg., Baltimore, will erect steel gas tank on Fourth St., cost \$75,000; construction by owners.

Tenn., Knoxville—Knoxville Gas Co., 715 S. Gay St., H. G. Bonner, Gen. Mgr., will remodel building; 2 story, brick, 50x80 ft.; Charles F. Carnes, 110 W. Fourth Ave., Contr.*

Tenn., Nashville—Swastika Oil and Gas Co., capital \$200,000, incorporated; Joseph Z. Terrell, Wm. D. Smith.

Tex., Amarillo—Canadian River Oil Co., capital \$120,000, incorporated; E. A. Howe, C. O. Long.

Tex., Austin—Garfield Oil Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Harvey Young, 1409 W. Fifth St.

Tex., Beaumont—Lillian Oil Co. increased capital, \$12,000 to \$20,000.

Tex., Beeville—N. A. Saigh Co., 410 Builders' Exchange Bldg., San Antonio, reported has contract for natural gas distributing system.

Tex., Brownwood—Owens Oil Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; John Owens, John Edwards.

Tex., Fort Worth—Upton Oil Co., incorporated; W. W. Donnelly, 2532 Fifth Ave.

Tex., Houston—R. J. Barry Fuel Oil Co., incorporated; R. J. Barry, 1502 Francis St.

Tex., Pampa—Pampa Gas Co. will erect 10 miles of 3-in. 1200-lb. test gas line; W. L. Woodward, Engr.*

Tex., Wichita Falls—B. S. and B. Oil Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; W. E. Brothers, Waggoner Bldg.

W. Va., Marmet—Marmet Gas Co., C. D. Harless, Pres., applied for gas franchise.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants

Fla., Miami—T. H. Newman, 324 S. W. 16th Ave., has permit for \$100,000 ice manufacturing plant at 2604 S. W. Seventeenth St., 2-story, 56x124-ft.

Fla., Miami—Florida East Coast Utilities, Inc., Sidney Gould, Representative, 1000 Madison Ave., New York, reported, contracted for erection of \$1,500,000 ice making and cold-storage plant, 3-story, 100x200 ft., with daily capacity of 200 tons and space for machinery for production of additional 200 tons daily; cold storage plant have space for 2,000,000 cu. ft. cold storage; will cover 15 lots in industrial section of Coral Gables; lay spur track from plant to Florida East Coast Ry.; building will contain 20 stores; all equipped with refrigerating apparatus; build loading platform.

Ga., Atlanta—T. K. Knight, Pres. T. K. Knight Co., reported, let contract to Barge-Thompson Co., 61½ N. Forsyth St., for \$125,000 ice plant, at 860 Fair St.; 1 story, 158x200 ft.; equipment to be furnished by Southern Construction & Supply Co., 298 Houston St.; daily output 60 tons ice; to be in operation by March 15, 1926.

Ga., Atlanta—Southern Engineering & Operating Co. has permit for 1-story ice plant at 860 E. Fair St.

Miss., Hattiesburg—C. Z. Stevens, Pres. Firm Lumber Co., plans establishing ice manufacturing plants.

Miss., Lula—Lula Ice Co. increased capital to \$25,000.

Miss., Meridian—Tutt Ice Manufacturing Co. let contract to McArthur & McLemore, Meridian, for \$35,000 ice plant.*

Mo., Kansas City—Pucci Ice Sales Co., incorporated; Jerry Pucci, 3017 Oak St.

Mo., Kennett—Arkansas-Missouri Power Co., Blytheville, Ark., contemplates building ice plant; work to begin about Jan. 1.

Mo., Neosho—Neosho Ice & Storage Plant, Charles Haas, reported will expend \$15,000 on improvements.

N. C., Oxford—G. M. White of White & Dickerson Cotton Gin Co., contemplates installing 10-ton capacity ice plant, operated by electric power. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant Machinery.)

Tex., Eagle Pass—Kifuri Bros. reported erect 20 ton daily capacity plant.

Tex., Dallas—Southern States Ice Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated. D. M. Faulkner, 706 Hillcrest St.

Tex., Vernon—Vernon Electric & Ice Co. will make alterations and additions to plant No. 2, brick, reinforced concrete frame and steel; John Marloff, Archt., Frost Bldg., San Antonio.*

Tex., Victoria—Texas Central Power Co., San Antonio, let contract to R. B. Heath, San Antonio, for office and retail ice station; install refrigerating machine; all purchased.*

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Land Development

Ark., El Dorado—Griffin Realty Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; B. W. Griffin and P. C. Griffin.

Ark., Gentry—Apple-Loma Fruit Lands Co., capital \$75,000, incorporated; E. W. Seay, I. Matthews.

Fla., Arcadia—Link and Yates Realty Co., Orlando, acquired 160-acre tract, including townsite of Cubitis.

Fla., Avon Park—J. L. Ivey, Lake Stearns; Arthur P. Cody, Frostproof, reported acquired 4500 acres on Lake Moody.

Fla., Boynton—See Sewer Construction.

Fla., Bradenton—Wilson-Carr, Inc., 206 New Bradenton Bank Bldg., will develop Bayshore Terrace subdivision; install water, sewers, roads, electric lights.

Fla., Clearwater—Frischkorn Real Estate Co., Inc., 301 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich., reported plans expenditure of \$10,000,000 for improvements.

Fla., Daytona—Leo C. Burgman, E. P. Ross will develop Hillcrest subdivision, 325 acres.

Fla., Daytona Beach—I. W. Ramsey, Ramsey Bros. Realty Co., will develop Big Tree subdivision; install water, sewers, electric lights, roads.

Fla., Daytona Beach, Peninsular Station—Yourlando Land and Improvement Co., 250 First Ave., John R. Hill, V. P., American Bank and Trust Co., Daytona; acquired 1150 acres between Lake Helen and Orange City, develop for town site; install hard-surfaced streets, golf course, artificial lake; electric lights, water works, expend \$150,000; C. B. C. Construction Co., Contrs.; Kelly Campbell Construct. Engr., both 116½ Orange Ave., Daytona. (See Machinery Wanted—Deep Well Pump and Engine.)

Fla., De Land—Mell D. Smith, 220 N. Woodland Blvd., Box 250, reported to develop subdivision on St. John's River.

Fla., Delray—Major C. A. Bunkley and John Seger, Ligonier, Pa., will develop subdivision on Ocean Boulevard; install water, roads, sewers, electric lights.

Fla., Eustis—Earl J. G. Lovett, Pres. Lovett Co., 119 S. Orange Ave., Orlando, will develop Pasadena Park 100-acre subdivision; will construct hard-surfaced streets, water works and street lighting system.

Fla., Fort Pierce—William A. Morgan, Buffalo, N. Y., acquired holdings of Fort Pierce Financing & Construction Co.; will develop.

Fla., Haines City—Ridge Investors, Inc., Watson Boozer, Pres., will develop Lakeaire subdivision, construct 66 ft. paved boulevard, streets, concrete gutters and curbs, 4-ft. sidewalks, electric lights, water works.

Fla., Jacksonville—Leinbach Brothers and Walter S. Darden of Detroit and Florida Highlands, Inc., are developing subdivision on Deer Island; install 9 hole golf course, hotel, yacht basin, paved streets, water, sewers, electric lights; Moore & Finch, Engrs., Leesburg.

Fla., Jacksonville—Master Developers, 5 W. Forsyth St., will develop 30-acre tract on Dixie Highway.

Fla., Jacksonville—San Jose Estates, M. C. Winterburn, Supervisor of Construction, 218 Seminole St., will soon begin construction of motor esplanade 100 ft. wide along St. John's River; C. E. Lucas, Cocoa, has contract for hydraulic dredging; dredge will fill in site of San Jose Yacht Club, recreation grounds, piers and yacht basin; are installing water, sewers and streets.

Fla., Jupiter—Edward U. Roddy and Burgleres & Chipley, West Palm Beach, acquired 601 acres adjoining Jupiter Townsite on Indian River; will develop subdivision.

Fla., Lake City—R. J. Churchill, Pres., Gordon Ware, Inc., Jacksonville, will develop 27-acre subdivision.

Fla., Lakeland—Dr. R. Holmes Mason, 354 Second St., and associates of Macon, Ga., reported to develop subdivision.

Fla., Leesburg—Jim McCawley will develop Indian Oaks subdivision; install water, sewers, roads, electric lights.

Fla., Miami—N. R. S. Yewdall, 215 N. E. First Ave., and associates will develop 160-acre subdivision on Palm Ave.; install electric lights, water, rolled rock roads and sidewalks.

Fla., Miami—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Fla., Miami—B. Ashburton Tripp will plan development of Polciana subdivision of Tropical Florida Development Co., 4 S. W. Second Ave.; construct 2 canals.

Fla., Miami—James L. Rock & Co., New

York and Boston, develop Flagler Green subdivision.

Fla., Orlando—City Council authorized expending \$14,000 for planning and surveying city; Harland Bartholomew, Engr., Compton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Fla., Orlando—Samuel G. Cohn, Henry Gold reported acquired 203 acres.

Fla., Palm Beach—Mizner Development Corp. will expend \$200,000 for installing two 750 gal. per minute American centrifugal pumps with Sterling Engine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., gas engine on one side and General Electric Co.'s motor on other side; Riddell Engineering Co., Engrs., Palm Beach; other contracts to C. A. Steed & Sons, Dudley-Price-Murphy Construction Co., Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., 875 Curry Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Atlantic Construction Co., Miami, Fla.

Fla., Sarasota—Davis, Reuter & Flory will develop Emerald Isle subdivision; construct canals, seawalls, asphalt streets, yacht basins, water, sewers, ornamental entrances.

Fla., Sarasota—E. G. Pyle Investment Co. is developing Belle View Terrace subdivision; dredge Philippi creek of sufficient depth to provide water route to Gulf.

Fla., Sarasota—Paramount Realty Co. will develop second unit of Beverly Terrace subdivision.

Fla., Sarasota—Lyman B. Betts and John J. Mulken, 332 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill., will develop 315-acre tract.

Fla., Sarasota—Parliman-Randall Corp. will develop Sorrento Shores subdivision; install water, sewers, roads, electric lights; Cauty & Liddell, Engrs., Main St.

Fla., Sarasota—John J. McGraw, New York, reported acquired 1056 acres; develop Pennat Park subdivision; install water, sewers, electric lights, roads; Chas. S. Wadsworth, Engr.

Fla., Sebring—Highlands Development Co., Sigmund M. Rosin, Pres., Pennsylvania Bldg., Phila., Pa., Dr. John Dever, New York, acquired 17,000 acres in Highland County; develop subdivision.

Fla., Sebring—Thomas H. Cooper, Inc., Roanoke, Va., reported to develop 340 acres on Lake Jackson.

Fla., Sebring—Highlands Realty Co. organized by John W. Greer; develop Oakland subdivision.

Fla., St. Augustine—D. P. Davis Properties, 502 Franklin St., Tampa, reported to develop 20 acres on Fish Island for nursery in connection with subdivision development; Frank Button, Landscape Archt.

Fla., St. Augustine—August Hecksher, 50 E. 42nd St., New York, of St. John's River Highland, Inc., reported acquired 450 acres on North Beach Point.

Fla., Tallahassee—J. C. Wainwright, Sec. Sanford Development Co., reported to develop land near Hampton Springs Hotel.

Ga., Savannah—Howard & Cook, 17 Whitaker St., acquired for client 15½ acres on Montgomery Rd.

Fla., Tampa—W. T. Rowland & Co., 104 E. Lafayette St., A. H. Springer, will develop 50,000 acres for farm lands; will reclaim land, build roads, drain; expend \$5,000,000.

Fla., Tampa—Daley-Lastinger and Young let contract to Pollock Construction Co. for paving streets, laying sidewalks, installing electric lights, water works in Riverside Estate subdivision; Hunter Engineering Co., Engrs.

Fla., Tampa—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Fla., Tampa—Boston-Miami Realty Co., W. D. O'Donnell, Pres., 127 N. E. First Ave., Miami, will develop 17,345 acres in Pasco County.

Fla., Tampa—J. S. Ackerman, 2107 Watrous Ave., reported interested in development of 36,000 acres agricultural land.

Fla., Tampa—B. J. Kline, New York, will develop 3000 acres land for Golden Hills subdivision; install paved streets and sidewalks, water, sewers, electric lights.

Fla., Tampa—Norman Ble, Magnolia and Grand Central Ave., will develop Gandy Boulevard Park subdivision; will install water, sewers, electric lights, roads.

Fla., Tampa—Bard L. Hendry and Charles W. Ross, Fort Myers, acquired 43,000 acres in De Soto County.

Fla., Tavares—Sipple-Baker Realty Corp., Biltavern Hotel, are developing Lakewood Park subdivision; will install water, sewers, electric lights, yacht basin.

Ga., Thomasville—Georgia Investment Co. acquired 300 acres land adjoining Glenwood; will develop.

Fla., Winter Haven—J. F. James, 904 S.

Crest Rd., Chattanooga, Tenn., plans developing 351 acres on Lynchburg Rd. for subdivision, with frontage on Lakes Marianna, Jessie and Hartridge; install water, sewers, roads, fishing pier and docks.

Ga., Augusta—Washington Heights Co. increased capital, \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Ga., Atlanta—City acquired and will develop 25-acre park in Stewart Ave. section.*

Ga., Brunswick—W. C. Lane reported to develop 1200 acres land; construct 3 miles canal.

Ga., Savannah—Jullus Lichtenstein, 117 Maiden Lane, New York, acquired 3000 acres in Chatham County.

Ga., Savannah—F. A. von Everstein, Pres. Savannah Foundation Co., 8 State St. W., will develop 100 acres for Spanish subdivision; install \$10,000 sewer system, \$15,000 water works, \$25,000 roads and streets; parks, public wharf; owners construction Engrs. and contractors.

Ga., Valdosta—Harry Stump and W. Dent Peoples will develop 37 acre subdivision.

Ky., Covington—Robert C. Simmons, Arthur B. Rouse will develop 126 acres in Kenton County.

La., Baton Rouge—Kean Bros. Realty Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; F. H. Kean, 316 St. Louis St.

La., Baton Rouge—Laws Realty Co., capital \$1,500,000, incorporated; Stuart B. Sutphin, H. Langdon Law, both Cincinnati.

La., Lake Charles—City will improve park and sewer system. (See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.)

La., New Orleans—Security Finance and Development Co., A. E. Boger, Pres., 6840 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill., will develop Evangeline-by-the-Sea subdivision; construct artificial lake, river 100 ft. wide, 4½ miles long, tennis course, main island will cover 120 acres, 4 ornamental bridges, 32 miles of boulevards, 4 artesian water wells, filtering plant, hollow tile electric light plant, gas plant, sewer plant to care for 4500 premises; standard sidewalks, clubhouse.

La., New Orleans—Lake Range Realty Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Frank C. Codifer, 212 Balter Bldg.

La., New Orleans—Orleans Parish Realty Co., incorporated; Richard T. McBride, 3918 Delechalx St.

La., New Orleans—Capital Riverside Acres, Inc., capital \$115,000, chartered; Mrs. Lydia C. Wickliffe, 1820 Peters Ave.

La., Shreveport—Board of Directors of M. E. Dodd Foundation, Church Bldg., employed Lambert Landscape Co., Claiborne Ave., to make survey of 34 acres on Oakley Drive, including site for Girls' Standard Junior College, driveways, walks, athletic grounds and general development.

Md., Baltimore—New Park Development Co., 402 St. Paul Place, acquired 300 acre tract on Annapolis Blvd., near Marley.

Md., Baltimore—J. T. Donohue Realty Co., 2822 Prentissman St., incorporated. James P. Donohue.

Miss., Jackson—Atlas Educational Film Co., Oak Park, Chicago, Ill., acquired 40,000 acres land in Marion and Walthall counties.

Mo., Oran—American Colonization & Investment Corp., chartered; H. G. Schmitz, L. C. Hamm.

Mo., St. Louis—Larmor Realty Co., 8112 N. Broadway, capital \$50,000, incorporated; Wm. H. Hannaman.

Mo., St. Louis—Holly Hills Realty Co., 3612 Kingshighway, incorporated; D. A. Livingston.

Mo., St. Louis—Gerhart-Braun Realty Co., Eighth and Chestnut Sts., incorporated; Thos. S. Gerhart.

Mo., St. Louis—S. & H. Realty Corp., 1815 S. Broadway, will develop 10 acre subdivision; install city roads and streets, water, sewers, electric lights; expend \$30,000.*

Mo., St. Louis—A. W. Obermeyer & Bro. Realty Co. incorporated; E. Lorenz, 1319 St. Louis St.

Mo., St. Louis—Larmer Realty Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Walter J. Overbeck, 8112 N. Broadway.

Mo., St. Louis—Chrisman Real Estate & Development Co., 3548 S. Grand St., changed name to Chrisman Realty Co., increased capital, \$10,000 to \$60,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Kings-Vern Investment Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Walter F. Sheehan, 6192 Westminster St.

Mo., St. Louis—Riverside Realty Co., incorporated; Walter F. Nange, 5400 Lansdowne Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—Marie Realty Co., incor-

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porated; Gustave A. Stamm, 1018 Federal Commerce Trust Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Home Seekers Realty Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; J. W. Young, Ira E. Guthrie.

N. C., Asheville—Biltmore Avenue Land Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; James S. Howell, 17½ Patton Ave.

N. C., Asheville—R. M. Combs, Sarasota, Fla., reported acquired 2200 acres in Jackson County; will develop.

N. C., Elkin—Parks Granite & Power Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; J. B. Parks, J. H. Nicholson.

N. C., Fayetteville—Fayetteville Land Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; John H. Cook, D. R. Kelly.

N. C., Franklin—Mountain Lake Estates, capital \$200,000, incorporated by Alvah Pearce and associates (O. L. Taylor, 1343 Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga., lately incorrectly noted as incorporator).

N. C., Greensboro—City will soon let contract for grading and improvements to streets and driveways and drainage of cemetery, 258 acres; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., Charlotte, N. C.*

N. C., Kenilworth—Kenilworth Lake Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; E. E. Reed, H. H. Briggs.

N. C., Siler City—Siler Wrenn Real Estate Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; J. Wade Siler, J. S. Wrenn.

N. C., Waynesville—P. L. Wright, Druid Hills; C. P. Rogers, E. Flat Rock, acquired 5000 acres on Appalachian Scenic Highway.

N. C., Winston-Salem—M. J. Hulsey, Bayshore Blvd., Tampa, Fla., and associates reported acquired Hanging Rock, 3060 acres; reported to develop, construct hotel, summer cottages, dams, lakes.

S. C., Charleston—Folly Beach Improvement Co., capital \$250,000, incorporated; Mills B. Lane, Wm. Murphy, 277 Calhoun St.

S. C., Charleston—A. C. Miller, 59 Cypress St., will develop 60 acres for farming and poultry raising; erect homes, chicken houses, barns. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric System, Water Works, Sewer System.)

Tenn., Crossville—Southard Improvement Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; W. J. Hodges, D. F. Southard.

Tenn., Dickson—Dickson Realty & Improvement Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; A. G. Rickert, H. T. Cowan.

Tex., Brady—Grover C. King, Chmn. Park Committee, reported interested in development of tourist park, construct concrete walks, build small bridges, tennis courts.

Tex., Harlingen—J. H. and D. C. Beck reported to construct tourist camp; install water, sewer, lights.

Tex., Harlingen—Brown White and associates reported to construct tourist camp; install sewers and water.

Tex., Houston—Ed Jarrard, 1309 Castle Court, and Preston R. Plumb, 803 N. Alabama St., will develop 63-acre subdivision; install water, sewers, electric lights, roads.

Tex., San Antonio—Winter Garden Farms, Inc., Menger Hotel Bldg., Chas. F. C. Ladd, Colonization Agt., plan development of 225,000 acres of Catarina Ranch in Dimmit and Webb Counties for farming and town site; construct roads, bridges and culverts, drilling artesian wells, construction of business buildings in town site, clearing of land.*

Va., Norfolk—Wolcott-Baylor, Inc., chartered; F. M. Milby, Seaboard Bank Bldg.

Va., Norfolk—Valla Holding Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; A. Lott, W. C. Lam.

Va., Richmond—Elmay Crest Corp., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Robt. N. Pollard, Times-Dispatch Bldg.

Va., Richmond—Spottswood Realty Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Thomas Gresham, American Natl. Bank Bldg.

W. Va., Fayetteville—Fayette Land & Improvement Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; John Wehrle, P. H. Murphy.

Lumber Enterprises

Fla., St. Andrews—Central Lumber Co., organized; C. W. Horton, L. G. Cotton.

N. C., Asheville—Citizens Lumber Co., Walter P. Taylor, Pres., Biltmore, increased capital \$250,000 to \$500,000.

N. C., Hendersonville—Howell-Pless Lumber & Supply Co., capital \$120,000, incorporated; J. H. Howell, Shelby; E. J. Pless, Marlon.

Tenn., Greenville—Lowry-Reaves Lumber Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; W. R. Lowry, W. H. Reaves.

W. Va., Barrett—W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio, acquired all holdings of C. Crane Co. in West Virginia, includes hardwood stumpage holdings on Pond Fork of Coal River in Boone County, as well as saw mill plants; contemplates immediate expenditure of \$250,000 to enlarge and improve facilities; construction by owners under supervision of Company's Engrs.*

Metal-Working Plants

Tenn., Chattanooga—Chattanooga Stamping & Enameling Co., Manker Patten, Pres., increased capital, \$200,000 to \$300,000.*

Tenn., Lancaster—Lancaster Metal Products Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; J. B. F. Lowry, Felix Miller.

Mining

Mo., Eminence—A. Larkin and associates leased the Shawnee Copper Co. property; will develop.

North Carolina—C. M. Armes, Payne Bldg., C. C. Nelms, 1 Sixth St., S. W., and associates of Roanoke, Va., acquired plant of The National Soapstone Co. in Ashe County; will operate.

N. C., Asheville—W. H. Felder and associates, interested in developing stone quarry; may build \$100,000 finishing plant.

N. C., Fontana—Fontana Mining Corp., capital \$25,000, chartered; C. F. Myers, J. F. Riter.

Okla., Cardin—Harry Payne Whitney, 247 Park Ave., New York, reported, acquired Anna Beaver Zinc Mine and Lead Mine, subsidiary of the Metals Exploration Corp., San Francisco.

S. C., Bennettsville—McColl Sand & Gravel Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; D. K. McColl, C. E. Townsend.

Tex., Fort Worth—Fort Worth Sand & Gravel Co., R. M. Quigley, Treas., 103½ E. Seventh St., has 65 acres under development; daily output 2000 yds.; will install washing plant, 2½-mi. standard-gauge track, locomotives.

Miscellaneous Construction

Alabama—Canal—Dixie Construction Co., Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., receives bids Dec. 21 for canal from Twenty-one Mile Bluff to Tensas River, driving creosoted wood piles and concrete foundations for transmission line towers along proposed canal, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Canal Construction.)

Fla., Daytona Beach (Peninsular Station)—Lake—See Land Development.

Fla., Fort Pierce—Island—See Land Development.

Fla., Indrio (Mail St. Lucie)—Fill—See Drainage, Dredging and Irrigation.

Fla., Jacksonville—Yacht Basin—See Land Development.

Fla., Miami—U. S. Commr. of Lighthouses, Hurley-Wright Bldg., Eighteenth and Pennsylvania Ave., reported interested in \$100,000 appropriation for new lighthouse depot for Florida District.

Fla., Miami—George Bruce, Commercial Arcade, has contract for the Miami Memorial Park entrance, at Kendall Rd., stone with bronze gates; Pfeiffer & O'Reilly, Archts., Hahn Bldg.*

Fla., Sarasota—Canals—See Land Development.

Fla., Tarpon Springs—Pier—City plans constructing bathing and recreation pier at end of Gulf Road, into Gulf of Mexico; C. E. Burleson, County Engr.

Fla., Tavares—Yacht Basin—See Land Development.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Lake Worth Inlet Comsn. will deepen inlet and waterways, also build freight terminals, slips, docks and warehouses; Judge C. E. Chillingworth, Olive and Gardenia St. (See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.)*

Fla., Winter Haven—Docks—See Land Development.

Ga., Brunswick—Canal—See Land Development.

Ga., Savannah—Wharf—See Land Development.

La., Harvey—U. S. Engineers, 329 Customhouse Bldg., received low bid from O'Brien Construction Co., Queen and Crescent Bldg., for 340-ft. bulkhead at Harvey Lock.*

La., Fort Allen—Terminals—Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., reported, acquired about 85 acres with ¾-mi. frontage on Mississippi River; contemplate building system ware-

houses and water terminals for shipping purposes.

La., New Orleans—Island—See Land Development.

Miss., Gulfport—Seawall—Chamber of Commerce interested in extending seawall to cover the remaining 13 mi. of total beach frontage of 26 mi., extending from Biloxi to Henderson's Point, Harrison County.*

N. C., Winston-Salem—Lakes—See Land Development.

Tex., Deport—Dam, etc.—Red-Mar Country Club, J. M. Grant, Sec., will construct dam and approximately 300 sq. yds. concrete spillway; moving approximately 15,000 cu. yds. dirt; receive bids Dec. 15. (See Machinery Wanted—Dam, etc.)

Va., Alexandria—Monument—Alexandria Post, No. 24, American Legion, Geo. E. Downham, Chmn. Memorial Committee, has tentative plans for \$10,000 memorial shaft to be erected on Shooters Hill.

Miscellaneous Enterprises

Ala., Andalusia—Clothing—The Andala Co., Inc., J. G. Scherf, Vice-Pres.-Treas., lately noted mill No. 2 burned at loss of \$40,000, will build addition to mill No. 1 providing space for 400 machines; plans not completed.*

Ala., Birmingham—Zac Smith Stationery Co., 2012 First Ave., will rebuild burned plant, purchase additional equipment; construction by owner.*

Ala., Mobile—Lake Giltedge Steamship Co., Inc., 7 St. Michael St., J. M. Walsh, Pres., will operate steamship line between Mobile and Florida.*

Ark., El Dorado—County Club Colony Corp., capital \$10,000; J. B. Sowell, J. Zeppa.

Ark., Siloam Springs—Turner's Dairy, Forrest Turner, Pres., 709 Fourth St., let contract for dairy plant, 36x24 ft., concrete floors, hip roof, install modern equipment; to be furnished by Blanke Manufacturing & Supply Co., Third and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.*

Ark., Warren—C. J. Mansfield, Pres. Arkansas Lumber Co., reported, interested in establishing paper mill.

Fla., Bradenton—George Fotias, Elkhart, Ind., reported, erect \$100,000 laundry on Florida Ave., 90x150 ft., 1 story, hollow tile and stucco; install latest machinery, to be furnished by Watts Laundry Machinery Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

Fla., Fort Pierce—City voted \$10,000 bonds for fire-alarm system; Whuster Smith, City Mgr.

Fla., Gainesville—Aaron Belber, Pres. Belber Trunk & Bag Co., 22nd and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., reported contemplates establishing assembling and finishing plant.

Fla., Hialeah—Dr. C. D. Gray, care Ritz Hotel, Miami, reported, interested in mammoth aviary, for breeding and cultivation of various birds.

Fla., Jacksonville—Ritstone Products Co., D. W. Pye, Pres., Winchester Ave. and Bronx River, New York, leased Union Terminal Warehouse No. 2 for temporary plant; contemplates building structure for manufacture of especially prepared waterproof magnesite stucco; E. L. Cline, Sec., in charge of new plant.

Fla., Jacksonville—American Bakeries Co., Market St., let contract to Brown Realty Co., 105 Julia St., for \$25,000 addition, 48x140 ft., brick walls, wood-trussed roof, concrete floors, Cary roof.*

Fla., Miami—North and South Floating Inn Co., organized; G. Lincoln Dillaway, Pres., 84 State St., Boston, Mass.; operate steamers and anchor off coast of Florida for floating hotels.

Fla., Miami—Miami Beach Laundry Co., Lafayette Page, Jr., 130 William St., New York, let contract to Beach Construction Co., Fisher Bldg., Miami, for laundry at Forty-second and Chase Ave.; Bailus Co., New York, furnish equipment; Francisco & Jacobus, Engrs., 311 Fifth Ave., New York.*

Fla., Miami—Printing—W. J. McMurray has permit for \$25,000 printing plant on N. W. Miami Court.

Fla., Tampa—Clark Steamship Lines, Inc., organized; J. R. Clark, Pres., establish steamship line between Miami and Tampa.

Fla., Tampa—Tampa Coca Cola Bottling Co., Cass and Marion Sts., Thos. N. Henderson, Pres., will erect \$100,000 plant, 2 story; daily capacity 120,000 bottles.

Fla., Winter Haven—Baker Ice Cream Co., Cleveland, Ohio, contemplates establishing ice cream plant.

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Ga., Atlanta—Givens Refrigerator Co., Wynne-Claughton Bldg., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Fred B. Givens, Pres., manufacture refrigerators; weekly output 200.

Ga., Atlanta—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 460 Edgewood Ave., having plans made by Lockwood, Greene & Co., Healey Bldg., for new plant to replace burned structure; 2-story, 125x175 ft.; estimated cost \$80,000.*

Ga., Augusta—Bakery—H. H. Claussen's Sons, Upper Broad St., will expend \$50,000 on extensions and installing automatic bread carrier; double capacity of plant.

Ga., Douglas—See S. C., Fountain Inn.

Ga., Savannah—See S. C., Fountain Inn.

Ga., Savannah—Globe Shoe Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Mose M. Smith, 3 Duffy St.

Ky., Louisville—Lerch-Shumate Bolt Co., capital \$150,000, incorporated; Wm. A. Shumate, Sr., F. J. Lerch.

La., Baton Rouge—Flexible Laundry Co., Inc., capital \$150,000, chartered; P. P. Gordon, Roumain Bldg.

La., Baton Rouge—Beverages—Orange Delight, Inc., capital \$40,000, chartered; A. B. Murray, 100 Lake Park.

La., Baton Rouge—Contractors—Mumford Phillips & Son, Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; Mumford Phillips, Lakeland Lane.

La., Monroe—Drugs—Collins & Thompson Co., Inc., capital \$10,000, incorporated; John W. Collins, 401 Bress Ave.

La., New Orleans—Mother Goose Toy Makers, Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; Hy. G. Lagarde, H. J. Waldo.

La., New Orleans—Third District Theaters, Inc., capital \$150,000, chartered; Jos. G. Elbllich, Pres., 633 Lerierec St.

La., New Orleans—Oyster Shell Products Corp., Inc., increased capital to \$400,000.

La., New Orleans—Cuban Amusement Co., Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Julian H. Saenger, 1401 Tulane St.

La., New Orleans—Clothing—Worth, Inc., capital \$20,000, chartered; Gregory E. Toole, Pres., 94 Fontainebleau Drive.

La., Shreveport—Capitol Amusement Co., Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; C. T. Thompson, D. W. Henderson.

Md., Baltimore—Strohmeier Bedding Co., 207 W. Fayette St., capital \$100,000, incorporated; A. Walter Kraus.

Md., Baltimore—Pyrograph Advertising Sign Corp. of the United States, Eastern Ave. and 37th St., leased plant; will manufacture glass advertising signs; daily output 2000.

Md., Baltimore—The Baltimore Potteries Co., 202 Water St., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Geo. Eckhardt, Jr.

Md., Baltimore—Fleischmann Co., 1413 N. Charles St., reported acquired plant of the Liberty Yeast Co. near Holabird.

Md., Hagerstown—Merchandise—W. P. Beard Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Wm. P. Beard, Wm. K. Dever.

Miss., Meridian—Frank McDonald, Jr., and associates will establish on Fifth St.; equip with modern machinery.

Mo., Kansas City—Parker Brothers Nursery Co., Geo. W. Parker, Pres., Fayetteville, Ark., reported, acquired 120x135-ft. site cor. Seventy-ninth and Wornall Rd., erect offices and packing rooms; establish distributing center.

Mo., Kansas City—Electrical Engineers—Davis Die & Manufacturing Corp., chartered; Albert Pico, 2315 E. Fifth St.

Mo., Kansas City—Down Town Hotel Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; E. M. Metcalf, 500 Grand Ave.

Mo., Kansas City—Industrial Testing Laboratory, Inc., 114 W. Tenth St., let contract to Kansas City Laboratory Supply Co., 729 Holmes St., and A. W. Estabrook, both Kansas City, for additional equipment for various chemical tests for analytical work.*

Mo., Kansas City—Knicks Mend-Rite Corp., 212 Studio Bldg., chartered; Perley L. Knick.

Mo., Kansas City—J. C. Lisle Paint & Glass Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. C. Lisle, 403 S. Lawn St.

Mo., St. Joseph—A. J. Cripe, Alexandria Apt., reported, erect \$125,000 baking plant at Twenty-third and Frederick Ave., 140x140 ft., daily capacity 20,000 loaves bread; construction to begin soon as plans are completed.

Mo., St. Louis—Contracting—J. W. Jones Building Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; W. B. Burgess, 1320 Marcus St.

Mo., St. Louis—Confections—The Sweet

Shop, Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; T. L. Henage, 5917 Romaine St.

Mo., St. Louis—Hi-Pointe Theater Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; Geo. Tompras, 6450 Oakland St.

Mo., St. Louis—Aaron-Fleischer Silk Co., 1101 Washington St., increased capital, \$200,000 to \$225,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Drugs—Thawit Chemical Co., incorporated; Geo. W. Hobbs, 5529 Pershing Road.

Mo., St. Louis—Ozarka Mineral Water Co., 1076 Arcade Bldg., incorporated; J. C. McCoy.

Mo., St. Louis—Barton Manufacturing Co. acquired 172x230-ft. site cor. Kingshighway and Brown Aves.; will erect 2-story, 171x130-ft. building, fireproof, reinforced concrete frame, brick walls, steel sash, estimated cost \$150,000; manufacture Dyanshine shoe polish; The Widmer Engineering Co., Archts. and Engrs., Laclede Gas Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—H. & K. Garment Co., Inc., 905 Washington St., increase capital, \$12,000 to \$20,000.

Mo., St. Joseph—Medicines—F. H. Markey Co., incorporated; F. H. Markey, 1203½ Corby St.; B. C. Mullican.

Mo., St. Louis—Geo. P. Vierheller, Supt. Zoological Board of Control, advises: "Plans for new aquarium have been drawn, but have not been approved as yet and nothing definite decided as to construction."

N. C., Burlington—Heritage Brothers Shows, Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Arthur Heritage, C. F. Neese.

N. C., Charlotte—Lance Packing Co., W. Ninth St., S. A. Van Every, Gen. Mgr., acquired building; remodel, install drying and refrigerating system and steam plant for cooking; expend from \$10,000 to \$20,000; site faces on Boulevard, Bland and Arlington Sts., giving adequate trackage for incoming and outgoing shipments; handles about 40 carloads peanuts annually.*

N. C., Dallas—Merchandise—Costner & Lohr Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; H. A. Costner, G. V. Lohr.

N. C., Durham—R. W. Rigsby, City Mgr., will install traffic control system at intersection of various streets; receives bids Dec. 18. (See Machinery Wanted—Traffic Control System.)

N. C., Greensboro—City, E. G. Sherrill, Clerk, plans extending municipal fire and police alarm systems; contemplate voting \$50,000 bonds.

N. C., Rockingham—Rockingham Orange Crush Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; James T. Robinson, Rockingham; John L. Robinson, Burlington.

N. C., Salisbury—Mercantile—Brown Produce Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; C. R. Brown, C. L. Stoner.

N. C., Salisbury—Patent Medicines—Salso Chemical Co., Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; J. F. Somers, C. C. Sharpe.

N. C., Warsaw—Bottled Drinks—The Woodward Co., incorporated; H. M. Woodward, C. L. Sheffield.

Okla., Ponca City—Northwestern Publishing Co., incorporated; E. G. Albright, E. H. Albright.

Okla., Tulsa—Merry Screen & Weatherstrip Co., Inc., E. Merry, Pres., 219 S. Madison St., contemplates building 1-story brick addition, 75x30 ft., gravel roof; manufacture weatherstrip and screens.

S. C., Anderson—Sen. Cole L. Blease will edit new publication to be known as "Blease's Weekly"; Wilton E. Hall, Mgr.

S. C., Fountain Inn—Dixie Fire Kindler Co., T. D. Wood, Pres. and Treas., is completing plant at Douglas, Ga., capacity 100 tons daily, and contemplates erecting 500-ton plant at Savannah; has 10-ton plant operating here; manufacturers fire kindler made of light wood, long leaf pine stumps, pulled about 60% and pine resin about 40% mixed and pressed into briquette.*

S. C., Spartanburg—Standard Electric Plumbing & Heating Co., incorporated; P. E. Swain, 234 S. Liberty St.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Grant-Paten Milk Co., Inc., chartered; John Grant, Carter Patten.

Tenn., Clarksville—Grace Avenue Water Co., incorporated; O. E. Layne, J. H. Winters.

Tenn., Knoxville—Langston's Cash Stores Co., capital \$150,000, incorporated; John M. Langston, Pres.; John L. Baumann, Sec.

Tenn., Knoxville—Shirts—S. I. Liebovitz & Sons, 116 W. Jackson Ave., D. R. Mauger, Mgr., reported, contemplates building 3

story, 120x250-ft. building, double capacity of present plant; estimated cost \$175,000.

Tenn., Memphis—Creson & Causler, Turley Bldg., has permit for \$51,000 addition for Royal Feed Manufacturing Co., 827 Neptune St.

Tenn., Nashville—Allen & Swearingen building potato storage house, capacity 10,000 bu.

Tenn., Nashville—Shopping News Publishers, capital \$25,000, incorporated; W. E. Ward, 106-23 Ave. N.

Tenn., Winchester—Franklin County Sweet Potato Assn., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. H. Edwin, J. H. Carson.

Tex., Alamo—City, Robert E. O'Grady, Mayor, contemplates purchasing fire-fighting equipment; vote on bonds.

Tex., Beaumont—Wilkins Packing Co. incorporated; J. J. Naff, 1416 San Jacinto Life Bldg.

Tex., Beaumont—Globe Laundry has permit for \$9000 addition, Fannin and Neches St.

Tex., Cuero—J. B. Wayne, Corpus Christi, and associates interested in establishing \$25,000 creamery.

Tex., Dallas—Wholesalers Building Co., R. W. Higginbotham, 5002 Swiss St., reported, let contract to Jopling-Marshall Co., Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, for 8-story loft building, cor. Commerce and Poydras Sts., fireproof, sprinkler system; estimated cost \$350,000; contracts for heating, wiring, elevators, etc., will be let later; Lang & Wittchell, Archts., American Exchange Bank Bldg.

Tex., Dallas—Commercial Insurance Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Roy Munger, Sr., Preston Road.

Tex., Dallas—Union Standard Life Insurance Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; William Bacon, 3625 Beverly Drive.

Tex., Fort Worth—Ink, etc.—Tenny Manufacturing Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; C. C. Johnson, 1717 Western St.

Tex., Hillsboro—Johnson Hotel Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Paul G. Silber, Mary D. Johnson.

Tex., Nacogdoches—Nacogdoches Amusement Co. incorporated; W. D. Ambrose, L. B. Mast.

Tex., Plainview—Plains Coca Cola Bottling Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; J. N. Morrison, Tom Morrison.

Tex., Shafter—Merchandise—Del Norte Co., Inc., capital \$60,000, chartered; E. F. Hill, F. B. Hill.

Va., Harrisonburg—Shenandoah Shoe Corp., capital \$95,000; G. W. Sharnan, Reading, Pa.; Henry Ney, Harrisonburg.

Va., Newport News—The Noland Steamship Co., Inc., chartered; L. U. Noland, Pres., operate freight service between Newport News, Baltimore and Florida ports.

Va., Richmond—Massey Builders' Supply Corp., capital \$25,000, chartered; S. T. Massey, 1422 W. Cary St.

Va., Richmond—Paper Patterns—McCall Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; F. T. Bates, Jr., 2100 Barton Ave., in charge.

Va., South Boston—Sanatorium—Cluster Springs, Inc., capital \$150,000, chartered; Wm. P. Lacy, J. W. Hardy.

W. Va., Star City—Louis Kauffeld, Jr., reported acquired plant of the Star Glass Co.

Va., Norfolk—Old Dominion Distillers Corp., Thos. H. Wilcox, Pres., Nat'l Bank of Commerce Bldg., reported, received low bid from Nichols & Lindeman, Seaboard Bank Bldg., Norfolk, at \$185,600 for erection of fermenting house, warehouse, still house, boiler and pump house; Calrow, Browne & Fitzgibbon, Archts., New Monroe Bldg.*

Va., Richmond—Paper Boxes—Charles Pohlig, 2407 E. Franklin St., let contract to Jas. Foss' Sons, Twenty-fifth and Franklin Sts., for \$13,000 plant addition, 3 story, 44x65 ft., brick and cement, slag roof, cement and wood floors, cement foundation, metal doors and ceilings, vault lights, ventilators, steel sash and trim, wire glass; install \$10,000 equipment; additional power equipment furnished by Wingfield & Hundley, 13 Governor St.; Scott Rice, Archt.

W. Va., Charleston—Mountain State Dairy Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; E. A. Diamond, 111½ McFarland St.

W. Va., Sistersville—Tyler County Tobacco Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; W. R. Reitz, T. P. Gray.

Motor Bus Lines and Terminals

Fla., Clearwater—Robert Berg will establish city bus line.

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Fla., Daytona Beach—White Stage Line, reported acquired the Orange Belt Motor Line, Inc., 4 W. Central Ave., Orlando, which operates line from Daytona to Orlando; will consolidate; probably purchase additional equipment.

Miss., Fulton—Inter-City Bus Service Co., incorporated; John T. Cochrane, J. A. Caviezal.

Mo., St. Louis—Missouri Motor Coach Co., Inc., chartered; B. N. Grant, Carleton Bldg.

N. C., Asheville—David L. Strain, S. Lexington and Patton Ave., developer of Beverly Hills, acquired two motor buses; establish bus line.

N. C., Elizabeth City—Yellow Cab Co. incorporated; M. L. Clark, J. H. Kramer.

Okla., Hugo—O. Lifsey has permit to operate passenger bus line between Hugo and Durant.

Tex., Galveston—Texas Bus Lines, Inc., chartered; R. B. Lancaster, 1927 H St.

Va., Warrenton—Virginia Stage Lines, J. N. Walker, Pres., Jr., John Q. Rhodes, Jr., operates bus line from Richmond to Culpeper; plans enlarging and run bus line from Warrenton to Richmond.*

W. Va., Huntington—Westova Transit Co., 219 Tenth St., acquired bus line of Noah Clark, operated between Gallipolis and Chesapeake, Ohio.

Motor Cars, Garages, Filling Stations

Ala., Haleyville—Coward Motor Co. acquired site on Illinois Central R. R. tracks, erect building for automobile storage.

Ala., Sheffield—Harry J. Frahn & Co., Archts., Florence, making plans for \$25,000 garage and sales rooms in the Nyhoff subdivision.

Fla., Coral Gables—Telfair Knight, V.-P. Coral Gables Corp., reported interested in building automobile arcade in Biltmore section, 620 ft. long.

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobile Accessories—Gish Rubber Co., Wilmington, Del., plans establishing plant; H. E. Dunton, representative, Duval Bldg.

Fla., Miami—J. J. Ewing will erect \$10,000 garage apartment on N. W. Eighteenth St.

Fla., Miami Beach—Joseph Phillips and H. Phil Bryan reported erect \$500,000 garage and roof garden on Third St.; 8-story, 150x140 ft., fireproof building, build winding ramps; capacity 750 cars; seating capacity of restaurant about 1000 persons; install elevators for upper floors.

Fla., Orlando—Peninsular State Oil Co., New St., has permit for filling station on Orange St.

Fla., Sarasota—W. K. Wolfe, Mgr. Pierce Arrow Co., contemplates building new sales and service building.

Fla., Winter Haven—Robert M. Erwin, acquired Pickett Motor Co., will erect 2-story garage and sales building.

Ga., Tifton—J. M. Willis, Mystic, Ga., and associates acquired The McCaskill Auto & Tractor Co.; will operate under name of Tifton Auto & Tractor Co.

La., Lake Charles—Texas Oil Co., Clarence St., has permit for filling station, brick or stucco.

Md., Baltimore—Automobile Accessories—Morrison Bros., Inc., 2651 Pennsylvania Ave., chartered; Buell E. Morrison.

Miss., Columbia—J. M. Kaufman will erect filling station and sales building cor. N. Second and Sixth St., to be occupied by Twin Nash Motor Co.

Miss., Meridian—Universal Motor Co., Sam T. Watts, Pres., purchased site on Fifth St.; will erect \$100,000 building; will let contract early in Jan., 1926.

Mo., Kansas City—R. E. King acquired site with 100-ft. frontage on State Highway No. 12; will erect garage and store rooms.

Mo., St. Louis—Automobiles—Miller Manufacturing Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; H. Miller, C. J. Doran.

Mo., St. Louis—Modern Auto Repair Co., 4613 Olive St., let contract to C. McCormack & Son, Columbia Ave., for 1-story addition to auto paint shop at 4617 Olive St.; Hellmuth & Hellmuth, Archts., De Menil Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Georges Auto Repair, Inc., chartered; L. O. Hartshorn, G. H. Hartshorn.

Mo., St. Louis—Automobile Accessories—Auto Transmission Co., capital \$12,000, incorporated; A. Fuldner, 4342 Delmar Blvd.

Mo., St. Louis—N. Cunliff, 110 N. Seventh St., has permit for \$10,000 garage at 3438 Russell St.; 1 story, 55x140 ft.; N. M. Mills, Archt., Chemical Bldg.

N. C., Greensboro—Central Oil Co., P. McLaird, Pres., Pomona, reported erect \$60,000 wholesale plant on W. Lee St.; plans include warehouse and garage, 40x140 ft., with storage tanks, capacity 21,000 gals. each.

N. C., Rockingham—Automobiles—Horace M. Neal, Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; Horace M. Neal, H. J. Rollins.

Okla., Cushing—T. J. Hughes will erect garage and filling station; 1 story, 50x140 ft., reinforcing and structural steel; stone and concrete floors; construction by owner; John O. Bradley & Co., Archts., Pawhuska; J. B. Klein Iron Foundry Co., 1006 W. Second St., Oklahoma City, will furnish reinforcing and structural steel and ornamental and miscellaneous iron.

Okla., Tulsa—W. L. Perryman has permit for \$35,000 garage at 718 S. Cincinnati St.; 1 story, brick and concrete.

Okla., Tulsa—P. J. Hurley has permit for 4-story garage at 802 S. Cincinnati St.; cost \$90,000.

S. C., Conway—Thompson Motor Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; A. C. Thompson.

Tenn., Knoxville—Central Motor Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Walter Tunnell, 1804 Dandridge Park Road.

Tenn., Nashville—Auto Rubber & Supply Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; R. G. Ray, Sam H. Riley.

Tex., Dallas—Mrs. Ellen B. Evans, 2100 N. Harwood St., has permit for \$70,000 garage, 2-story, brick and concrete.

Tex., Lubbock—Texas Motor & Fuel Co., incorporated; J. C. Blackwell, L. H. Liston.

Va., Appalachia—The Paige-Jewett Corp., capital \$10,000, chartered; P. V. Stallard, J. J. Taylor.

Va., Richmond—White Co., W. Webb Peplow, Mgr., let contract to Davis Bros., Inc., 1716 Summit Ave., for \$50,000 garage, 120x140 ft., brick, concrete floors, built-up roof; L. Otis Spiers, Archt., 1716 Summit Ave.*

Va., Richmond—Parker Tractor & Motor Plow Corp., capital \$100,000, chartered; Jos. N. Parker, Bedford; Robt. N. Pollard, 2900 Oakland Ave., Richmond.

Va., Norfolk—Maryland Flint Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Floyd Brewer, in charge.

Railway Shops and Terminals

Fla., St. Augustine—C. H. King, 100 St. George St., has contract for plumbing at new Miller shops of the Florida East Coast Ry. Co.; calls for new type of special wash fountains, drinking fountains, etc., of forged and wrought iron nearly rust proof.*

Ky., Stevens—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., C. W. Johns, Ch. Engr., Richmond, Va., reported let contract to Railroad Water & Coal Handling Co., 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., for pumping plant; also for reconstruction of water treating plant.

N. C., Rocky Mount—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., J. E. Willoughby, Ch. Engr., Wilmington, N. C., let contract to D. J. Rose for reconstruction of unit recently burned.*

Okla., Tulsa—Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. Co., J. M. Kurn, Pres., St. Louis, Mo., will rebuild machine shops in Frisco railway shops in West Tulsa; burned at loss of \$55,000.

Roads, Streets and Paving

Proposed Construction

Ala., Selma—Dallas County Comn. plans building Selma-Orrville road from foot Dallas Ave. at Live Oak Cemetery westward.

Ark., Warren—Bradley County, Henry S. Turner, Clk., plans expending about \$425,000 for 5 roads, totaling 72 mi., from Warren.

Florida—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, receives bids Jan. 6 for road and 12 bridges. Palm Beach County, 13.8 mi. grading and constructing drainage structures, Road No. 4, West Palm Beach to Jupiter, 156-ft. bridge across East Coast Canal, double leaf bascule span, 60 ft. in clear, 27-ft. concrete deck girder approach on each side; across Earman River, three 27-ft. concrete deck girders on concrete piers and abutments; 727-ft. concrete bridge, 21 concrete deck girder spans, 27-ft. each, double leaf bascule span, 60-ft. in clear; Hardee County, Road No. 2, three creosoted timber bridges totaling 375 ft.

five standard concrete slab bridges totaling 100 ft.; bridge over Big Charlie Creek, 50-ft. low steel truss, with 30-ft. concrete deck girder approach span on each end; plans on file or Div. Engr.; F. A. Hathaway, Chmn.; J. L. Cresap, State Highway Engr.

Fla., Boynton—Town, R. O. Myers, Mayor, plans street widening. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Bradenton—See Land Development.

Fla., Daytona Beach—See Land Development.

Fla., Daytona Beach, Peninsular Station—See Land Development.

Fla., Eustis—See Land Development.

Fla., Fort Pierce—City Commrs. plan expending about \$1,046,936 for about 28 mi. paving.

Fla., Haines City—See Land Development.

Fla., Holly Hill—Town plans receiving bids for street paving, water plant, water mains, etc., cost \$180,000. Address City Clk.

Fla., Jacksonville—See Land Development.

Fla., Jacksonville—Addison Mizner, Pres. Mizner Development Corp., Palm Beach, interested in 100-ft. highway, from Jacksonville to Miami.

Fla., Leesburg—See Land Development.

Fla., Lynn Haven—Town plans street paving; cost \$25,000. Address Town Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Marianna—City plans 3 mi. paving. Address City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Fla., Miami—City, F. H. Wharton, Mgr., plans widening to 70-ft. and paving Grape-land Blvd., from Bay Shore, Coconut Grove to N. W. Thirty-sixth St.

Fla., Miami—See Land Development.

Fla., Palatka—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, received low bid from Booth & Co., Green Cove Springs, to grade, etc., 9 mi. Route 14, Francis to Interlachen; Luten Bridge Co., York, Pa., at \$36,000 for bridge.

Fla., Sarasota—Sarasota County plans widening Sarapalmbec road from point in city to Sarasota County line west of city. Address County Engr.

Fla., Sarasota—See Land Development.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Pinellas County Commrs., Clearwater, plans widening Sixteenth St. to 100 ft., Thirtieth Ave. to Roosevelt Blvd.

Fla., Tampa—N. E. Jones Development Co., N. E. Jones, Pres., 113 E. Lafayette Ave., plans 100 boulevards, 50-ft. wide, in Persian Gardens, including main boulevard from hotel to yacht club, costing \$1,250,000.

Fla., Tampa—City Comn. plans paving North Rome Ave., Drew to Lime St.

Fla., Tampa—City Commrs. plan paving 9 streets, including Drew, Rivero St., Highland and Hanna Ave., Conover Park.

Fla., Tavares—See Land Development.

Fla., Vero Beach—Indian County Commrs. receive bids Jan. 5 for 106,760 cu. yd. subgrading, 347,065 sq. yd. waterbound macadam paving with asphalt surface treatment, 2214 lin. ft. standard bridging and 15 to 36-in. galvanized iron culverts; plans from D. L. Leisher, County Engr.

Fla., Wildwood—City plans street paving and water mains, cost \$150,000. Address City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Winter Haven—See Land Development.

Ga., Atlanta—City plans extending Central Ave. to connect with S. Pryor St.; R. A. Torras, Engr.

Ga., Bainbridge—Road—Decatur County contemplates paved roads through Bainbridge section, cost \$500,000. Address County Commrs. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ga., Forsyth—Monroe County Commrs. contemplate permanent highway between Culloden and Juliette, via Forsyth.

Ga., Greenville—Road—Meriwether County Commrs. plan 52 mi. paving in county. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ga., Lyons—Toombs County Commrs. plan paving 3 roads: Cotton Belt, Emanuel County line to Appling County line; Jeff Davis, Montgomery County line through Vidalia and Lyons to Tattnall County line; road from Cotton Belt, 5 mi. north of Lyons to Vidalia, then to Cotton Belt at South Thompson Com-

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munity, estimated cost \$250,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ga., Savannah—See Land Development.

Ga., Thomasville—City plans expending \$250,000 for street paving. Address City Clk.

Ky., Ashland—City, H. L. Carroll, Clk., receives bids Dec. 15 for 7823 cu. yd. excavation; 32,273 lin. ft. curb and gutter; 23,002 sq. yd. brick and concrete paving; 33 manholes, 53 inlets, etc.; plans from City Engr.

Ky., Monticello—Wayne County plans road building. Address County Commrs. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Louisiana—Louisiana Highway Comn., Baton Rouge, received low bids for 4 roads: Ouachita Parish, 9.05 mi. Monroe-Jonesboro Highway, Dixie Overland Highway to Cadeville, Alexandria Construction Co., \$77,018; Jackson Parish, 9.61 mi. Chatham-Ruston Highway, Chatham to Vernon, Harvey & Jones, \$92,403; LaSalle Parish, 3.38 mi. Olla-Jena Highway, from point near Olla through Summerville, S. S. Andrews, Jena, \$19,436; Terrebonne Parish, embankment and surfacing for Barrow Canal crossing in Houma; I. F. Herbert, Houma.*

La., Alexandria—Louisiana Highway Comn., Baton Rouge, receives bids Dec. 15 for 2.123 mi. gravel, Alexandria-Lecompte Highway, Rapides Parish, between Alexandria and Moreland; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Gravel.)

La., Alexandria—City Comn. receives bids Mar. 1 to pave with brick, Vance Ave. and Rensselaer St.

La., Alexandria—Louisiana Highway Comn., Baton Rouge, receives bids Dec. 22 for gravel-surfacing and shoulders on 1.38 mi. Leesville-Alexandria Highway, Rapides Parish, west end of Calcasieu River Bridge to gravel road at Honeston; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Gravel.)

La., Baton Rouge—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury, F. A. Woods, Sec., plans hard surface public highways, including subdrainage and sidewalks. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

La., Baton Rouge—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury plans hardsurfacing Jefferson highway through First Road Dist. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

La., Lake Charles—City, Harry J. Geary, Mayor, plans sidewalk improvement, cost \$10,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Md., Baltimore—City, Howard W. Jackson, Mayor, plans opening, widening and grading Forest Park Ave. to 66 ft., Granada to Forest Ave.; plans improving 7 streets, roads and avenues, including Sargent, Mura, Clover; Stuart Purcell, Highways Engr.

La., New Orleans—See Land Development.

Miss., Gulfport—Board of Commrs., Jos. W. Milner, Mayor, received low bid from R. M. Peary, Mobile, Ala., for concrete sidewalks and curbs; H. D. Shaw, City Engr.

Miss., Louisville—Board of Aldermen receive bids Dec. 21 to grade, drain and pave with concrete, vitrified brick, sheet asphalt or rock asphalt on concrete or stone base 4 streets; plans from F. A. Livingston, City Engr.

Miss., Vicksburg—Warren County Board of Suprs. receives bids Jan. 5 for 2 mi road between Vicksburg and Rolling Fork.

Miss., Vicksburg—See Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Mo., Clayton—City receives bids Dec. 16 for sidewalk on Woodson road, Lackland to Treacott Ave.; Roy Jablonsky, Highway Engr.

Mo., Clinton—City plans improving E. Franklin, North and South Main and S. Washington Sts. Address City Clk.

Mo., Neosho—City plans improving Spring St., Washington to Lafayette. Address City Clk.

N. C., Charlotte—State Highway Dept., Raleigh, plans 20-ft. hard surface and 20-ft. sand clay State Highway No. 20, connecting Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, and Gastonia, Gastonia County; plans widening Catawba River Bridge, 17 to 20 ft.; building bridge across South Fort River; cost \$800,000 to \$900,000.

N. C., Greensboro—See Land Development.

Okla., Shidler—City contemplates 4 additional blocks paving. Address City Clk.

S. C., Columbia—State Highway Dept. plans expending \$5,000,000 for 185 mi. hard surface highways between Columbia and Augusta; Columbia to McCormick, via Monetta, Ridge Springs, Johnston and Edgefield; Columbia to Greenwood County line, via Batesburg and Saluda; Samuel McGowan, Ch.

Highway Commr.; Charles H. Moorefield, Ch. Highway Engr.

S. C., Spartanburg—City plans widening S. Church St. to 100 ft. and West Main St. to 80 ft. Address City Clk.

Tenn., Blountville—Dept. of Highways and Public Works, Nashville, receives bids Dec. 11 for 5.08 mi. grading and draining State Highway No. 37, Bluff City to Carter County line; also 2 bridges over 20-ft. Span; C. N. Bass, Asst. Commr.

Tenn., Belleville—Austin County, C. D. Duncan, County Judge, plans 9.16 mi. gravel surfacing State Highway No. 36, Fort Bend County line to Road Dist. No. 1 and 3 line; estimated cost \$80,000; Herbert Schroeter, County Engr.

Tenn., Boston—Bowie County, S. J. Robinson, County Judge, plans 6 mi. grading, bridges and gravel surfacing on State Highway No. 98, New Boston to point near Simms, estimated cost \$40,000; Fred E. Hess, County Engr.

Tenn., Brownsville—Cameron County, Oscar C. Dancy, County Judge, receives bids in about 90 days for 24½ mi. grading and concrete structures on State Highway No. 100, Barreda to Point Isabel, plans from State Highway Dept., Austin; W. O. Washington, County Engr.*

Tenn., Breckenridge—Stephens County, J. W. Hill, County Judge, receives bids Dec. 24 for grading, bridges and sledged stone base with 2-in. bituminous concrete paving on 2 roads: 16.83 mi. Breckenridge to Throckmorton County line, estimated cost \$585,600, alternate bids on 2-in. bitulthitic Amiesite and national paving; 17.76 mi. State Highway No. 67, Breckenridge to Young County line, estimated cost \$502,000, alternate bids on 2-in. bitulthitic, Amiesite and national paving; Geo. E. Franklin, Engr.*

Tenn., Dallas—City contemplates widening 8 blocks, Bryan St. Address City Clk.

Tenn., Denton—City, C. W. Stovall, Sec., plans paving East Hickory St.; estimated cost \$40,000.

Tenn., El Paso—El Paso County, E. B. McClintock, County Judge, receives bids probably Dec. 24 for 1.99 mi. grading and 2 bridges on State Highway, east from Ysleta; F. E. Wilson, County Engr.

Tenn., Ennis—City, G. C. Sanderson, City Sec., plans street paving; Hix McCannless, City Engr. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tenn., Gatesville—City, Fred G. Prewett, Sec., receives bids Dec. 17 for certain street improvement; plans from City Engr.; A. M. Sams, Mayor.*

Tenn., Georgetown—City, John M. Sharn, Mayor, plans street paving; cost \$45,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tenn., Hallettsville—Lavaca County, C. L. Stavinocha, County Judge, plans gravel and waterbound macadam base, with 2-course limestone rock asphalt top, on State Highway No. 3, Yoakum-Schulenburg road, Hallettsville to Fayette County line; estimated cost \$425,000; W. H. Koether, County Engr.

Tenn., Hereford—City plans expending about \$150,000 for 45 blocks street paving. Address City Clk.

Tenn., Hillsboro—City, A. M. James, Sec., plans hard paving on W. Elm St.; estimated cost \$60,000.

Tenn., Houston—See Land Development.

Tenn., Karnes City—Karnes County, D. O. Klingemann, County Judge, plans hard-surface road in Road Dist. No. 1; cost \$327,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tenn., Karnes City—Karnes County, D. O. Klingemann, County Judge, plans hard road in 2 districts: Gillette Road Dist., cost \$300,000; Runge Road Dist., cost \$225,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tenn., Karnes City—Karnes County, D. O. Klingemann, County Judge, plans 7 mi. grading, bridges and asphalt macadam surfacing on State Highway No. 16 from Road Dist. No. 3 to Wilson County line; estimated cost \$180,000; O. N. Powell, Engr., Kenedy.

Tenn., Karnes City—Karnes County, D. O. Klingemann, County Judge, plans road building in 2 districts: Karnes City Roads Dist., cost \$65,000; Kenedy Road Dist., cost \$300,000; O. N. Parlett, County Engr., Kenedy. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tenn., Memphis—Hall County, A. C. Hoffman, County Judge, plans 3.147 mi. grading and bridges on State Highway No. 5; estimated cost \$44,000; C. L. Haslie, County Engr.

Tenn., Pittsburg—Camp County, Joe R. Hooten, County Judge, plans 5.8 mi. grading, bridges and macadam base with bituminous

top paving on State Highway No. 65, estimated cost \$220,000.

Tex., Quitman—Wood County Board of Suprs. plans 12 to 14 ft. graveled highway, between Mineola and Quitman, and repairing bridges; Q. Hearn, Supvr. of Road Construction.

Tex., San Antonio—See Land Development.

Tex., San Antonio—City, John W. Tobin, Mayor, plans widening East Market St. to Rusk; I. Ewig, City Engr.

Tex., Seymour—Baylor County, Nat. G. Mitchell, County Judge, plans 4 roads: 13.68 mi. concrete and bituminous macadam pavement on State Highway No. 30, Seymour to Knox County line; 2.06 mi. grading and bridges on State Highway No. 24, Seymour to Archer County line, estimated cost \$65,000; 0.8 mi. concrete on State Highway No. 30, Seymour to Federal Aid Project No. 452-A; 12.72 mi. bituminous macadam surfacing on State Highway No. 24, from point near Seymour to Knox County line; J. G. Rollins, County Engr.

Tex., Yoakum—City plans street paving. Address the Mayor.

Va., Jamestown—Jamestown Road Improvement Committee interested in hardsurfaced road from Williamsburg to Jamestown; estimated cost \$200,000; J. T. Blackwell, Williamsburg, Chmn.

W. Va., Huntington—Board of Park Commrs., A. R. Hunt, Sec., received low bid from J. Ulloa for grading and Harrison & Dean, 921 Fifth Ave., on paving from end of present bituminous macadam road, in Ritter Park, to Enslow Blvd.*

Contracts Awarded

Ala., Bessemer—City let contract to Sullivan-Long Construction Co. to pave Second Ave., 19th to 13th St.; Birmingham Slag Co., Age-Herald Bldg., for slag; Long-Lewis Hardware Co., 2014 Second Ave., and Morton Hardware Co., 217 N. 19th St., cement; Kirkpatrick Sand & Cement Co., 316 N. 21st St., sand.

Ala., Bessemer—City and Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Birmingham, will probably let contract to Long, Sullivan & Hagerty Construction Co. for road through city, from 28th St. and 12th Ave. to city limits at Jonesboro.*

Ark., Arkansas City—State Highway Comn., Little Rock, Ark., let contract to J. T. Carr, Monticello, at \$109,073, for 21.2 mi. gravel on McGehee east and west highway, Desha County.*

La., Alexandria—City Comn. let contract to V. J. Pellerin to pave sidewalks on Reed Ave.

La., New Orleans—City let contract to Southern Paving Construction Co., Volunteer Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn., at \$108,000, for grading, Warrenite bitulthitic, 5-in. concrete base paving and 4-in. sidewalks on streets in Bay Terrace.*

Miss., Wiggins—Stone County Commrs. let contract to Hathorn & Co., Oakvale, Miss., for about 11 mi. Wiggins-Lincoln Highway.

Mo., Clinton—City, C. A. Calvird, Jr., Clk., let contract to Reed & Wheelock, Clinton, for 8 blocks grading, curbing, guttering and paving with vibrated concrete.*

Mo., Independence—City let contract to Roy Clark to grade Forest Ave., Van Horn road to Walnut St. Address City Clk.

N. C., Elizabeth City—Pasquotank Highway Comn., S. G. Scott, Chmn., let contract to E. L. Williams, Elizabeth City, at \$90,000, for 8-6-8 concrete on Eslip and Salem roads, Salem Township, totaling 4.22 mi.*

Okla., Ada—Joe Carter & Son, Ada, awarded contract for 5 and 8 ft. sidewalks at East Central College.

Okla., Oklahoma City—City Commrs. let contract to H. M. House Construction Co. to widen N. Broadway.

Okla., Pauls Valley—City let contract to Hamilton & Patterson Construction Co., at \$12,000, to pave North and South Oak St.; V. V. Long & Co., Engrs., Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Tex., Austin—State Highway Dept., Frank V. Lanham, Chmn., Austin, let contract to Armstrong & Armstrong, at \$48,877 for 2.68 mi. Manor road, east of Austin.

Tex., Coleman—City, R. V. Wood, Sec., let contract to Joe McCarthy, Marshall, Tex., at about \$50,000, to pave Commercial Ave. with crushed rock base, asphalt top.

Tex., Dallas—City let contract to Uvalde Paving Co., Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, at \$8073, to pave Ross Ave., and at \$9432 to pave Exposition Ave.; E. A. Kingsley, Engr.

Tex., Marlin—State Highway Dept., Aus-

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tin, let contract to Frank Denison, Temple, at \$13,000 for 6.2 mi. gravel resurfacing in Falls County; R. J. Hank, State Highway Engr.

Sewer Construction

Ala., Anniston—City, S. J. Reeves, Mayor, receives bids Dec. 10 for sanitary sewer system. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Systems.)

Fla., Boynton—City contemplates sewer construction and park improvements; R. O. Myers, Mayor.

Fla., Bradenton—See Land Development.

Fla., Daytona Beach—See Land Development.

Fla., Eustis—See Land Development.

Fla., Fort Pierce—See Land Development.

Fla., Haines City—See Land Development.

Fla., Jacksonville—See Land Development.

Fla., Leesburg—See Land Development.

Fla., Lynn Haven—See Land Development.

Fla., Sarasota—See Land Development.

Fla., Tampa—See Land Development.

Fla., Tampa—City, Wm. E. Duncan, Clk., contemplates construction of storm sewers.

Fla., Tavares—See Land Development.

Fla., Winter Haven—See Land Development.

Fla., Winter Park—City will install sewer system; N. A. Hotard, Engr., New Smyrna. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ga., Columbus—City Mgr. authorized to purchase concrete pipe to complete Cook's Branch sewer through the Meritas Mills property on North Highlands, distance of 700 ft.

Ga., Savannah—See Land Development.

La., Lake Charles—City will improve sewers and parks. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

La., New Orleans—See Land Development.

Miss., Gulfport—City received low bid from Hamilton Bros. Co. for sewers.

N. C., Fayetteville—See Water Works.

N. C., Greensboro—See Land Development.

Okla., Oklahoma City—City will construct sewage disposal plant and sewers; cost \$950,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Okla., Oklahoma City—City will install sewers in Edgeware addition; B. M. Hall, Engr.

Okla., Waukomis—City, H. E. Britton, Mayor, will install sewer system.

Tenn., Clinton—City receives bids Dec. 16 for sewer and water system. See Machinery Wanted—Water and Sewer Systems.)

Tex., Alamo Heights—City, Robt. E. O'Grady, Mayor, considering construction of sewer system.

Tex., Amarillo—City, Jeff D. Bartlett, Mgr., advises that city contemplates extending sewer system, building additional line from terminal to disposal plant, increasing capacity of disposal plant with another Imhoff tank, adding a chlorinating system and sprinkling filter system; work to be begun some time early in 1926; no definite plans at this time.*

Tex., Atlanta—City defeated bond issue. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Tex., Brady—City receives bids in Dec. for sewer system; E. L. Jones, Mayor.

Tex., El Campo—City will soon receive bids for sewer system; F. J. Von Zuben, Engr., 611 Dan Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth.

Tex., Ennis—City votes Dec. 31 on sewer bonds; Hix McCannless, City Mgr. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Harlingen—See Land Development.

Tex., Houston—See Land Development.

Tex., Lampasas—R. W. Willard Municipal Engineering Co., Praetorian Bldg., Dallas, is making surveys for sewer system.

Tex., Littlefield—City will install sewer system. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Tex., San Antonio—City voted \$50,000 sewer bonds; I. Ewig, Engr.*

Tex., Tahoka—City, J. V. Singleton, Mayor, contemplates expending \$60,000 for sewer mains.

Tex., Wichita Falls—City will construct sewage disposal plant; Montgomery & Ward, Engrs., 545 Harvey-Snyder Bldg.

Tex., Wichita Falls—James Contracting Co., S. W. Life Bldg., Dallas, reported to have blanket contract for all sewer construction as planned; cost \$75,000.

Tex., Yoakum—City reported planning sewer line extensions during 1926. Address The Mayor.

Va., Virginia Beach—Town receives bids Dec. 14 for construction of sewage disposal plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Telephone Systems

Fla., Miami—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., main office Atlanta, Ga., reported plans expending \$2,500,000 in Miami Dist. during next 12 months; Vernon Baird, Dist. Mgr.

Fla., Pensacola—Southern Bell Telephone Co., main office Atlanta, Ga., reported, acquired building at Palafox and Gadsden Sts.; will remodel for exchange building.

Miss., Biloxi—Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., Atlanta, Ga., reported expend \$70,000 on new exchange building on W. Howard St.; acquired site.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., Atlanta, Ga., reported, will expend from \$300,000 to \$350,000 for extensions and improvements in greater Chattanooga territory during year 1926; L. J. Billups, local Mgr.

Tex., Fort Worth—First Baptist Church, J. Frank Norris, Pastor, 408½ Throckmorton St., has permit for \$45,000 radio broadcasting station.

W. Va., Richwood—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 5 Light St., Baltimore, Md., acquired property on W. Main St.; will remodel, install new equipment.

Textile Mills

N. C., Roxboro—Somerset Mills, incorporated; W. H. Harris, J. C. Pass, has 50-acre site; will erect cotton mill.

N. C., Salisbury—Nancy Hosiery Mills, capital \$25,000, incorporated; C. H. Summers, W. T. Busby.

Tenn., Cleveland—Chamber of Commerce and C. J. Orr interested in establishment of braiding plant here, \$100,000 investment in buildings and equipment.

Tenn., Knoxville—Standard Knitting Mills, Washington and Mitchell Sts., increased capital, \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.

Va., Staunton—French Fashions, Inc., chartered; C. C. French, Wyomissing, Pa.; I. F. Cutshall, New York; manufacture hosiery and underwear.

Water Works

Fla., Bradenton—See Land Development.

Fla., Daytona Beach—See Land Development.

Fla., Daytona Beach, Peninsular Station—See Land Development.

Fla., Eustis—See Land Development.

Fla., Fort Pierce—See Land Development.

Fla., Fort Pierce—City will construct water works plant. (See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.)

Fla., Haines City—See Land Development.

Fla., Holly Hill—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Fla., Jacksonville—See Land Development.

Fla., Jacksonville—R. J. Gallespie, Hubbard St., reported has contract to erect \$245,000 reservoir, cor. McDuff and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad tracks.

Fla., Leesburg—See Land Development.

Fla., Lynn Haven—City will install water works, sewers, electric lights. (See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.)

Fla., Marianna—City will improve water and light utilities. (See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.)

Fla., Miami—See Land Development.

Fla., Palm Beach—See Land Development.

Fla., Sarasota—See Land Development.

Fla., Sarasota—City will extend water mains. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Sebastian—N. D. Hammond, Roseland, has contract for drilling artesian well.

Fla., Tampa—See Land Development.

Fla., Tavares—See Land Development.

Fla., Wildwood—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Fla., Winter Haven—See Land Development.

Ga., Savannah—See Land Development.

Ky., Cloverport—Edward Gregory, Box 145, advises that city is considering either floating bond issue or leasing franchise to establish water-works system.

La., New Orleans—See Land Development.

Miss., Laurel—City will extend water works system. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Mo., St. Louis—St. Louis County Water Co. organized to take over properties of West St. Louis Water and Light Co., 6600 Delmar Blvd., and West St. Louis Pipe Line Co.

N. C., Fayetteville—City contemplates extending water and sewer system; Thomas D. Rose, Engr.

Okla., Okmulgee—City will construct dam across Salt Creek for water supply; work to be handled by City Engr. Halleck; L. F. Harza, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., as Consultant. (Holway Engineering Co., 503 Wright Bldg., Tulsa, lately incorrectly noted as Conslt. Engrs.)

Tenn., Clinton—City receives bids Dec. 16 for water and sewer system. (See Machinery Wanted—Water and Sewer Systems.)

Tenn., Lawrenceburg—Southern Cities Power Co., Chattanooga, will probably acquire water and light plant.

Tex., Abilene—City will erect \$250,000 water purifying plant, designed by Dr. E. P. Schoh.

Tex., Fort Worth—City, O. E. Carr, Mgr., will soon begin construction of sanitary sewers on North Side, will soon call for bids on 6000 tons cast iron pipe, 100 tons fittings, 400 fire hydrants.

Tex., Frost—City, Wade Smith, Mayor, will improve water-works system; erect 120-ft. tower and tank, 500 and 750 g. p. m. centrifugal pumps, motors and internal combustion drivers for above; Harry B. McAllister, Conslt. Engr., Waco.

Tex., Harlingen—See Land Development.

Tex., Hedley—City will construct 75,000 gal. tank on 120 ft. tower; transmission line. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Houston—See Land Development.

Tex., Loraine—City let contract to Joe B. Winslett, 1001½ Main St., Dallas, for water works; Montgomery & Ward, Conslt. Engrs., 545 Harvey-Snyder Bldg., Wichita Falls.

Tex., Paris—City let contract to Morey & Morey, Praetorian Bldg., Dallas, for installation of additional filter at water works.

Tex., San Antonio—See Land Development.

Tex., San Augustine—W. K. Banker, Lake Charles, La., has contract for drilling water well.

Tex., Tahoka—City will extend sewer system; J. V. Singleton, Mayor. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Tyler—City, U. W. Prater, Mgr., will construct filtration plant; cost \$20,000.

Va., Leesburg—Town Council will soon let contract for addition water supply.

W. Va., Wheeling—Wheeling Machine Products Co., 1920 Main St., will probably acquire Slacktown water plant.

W. Va., Wheeling—City, H. L. Kirk, Mgr., advises are formulating plans for building filtration plant.*

Woodworking Plants

Ark., Little Rock—Bolz Cooperage Corp., W. M. Dumph, Mgr., will rebuild warehouses foot of Lincoln Ave., burned at loss of \$25,000.

Ga., Atlanta—Harry W. Belfor, 116 Vedado Way, will establish plant to manufacture sash, doors and building materials; install planing mill and other machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery.)

Ga., Savannah—Southern Wheel Co., Gwinnett St. and Stiles Ave., reported will install additional equipment, increasing capacity.

La., DeQuincy—Doors, etc.—DeQuincy Manufacturing Co., Inc., capital \$20,000, chartered; H. J. Jessen, W. J. Boyd.

Md., Baltimore—Folding Crate Corp. of Maryland, 205 Park Ave., capital \$100,000, chartered; Jos. M. Roddy.

Md., Hagerstown—Maryland Lumber & Millwork Corp., Wm. A. Danzer, Pres., Madison Ave. and Washington St., build additional dry kilns, construction by owner; install \$25,000 equipment; furnished by National Dry Kiln Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; daily output 20,000 ft. oak flooring. (See Machinery Wanted—Motors; Lumber (Oak and Maple).*)

Miss., Hattiesburg—Hattiesburg Flooring Co., organized by Horace G. Roberts and M. L. Grant, reported acquired plant of the Aladdin Co., W. Fourth St., with headquarters at Bay City, Mich.; will remodel and install flooring manufacturing plant.

N. C., High Point—Southern Chair Co.,

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J. E. Kirkman, Pres., increased capital, \$30,000 to \$100,000.

N. C., Woodfin (Sta. Asheville)—National Casket Co., Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., reported expend \$500,000 on enlarging plant, double capacity; building 120,000-gal. capacity concrete reservoir as first unit in automatic sprinkler system; Will H. Donnell, local Mgr.

Tenn., Memphis—Hayes-Ionia Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., reported, establish plant for manufacture of automobile bodies; has option on three sites, each embracing about 50 to 75 acres; plans initial expenditure of \$3,500,000.

FIRE DAMAGE

Ala., Birmingham—Sunny South Grain Co.'s warehouse, N. 41st St.; loss \$400,000.

Ala., Marion—North barracks of Marion Institute; loss \$10,000. Address Board of Trustees.

Ala., Opp—Depot of Louisville & Nashville Rwy. Co., W. H. Courtney, Ch. Engr., 1110 Third St., Louisville, Ky.; loss \$75,000.

Ark., Gravette—Southside Garage, owned by L. H. Allen.

Ark., Greenwood—Ed. Jall's residence, Bell addition.

Ark., Jonesboro—Bob Oliver's residence near Jonesboro; loss \$30,000.

Ark., Salem—Andrew Hogan's residence.

Fla., Callahan—Town hall, jail and electric light plant. Address City Council.

Ala., St. Clair Springs—Hotel, 2 cottages and bathhouse owned by Riemer & Vickory, Birmingham; loss \$10,000.

Fla., Tampa—West Coast Fertilizer Co.'s plant; loss \$200,000.

Fla., Tampa—Economical Drug Store, 817 Franklin St.; loss \$15,000.

Fla., Tarpon Springs—Anclote Shipbuilding plant; loss \$50,000.

Ga., Camilla—Shelling plant of the Columbus Peanut Co.; loss \$200,000.

Ga., Dallas—Four mills and warehouse owned by D. F. Willis, Dalton; Alabama Light & Power Co.'s warehouse; loss \$12,000.

Ga., Valdosta—Empire Cotton Oil Mills; loss \$100,000; B. Solomon's undertaking establishment.

Ky., Lexington—Munns Brothers' garage, on Manchester St.; loss about \$8000.

Ky., Mayfield—Burnett's Methodist Chapel. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Rose Hill—W. H. Peavler's store building.

La., Dodson—G. M. Daily's residence.

La., Gilliam—J. J. Lay's cotton gin; loss \$12,000.

La., Lake Charles—Palace Grocery Co., Moss Building, Commercial Building, and other structures, total loss \$1,000,000.

La., New Orleans—Chalmette Hotel; address The Proprietor.

Md., Crumpton—Gilbert Brown's store; Spencer Merrick's store and residence; loss \$15,000.

Md., Hagerstown—Residence of C. E. Steele, Sec. of Y. M. C. A.

Md., Port Deposit—Steele Canning Co.'s plant.

Miss., Boyle—Stanley Gaines' residence; loss \$10,000.

Miss., Crystal Springs—R. A. McPherson's residence, W. Railroad Ave.; loss about \$6000.

Miss., McComb—Incubator and breeder house of Fernwood Poultry Ranch; loss \$30,000; Chas. O. Emmerich, Mgr.

Miss., Meridian—James F. Webb's funeral home.

Mo., Clayton (Ind. Branch St. Louis)—Emmett V. Thompson's residence, 722 Hanley Rd.; loss \$75,000.

Mo., Kansas City—Eastern Auto Livery, 3037 Prospect Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—American Fixture & Show Case Mfg. Co., 1007 Lucas St.; lumber kiln at 917 N. Tenth St.; loss \$10,000.

N. C., Deep Run—L. M. Barnett's store and dwelling.

N. C., Greensboro—Leftwich Arcade Building; loss \$30,000.

N. C., Warsaw—H. D. Farrior's garage on Main St.

Okla., Tulsa—Shannon Furniture Co. store, 14-16 W. Second St., I. W. Shannon.

Okla., Tulsa—Machine shops in Frisco Railway yards, loss \$55,000; address J. M. Kurn, Pres., Ft. Worth and Rio Grande Ry. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

S. C., Columbia—Broad River Bridge on State Highway No. 2. Address State Highway Dept., Columbia.

S. C., Dalzell—Miss Adelle K. Moore's residence.

Tenn., Erin—McDaniel Restaurant, etc.

Tenn., Gleason—Residence of E. C. McAdoo, Sec. Nants & Co.

Tenn., Greenfield—Fuqua Cotton Co.'s warehouse; loss \$20,000.

Tenn., Jefferson City—Mack McNish's residence; adjoining dwelling occupied by Harve Fields.

Tenn., Knoxville—R. P. Johnson's residence, Brabson Ferry Pike; loss \$8000.

Tenn., Memphis—Post Office; address The Postmaster, and 3 stores at Lakeview near Memphis; loss \$50,000.

Tenn., Nashville—Residence, Harding Rd., near Belle Meade Blvd., owned by A. L. Hanover, Arcade; loss \$23,000.

Tex., Bartlett—Two-story Commercial Hotel, owned by William Cameron.

Tex., Dallas—Loomis Theater and other buildings; loss \$35,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Warehouse of Phillips Paper Co., 1306 N. Jones St.; loss \$8500.

Tex., Kerens—D. W. Ray & Sons' gin, loss \$30,000.

Tex., Lakeview—Roby Moore Garage, Gatlin's store, including post office, Gosdin Drug Co., Fred Lusk Cafe, etc.; total loss \$50,000.

Tex., Lorraine—Pump house, boiler and pump of The Texas & Pacific Ry. Address E. F. Mitchell, Ch. Engr., Dallas, Tex.

Va., Reedville—Store of Palmer & Moore Co., Taylor & Reed Co. fish factory, wharf and freight houses, loss \$100,000.

Tex., Nacogdoches—J. H. Sullivan college student boarding house, North St.; loss \$13,000.

W. Va., Grey Eagle—John Willes' store, residence and garage; loss \$14,000.

W. Va., Wheeling—Baer Drug Co., in Board of Trade Bldg., 12th and Chapline Sts., H. O. Baer, Propr.; loss \$10,000.

Damaged by Explosion

Va., Berkley (Ind. Station Norfolk)—Liberty Auto Supply Co.'s plant and J. H. Norton Co., Inc., Liberty and Thirteenth St.; total loss about \$40,000.

Damaged by Storm

Fla., Jacksonville Beach—Amusement piers, dance pavilions, etc., along coast. Address Joseph A. Bussey, Mayor.

BUILDING NEWS

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Association and Fraternal

Fla., Bunnell—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons accepted plans by Talley, Buckley & Talley, Lakeland, for \$50,000 temple; 3 stories, 40x100 ft., concrete foundation, composition roof; work start in several weeks.*

Fla., Melbourne—Temple of Organized Craft plans 2-story building.

Fla., Sarasota—Young Women's Christian Assn., Mrs. L. M. Vaughn, member Bldg. Comm., plans building; financing.

La., Houma—Lennon-Hotard Post No. 31, American Legion, selected Wm. R. Burk, Balter Building, New Orleans, as architect for first unit, consisting of swimming and wading pools and steel athletic grandstand, of group of buildings at proposed American Legion Park; second unit calls for administration building and grandstand; landscaping later.

La., New Orleans—Knights of Pythias, Masonic Bldg., probably purchase Temple Sinai, Carondelet St. near Howard Ave., and remodel for lodge quarters.

Md., Baltimore—Scottish Rite Masons, Wm. Booth Price, Sovereign Grand Inspector-Gen., Maryland Trust Bldg., purchased site, Charles and 39th St., for proposed \$1,000,000 temple.

Tenn., Memphis—Memphis Post No. 1, American Legion, considers erecting Jefferson Davis-American Legion Memorial building, Fourth St. and Court Ave.; plans by E. L. Harrison, Fidelity Bank Bldg.

Tex., Arlington—Order of Eastern Star have plans ready about Dec. 15 for garage and service building at Home, cost about \$18,000, fireproof, 2 stories; Ralph H. Cameron, Archt., National Bank Bldg., San Antonio.*

Tex., Port Arthur—Independent Order of Odd Fellows erect \$15,000 building, Beaumont Ave. and Procter St.; 2 stories, 40x90 ft., brick, hollow tile and stucco, concrete foundation; Livesay & Wiedemann, Archts., 607 San Jacinto Life Bldg., Beaumont; McDaniel & Hartford, Contra., 625 Procter St.*

Va., Dillwyn—Dillwyn Lodge, No. 315, A. F. & A. M., erect \$20,000 brick temple; 3 stories, 50x80 ft., hardwood and wood block floors, slate roof, metal ceilings, vaults, ventilators, steel sash and trim, furnace; soon receives proposals on furnishings, equipment, etc., \$5000; post office and bank on first floor, offices on second, lodge rooms on third. Address A. W. Carter, W. R. Connor or Emmet D. Gregory.*

Bank and Office

Fla., Daytona Beach—Horton, Hodgden & Miller plan 3 or 10 story building, Palmetto and Volusia Aves.; stores on first floor, armory on second, offices above; W. D. Harper Co., Archts.

Fla., St. Petersburg—A. Sierkese, 800-06 Central Ave., postponed erection of 12-story office for present.*

Fla., Miami—Plainfield Realty & Investment Co., Harvey Rothberg, Pres., 1507 Capri St., Coral Gables, erect \$150,000 office and arcade building, N. W. Fifth St. near Fifth St. bridge.

Fla., Orlando—Chamber of Commerce has completed plans by Harry M. Reynolds, O. B. & T. Bldg., for \$100,000 building; stone, hollow tile and stucco, 4 stories, 50x104 ft., semi-fireproof, built-up asphalt roof, concrete foundation, concrete, tile and terrazzo floors.*

Fla., Sarasota—City. (See Buildings Proposed—City and County.)

Fla., St. Augustine—Model Land Co., City Bldg., remodel office building, Hypolita and St. George Sts.; cost \$30,000, frame, pine floors, concrete foundation, 3 stories; 1 Otis passenger elevator; F. A. Hollingsworth, Archt., City Bldg.; St. Augustine Building Co., Contr.; electric work and plumbing in gen. contract; heating not let.*

Fla., West Palm Beach—South Florida Bonding & Mortgage Co., C. E. Reese, Pres., organized and erect 14-story office building after plans by Harvey & Clarke.*

La., New Orleans—Pere Marquette Building Co., E. M. Loch, Pres., Hibernia Bank Bldg., receives bids Dec. 22 for superstructure of Pere Marquette Bldg., Commerce and Baronne Sts.; cost \$2,000,000; reinforced concrete and steel, 18 and 2 and 6 stories, latter for garage, 129x129 ft., 144x77 ft. and 63x126 ft., cement floors, composition roof, hollow and interior tile, metal doors, mail chutes, ventilators, ornamental terra cotta, steel sash and trim, wire glass; 6 high-speed electric passenger elevators; S. Scott Joy, Archt., 2001 Pershing St., Chicago, Ill.; Wm. E. Spink, Asso. Archt., 608 Canal-Commercial Bank Bldg.; reinforcing steel, Ole K. Olsen, 822 Perdido St., both New Orleans; terra cotta contract to American Terra Cotta & Ceramic Co., 1701 Prairie Ave., Chicago; excavation, foundation and steel contracts also let. Address Mr. Spink.*

La., New Orleans—Canal-Commercial Bank receiving bids, to be opened early in Jan., for razing building on Common St.; erect 18-story Italian Renaissance office building; buff limestone, 12 elevators, 3-story banking room, 360,000 sq. ft. office space; cost \$4,000,000; Emile Weil, Inc., Archt., Whitney Bldg.*

La., New Orleans—Louisiana Portland Cement Co. receives bids Dec. 11 for 2-story stucco office building, Industrial Canal, cost \$15,000, concrete block foundation, composition roof; Favrot & Livaudais, Ltd., Archts., Hibernia Bank Bldg.*

N. C., Statesville—C. C. Stearns promoting \$220,000 theater and office building, site of Statesville Inn; 7 stories; theater seating

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1200; stores and lobby on first floor, offices on 5 floors, assembly hall on top floor.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Chamber of Commerce completed alterations to building, 919 Broad St.*

Tex., Dallas—J. N. McCammon, Inc., leased property, Main and Akard Sts.; possession May 1; will erect \$1,750,000 office building, 24 stories, 50x100 ft., 321 ft. high, marble wall trim and rubber tile floors in lobby and corridors, 5 high-speed elevators; shops on first and second floors, restaurant and storage space in basement, power equipment, etc., in sub-basement.

Tex., Dallas—Leon F. Fechenbach, 2635 South Boulevard, and Henri L. Bromberg, Magnolia Bldg., erect office building, Jefferson and Beckley Aves.; 6 or 2 stories, cost \$300,000 or \$90,000, 150x221 ft.

Tex., Edinburg—A. Y. Baker & Co. reject bids for fireproof bank and office building; revise plans and call new bids; Stebbins & Waters, Archts., Weslaco.*

Va., Fredericksburg—Planters National Bank erect Georgian type bank building, Princess Anne and Commerce Sts.; stone or brick.

Va., Richmond—Richmond Builders Exchange let contract within few days for alterations to building, Sixth and Franklin Sts., for headquarters; cost \$10,000; plans by Davis Bros., Inc., 1716 Summit Ave.*

Churches

Ala., Birmingham—Handley Memorial Presbyterian Church alter and erect additions to building, 13th Ave. and N. 25th St., Norwood; cost \$55,000; P. S. Mewhinny, Archt., Woodward Bldg., soon call for bids.

Ala., Birmingham—South Highlands Presbyterian Church, Henry Upson Sims, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., First Nat'l Bank Bldg., erect \$50,000 Tudor type building after plans by Wm. Leslie Welton, American Trust Bldg., 3 and 2 stories, 110x50 and 55 ft., accommodate 700 to 750, with provision to enlarge to 1000, limestone backed with masonry; new choir loft and acousticon; install pipe organ.*

Ala., Mobile—Central Baptist Church, Rev. Eldred M. Stewart, Pastor, plans \$75,000 building.

Ark., North Little Rock (Ind. Branch Little Rock)—Gardner Memorial Church, care Edw. Forrest, plans \$10,000 Sunday school, 1719 Schoen St.; brick veneer, 3 stories, 46x56 ft., concrete foundation; work will not start until May; contract not let.*

Fla., Key West—St. Paul's P. E. Church, Mrs. J. Vining Harris, Chmn., Organ Fund Comm., plans to purchase \$22,000 pipe organ.

Fla., South Palm Beach—Methodist Episcopal Church, Alfred H. Wagg, Chmn. Board of Trustees, soon start work on \$75,000 Sarah Wagg Memorial Church; Spanish type.*

Ga., Ringgold—First Methodist Church, Rev. M. B. Sams, Pastor, plans \$8000 to \$10,000 building.

La., New Orleans—Church of Holy Ghost, Rev. N. O. Keane, Pastor, erect pressed brick and cast stone building, Louisiana Ave. and S. Rampart St.; 57x115 ft., tile roof, wood or mastic floors, plastered interior, ribbed glass windows, paving; Diboll & Owen, Archts., Interstate Bank Bldg.; ready for bids about 10 days.

La., New Orleans—Sinal Congregation, Carondelet St. near Howard Ave., Max Heller, Rabbi, plans to sell present structure and erect new temple, Garden District.

La., Rayne—Baptist Church recently organized, J. C. LeBlanc, member Bldg. Comm., plans Sunday school.

Md., Baltimore—Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church, Remington Ave. and 30th St., Rev. Samuel A. Snyder, Pastor, considers selling present structure and erecting building, Atlantic Ave. and 29th St.

Md., Baltimore—Har Zion Congregation, 2014-16 W. North Ave., Louis Setlen, Pres., care L. Setlen Co., 419 S. Hanover St., plans Sunday school.

Miss., Rolling Fork—Baptist Church, H. G. Carpenter, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., receives bids Dec. 15 for brick and tile building, also for heating, plumbing and electric work.

Mo., St. Joseph—St. Joseph Talmud Torah erect building.

N. C., Charlotte—Pegram Street Methodist Church will not erect building as lately reported.*

Okla., Tulsa—First Baptist Church, Rev. W. O. Anderson, Pastor, 1143 N. Main St., reported receiving bids for fireproof building; cost \$200,000, brick, stone, steel and reinforced concrete, 1 story, basement and balcony, seat 2250; start on plans for \$300,000 Sunday school after contract is let for main auditorium; Clyde H. Woodruff, Archt., Reynolds Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.*

Tenn., Haysville (Mail Lafayette)—Baptist Church organized, Rev. R. O. Sanders, Pastor; plans building.

Tenn., Powell Station—Powell Station M. E. Church, South, Rev. T. C. Pador, Pastor, erect 012,000 brick building.

Tex., Bryan—College Avenue Baptist Church, H. P. Dansby, member Bldg. Comm., contemplates brick building.

Tex., Denton—Central Presbyterian Church considers building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., San Antonio—Greek Orthodox Church, A. Prattes, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., has low bid at \$25,565 for Michel Malos, 324 Idaho St., for hollow tile and concrete building, Ashby St. and Jones Ave.; 1 story and basement; Emmett T. Jackson, Archt., Builders Exchange Bldg.*

W. Va., Charleston—Calvary Baptist Church, Dr. Chas. H. Harrington, Pastor, plans to install pipe organ and erect Sunday school building.

W. Va., Parkersburg—First Presbyterian Church, care John M. Crawford, plan building, Market St., near 16th St.

W. Va., Huntington—First Church of Christ, Scientist, rejected bids for \$65,000 building; call for new bids after Jan. 1; R. L. & Sidney L. Day, Archts., First National Bank Bldg.*

W. Va., Martinsburg—Winchester Avenue Christian Church, Rev. Roy Schmucker, Pastor, opens bids April 1 for brick building; cost \$50,000, 2 stories, 60x110 ft., wood floors, concrete foundation, ventilators, rolling partitions, steel sash and trim, wire glass; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$15,000; Chappy Kent, Archt., Address H. E. Johnson. [See Machinery Wanted—Seating (Church); Heating Plant.]*

W. Va., Morgantown—Methodist Church, Rev. G. G. Shurtz, Pastor, repair and redecorate building.

City and County

Fla., Miami—Dade County, Board of Comms., J. D. Redd, Chmn., receives bids Jan. 13 for (1) Plumbing and Fixtures: House and fire pumps, house tanks and bilge pumps, ice-water system, incinerators; (2) Electrical Work: Ventilation and equipment; (3) Elevators, machines, cars and equipment, all for \$2,250,000 courthouse under construction by L. W. Hancock, Miami, and Louisville Trust Co. Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; plans, specifications and bid blanks from A. Ten Eyck Brown, Archt., and August Geiger, Asso. Archt., Nos. 8-9 Hippodrome Bldg., Miami, or 717-20 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.*

Fla., Moore Haven—Glades County Commissioners, N. S. Wainwright, Clk., Circuit Court, rejected bids for fireproof courthouse; will call new bids; Guy Platt Johnson, Archt., Pythian Bldg., Fort Myers.*

Fla., Punta Gorda—Charlotte County Board of Comms., R. C. Blount, Clk., rejected bids for \$150,000 courthouse and jail; call new bids later; S. J. Welch, Archt., Pensacola.*

Fla., Sarasota—City, Frank A. Walpole, member City Planning Comsn., selected Clare C. Hosmer as advisory architect for proposed city hall; competitive plans to be received; tentative plans call for \$450,000 10-story city hall and office building, stores on ground floor.*

Fla., Sebring—Highlands County voted \$212,000 courthouse bonds; structure fireproof, stone, 4 stories, 140x64 ft., marble and concrete floors, concrete foundation, composition roof; Fred A. Bishop, Archt., Virginia Railway & Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.*

Ga., Valdosta—Lowndes County plans to enlarge courthouse. Address County Commissioners.

Miss., Jackson—City, Walter A. Scott, Mayor, plans remodeling city hall.

Miss., Jackson—Hinds County Board of Supervisors considers issuing \$176,000 bonds for remodeling courthouse and erecting jail.

N. C., Durham—City, R. W. Rigsby, City Mgr., erect \$12,000 stucco fire station; 1 story, 42x60 ft., concrete floors, brick foundation, fireproof roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$3000; Milburn, Heister & Co., Archts., Union Savings Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C., and First National Bank Bldg., Durham; bids opened.*

N. C., Greensboro—City Council, E. G. Sherrill, Clk., plans to issue \$100,000 bonds for erecting fire stations and \$50,000 for site, erecting and equipping municipal building.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Forsyth County Comms. receive bids Dec. 15 for heating and ventilation equipment for courthouse nearing completion; plans and specifications on file at office Comms., and may be had from Wiley & Wilson, Conslt. Engrs., Peoples Nat'l Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.*

Tex., Dallas—City erect fire station, Tenth St. near Lancaster Ave., Oak Cliff.

Tex., San Antonio—Bexar County has plans ready for bids about Dec. 17 for 3 additional stories over jail; cost about \$500,000, accommodate about 200, tool-proof cells, glazed brick interior walls, reinforced concrete frame, stone and brick exterior; Atlee B. and Robt. M. Ayres, Bedell Bldg., and Seutter & Simons, Builders Exchange Bldg., Archts.*

Tex., Waco—McLennan County Board of Comms. receive bids Dec. 14 for rebuilding women's dept. in jail; cost about \$15,000; plans by Manton Hannah, County Engr.

Va., Danville—City Council, A. M. Alken, City Atty., receives bids Jan. 5 for Ionic type city hall; cost \$400,000, limestone finish, 4 stories and basement, 180x142 ft.; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., Peoples National Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, and Masonic Temple Bldg., Danville.*

Va., Richmond—W. Meade Addison, Pres., Planters National Bank, J. Ambler Johnston and others, interested in erection of stadium; tentative plans drawn by Carneal & Johnston, Virginia Railway & Power Bldg.; matter to be presented to City, J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor, Dec. 9.

Dwellings

Ala., Birmingham—J. M. Barry, 2410 15th Ave. S., erect \$20,000 residence, Windsor Circle South.

Ala., Birmingham—Gray Bros., 3318 11th Ave., erect 15 dwellings, Seventh St. and Eighth Ave., South; 2 at Cahaba Rd. and Railroad Ave., South, and 1 at 35th St. and Norwood Blvd.; cost \$2000 each.

Ark., Cave City—J. C. Arnold erect residence.

Ark., Little Rock—Cullins & Stephens erect brick veneer residence, 204 N. Rose St.

Florida, Volusia County—Yourlando Land & Improvement Co., John R. Hill, Pres., care American Bank & Trust Co., Daytona Beach, erect number Spanish bungalows, connection with development, "Yourlando in the Pines", between Lake Helen and Orange City, Volusia County.

Fla., Coral Gables (Branch Miami)—Denman Fink, Alhambra Circle, erect \$125,000 residence, 3705 Ferdinand Court; 2 stories, hollow tile and stucco, Cuban tile roof, Spanish or Mediterranean type; studio.

Fla., Coral Gables (Branch Miami)—Miss Mary H. Mulray, Merriam Apt. Hotel, erect \$32,000 residence.

Fla., DeLand—Lewis & Gaines, agents for Lago Vista, announce erection of number of dwellings; first to cost about \$12,000, including site.

Fla., Hollywood—O. E. Behmyer erect \$50,000 tile and stucco residence; 2 stories, 72x35 ft., tile, oak and cement floors, concrete foundation, tile roof, plaster board, ventilators, ornamental terra cotta; Sutton & Rountt, Archts., Maxwell Bldg., Fort Lauderdale.

Fla., Jacksonville—John Fuhrer, 30th St., erect \$12,000 residence, Edgewood Circle near Orange Park Rd.; 2 stories, tile.

Fla., Jacksonville—A. P. Anthony, 1600 Oak St., erect residence, Bay View Ave., Lake Shore.

Fla., Melbourne—C. L. Gauckler, 618 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., reported erect 100 dwellings, Magnolia Park; cost \$10,000 to \$15,000 each.

Fla., Melbourne—Roy Thompson, Pontiac, Mich., reported erect 100 dwellings, Magnolia Park.

Fla., Miami—Chas. D. Mack, 327 N. E. 18th St., erect \$20,000 residence, Hibiscus Island; L. D. Brumm, Archt., Avenue Castile, Coral Gables.

Fla., Miami Beach—W. J. Gano, 4111 N. Bay Rd., erect \$18,000 residence, Nautilus section; Haley & Laybein, Archts.

Fla., Orlando—John H. Hagen and Wilfred Horton have permits for 6 stucco bungalows, Greenwood and Mills Sts.

Fla., St. Petersburg—St. Petersburg Homes Assn., O. A. Zinn, Vice-Pres., erect 6 dwellings, Lakeview Ave. near 45th St., South Shadow Lawn subdivision.

Fla., Sarasota—Howard Haynie, care Strong & Whipple Realty Co., erect residence, Sarasota Heights.

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Fla., Sarasota—Pyle Investment Co., E. G. Pyle, member, erect 25 dwellings, Belle View Terrace subdivision.

Fla., St. Petersburg—L. H. Strum, 232 First St. N., erect 2-story brick residence and garage, Beach Drive and 15th Ave.; cost about \$10,000.

Fla., Stuart—H. N. Gaines erect Italian type residence, Tropical Farms; 8 rooms, 1 story, combination roof, 2-car garage; Pfeiffer & O'Reilly, Archts., Hahn Bldg., Miami and Stuart.

Fla., Tampa—J. Vanderdray, Hanna and Spring Sts., erect \$10,000 residence, Ola St.

Fla., Tampa—Walter B. Gray, Citizens Bank Bldg., erect 3 dwellings, Hanan Park.

Fla., Winter Park—G. W. Harman erect \$12,000 residence, Lake Maitland; 2 stories, stucco.

Ga., Atlanta—Robt. C. Thompson, Candler Bldg., erect 25 dwellings, Piedmont Rd., near Piedmont Circle, Mayfair subdivision; brick veneer or frame; total cost about \$175,000.

Ga., Lyons—Lyons-Booster Club interested in erection of 5 bungalows.

Ga., Quitman—T. F. McCall, St. Petersburg, Fla., purchased Denmark plantation for hunting lodge; expend \$10,000 on improvements.

Ga., Savannah—Lorimer Realty Co., 34 E. Bryan St., plans several Spanish type bungalows, connection with development.

Ga., Trenton—Arthur McBrayer, care McBrayer Bros., erect residence, Bank Ave.

Ga., Valdosta—Mrs. M. U. Conoley rebuild burned residence.

Ky., Louisville—F. M. Chappell erect \$12,500 residence, 2033-35 Alta St.

Ky., Louisville—J. I. Smith erect 11 dwellings, 1300 block Lillian Ave.; cost \$2000 each.

La., Minden—A. H. Gray erect 2-story frame residence; 9 rooms; Seymour Van Os, Archt., Merchants Bldg., Shreveport.

La., New Orleans—Morris Sazer, 2017 Chestnut St., plans \$35,000 residence, Newcomb Blvd.

La., New Orleans—J. D. Nix, Jr., Marine Bank Bldg., erect 1-story stucco dwelling; tile roof, tile bath, showers; Theo. L. Perrier, Archt., 310 Carondelet St.

La., New Orleans—N. Graffagnini, 3914 Marshall St., receiving bids at office of Wm. T. Nolan, Archt., Canal-Commercial Bldg., to alter and erect additions to duplex, Gayoso and Marshall Sts.

Md., Baltimore—Walter B. Calloway, B. & O. Bldg., Charles and Baltimore Sts., plans residence, Fenchurch St.; architect not decided.

Md., Baltimore—Curtis F. Burman erect \$25,000 brick residence, S. side Glittings Ave. W. of Wilkey Ave.; 2½ stories, 85x34 ft., slate roof, hot-water heat; Palmer, Willis & Lambda, Archts., 513 N. Charles St.

Md., Frederick—Frank W. Staub rebuild 2 brick dwellings, W. Sixth St., lately noted burned, adjoining 4 frame dwellings owned by Mrs. Joanna Brightwell to be repaired.*

Md., Baltimore—A. D. Carl Link, 2344 Edmondson Ave., probably erect residence, Woodside Road, Ten Hills.

Md., Frederick—J. Wm. Strine erect bungalow, 13th St.

Miss., Jonesboro—Homebuilders' Corp., G. G. Brooks, Mgr., erect 2 dwellings, Floyd St., Oakhurst addition.

Mo., Clayton (Ind. Branch St. Louis)—F. Muckerman erect \$15,000 brick dwelling, Skinker Heights; 36x50 ft.

Mo., Clayton (Ind. Branch St. Louis)—W. Schock, 506 Olive St., erect \$15,500 brick residence, Wydown Terrace; 35x48 ft.

Mo., Kansas City—Dr. E. M. Hetherington, 825 Shukert Bldg., erect \$18,000 residence, 1205 W. 60th Terrace.

Mo., Kansas City—Alfred T. Schaeffer, 1215 Scarritt St., erect Colonial residence, 4460 Charlotte St.; 3 stories, 2 baths.

Mo., Kansas City—C. R. Wright, 5414 Cherry St., erect 3 dwellings, 5318-24-30 Locust St.; total cost \$21,000.

Mo., Kansas City—Theo. B. Brumback, 5113 Wyandotte St., erect residence, 25 W. 67th Street Terrace.

Mo., Kansas City—H. V. Campbell erect residence, 211 W. 68th St.

Mo., Kansas City—W. C. Glover, care Glover Scales Co., 1324 Grand Ave., purchased home site overlooking Romanelli Court.

Mo., Kansas City—Jas. McDermott erect residence, 6810 Grand Ave.

Mo., Kansas City—J. A. Siemon, 3400 Benton Blvd., erect residence, 307 E. 69th St.

Mo., St. Louis—Henry L. Watkins, 3923-A Shaw St., erect residence, Price and Ladue Rds., La Hacienda.

Mo., St. Louis—Davis Realty Co. erect \$14,000 tile stucco duplex, Davis Place; 54x29 ft.

Mo., Webster Grove (Ind. Branch St. Louis)—S. & H. Realty Co., Inc., 1815 S. Broadway, Leo L. Steyermark, Pres., plans dwellings, connection with development.

N. C., Asheville—Newton M. Anderson, Pres. Melvern Hills, Inc., erect 2 dwellings, Malvern Hills; Beacham, LeGrand & Gaines, Archts., New Medical Bldg.

N. C., Asheville—Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Muncie, Ind., erect residences, Malvern Hills; Beacham, LeGrand & Gaines, Archts., New Medical Bldg.

N. C., Asheville—H. A. Wells, Technical Bldg., erect stone dwelling, Malvern Hills; Beacham, LeGrand & Gaines, Archts., New Medical Bldg.

N. C., Greensboro—R. I. C. Craftmen Co. erect \$10,000 residence.

N. C., Greensboro—Miss Fannie Smith Walker erect \$20,000 residence, Meadowbrook Terrace, Irving Park; 12 rooms.

Okla., Tulsa—Neil G. Grubb, 1341 S. Newport St., erect \$30,000 brick veneer residence and garage, 1206 E. Hazel St.

Okla., Tulsa—E. R. Latham erect \$11,000 residence, 24 E. 21st St.

Okla., Tulsa—Carter T. Davis erect \$14,000 residence, 1405 S. Troost St.

Okla., Tulsa—L. L. Martin erect \$10,750 residence and garage, 1415 S. Frisco St.; 2 stories, frame.

Okla., Tulsa—C. W. Randall, 1605 S. St. Louis St., erect \$10,000 brick veneer residence, 162 E. 11th St.; 1 story.

S. C., Anderson—Orr Cotton Mills, Marshall P. Orr, Vice-Pres., erect 24 additional dwellings at mill village near Anderson.

S. C., Charleston—Dr. R. B. Rhett, 89 Broad St., erect \$20,000 residence, Murray Blvd.

S. C., Greenville—W. Frank Hipp, 302 Lavinia Ave., erect \$12,000 residence and garage, 110 Bennett St.; frame, stucco and brick veneer, 2 stories, 30x60 ft. and 18x20 ft., composition shingle roofs.

Tenn., Knoxville—Herbert D. Aston, Empire Bldg., erect 12-room duplex, 208 Haynes Place, and single dwelling, 1131 Luttrell St.; total cost about \$11,000.

Tenn., Memphis—W. E. White, 1800 Poplar St., erect residence, 1500 block Peabody Ave.

Tex., San Antonio—Alamo Development Co., 207 Travis Bldg., Hugo Stein, Pres., erect 25 dwellings, E. Ashby Place near Jones Ave.; total cost \$200,000.

Tex., Dallas—D. A. Barnett, 6136 Bryan Pkwy., erect \$22,500 dwelling, 5928 Swiss St.; 10 rooms, brick veneer.

Tex., Dallas—W. L. Craycroft, care J. L. Bothwell, Archt., 1203 D. A. C. Bldg., receiving bids for hollow tile and stucco residence, Monticello; cost \$14,000, 2 stories, 38x52 ft., oak floors, concrete foundation, tile roof, interior tile, steel sash and trim.*

Tex., Dallas—L. S. Smith, 1905 Sanger St., erect \$15,000 cottage, 6641 Lakewood Drive; 9 rooms, brick veneer.

Tex., Houston—E. B. Corbett, G. H. & S. A. Sawyer erect brick residence, Chevy Chase Blvd., River Oaks; 2 stories; J. W. Northrop, Jr., Archt., West Bldg.

Tex., Malakoff—United States Co., W. G. Puterbaugh, Vice-Pres., McAlester, Okla., erect 60 frame box miners' houses; 2, 3 and 4 rooms, pine and concrete floors, brick or cedar pier foundation, galvanized iron foundation, plaster board; Will N. Noonan Co., Archt., Builders Exchange Bldg., San Antonio; plans completed; date of opening bids not set.*

Tex., San Antonio—H. J. Shearer, 2001 W. Summit St., erect 6 dwellings, Woodlawn Terrace; brick veneer; total cost \$60,000; Ellis Albaugh, Jr., Archt., care Albaugh-Wright Lumber Co., 941 Austin St.

Tex., San Antonio—R. A. Gregory, 3214 Broadway, erect \$30,000 rock veneer residence, Blue Bonnet Hills; 2 stories, 8 rooms, rock veneer; E. F. Albaugh, Archt., care Albaugh-Wright Lumber Co., 941 Austin St.

Va., Richmond—W. H. Goodwyn erect brick dwellings, 3619-27 Grove Ave.; total cost \$40,000.

Va., Richmond—Irene D. Owens erect \$10,000 residence, 1012 Blanton Ave.

Government and State

Ark., Norphlet—Tom Goodwyn rebuild post office recently burned. (See Buildings Proposed—Stores.)

Ga., Savannah—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., receives bids Dec. 28 for remodeling U. S. Marine Hospital; drawings and specifications from Medical Officer in Charge at hospital or from office Supervising Archt.

La., Shreveport—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., has low bid at \$19,310 from W. D. Lovell, Eighth St., Minneapolis, Minn., for addition to postoffice.*

W. Va., Jacksons Mills (P. O. Weston)—Lynn Hastings, County Supt., Bank of Morgantown Bldg., Morgantown, interested in \$8000 to \$10,000 Morgantown county cottage at State 4-H Camp for Boys and Girls.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Sheffield—Kiwanis Club interested in hospital for Colbert County.

Fla., Fort Pierce—City, W. Austin Smith, City Mgr., voted \$250,000 hospital bonds; architect not selected.*

Fla., Lakeland—City erect \$25,000 Lakeland Emergency Hospital for Negroes; Colonial type, hollow tile and stucco, cement floors, 16 rooms, wards, etc.; Poteat & Whitworth, Archts.; completing plans.

Fla., Ocala—Eugene Christian reported to erect sanitarium, Silver Spring.

Fla., Tampa—City, W. G. Lowry, member City Comsn., 415 Citrus Exchange Bldg., will have completed plans Dec. 15 for \$1,500,000 hospital on Davis Island; M. Leo Elliott, Archt., Citizens Bank Bldg.; Stevens & Lee, Const. Archt., 9 Park St., Boston, Mass.*

Ga., Macon—Bibb County Anti-Tuberculosis Comsn., Lee M. Haap, Chmn., erect building for white patients, 1 for colored and 1 for dining rooms, kitchen, laundry and boiler room; all 2 stories, hollow tile stuccoed; total cost \$25,000; Frank R. Happ, Archt., Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg.*

Ky., Richmond—Pattie A. Clay Infirmary, J. W. Hamilton, Chmn. Fund Campaign, plans to enlarge building; cost \$75,000.

N. C., Greensboro—Mrs. L. Richardson, 118 Smith St., will give \$50,000 for negro hospital and \$10,000 for equipment upon condition City and Guilford County each contribute \$25,000 for maintenance.

S. C., Greenville—W. W. Burgess Foundation, W. W. Burgess, Pres. Board of Trustees, Conyers Bldg., having plans drawn by Hentz, Reid & Adler, 92½ Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and Beacham & LeGrand, 17-A North St., Greenville, Asso. Archts., for \$350,000 hospital for crippled children; structure to be given to Scottish Rite Masons upon completion.*

Tex., Knox City—Knox City erect \$50,000 fireproof hospital; 3 stories, 35x85 ft., composition, tile and concrete floors, reinforced concrete foundation, clay tile roof, hollow and interior tile, ventilators, steel sash and trim; bids on furnishings, equipment, etc., \$10,000, about Jan. 15. Address N. S. Kilgore, County Judge, Benjamin Voelcker & Dixon, Archts., 312 Morgan Bldg., Wichita Falls.*

Tex., Sanatorium—State Board of Control, S. B. Cowell, Chmn., Austin, have plans ready about Jan. 15 for \$80,000 infirmary ward, State Tuberculosis Sanatorium; 2 stories, reinforced concrete; Phelps & DeWees, Archts., Gunter Bldg., San Antonio.

Hotels and Apartments

Ala., Birmingham—Holding company organized by Henry H. Cobb, First National Bank Bldg., as Pres.; Dr. J. T. Doster, 1 E. Hanover Circle, Vice-Pres., and Hunter Smith, Brown-Marx Bldg., Sec., for erection of \$1,500,000, 19-story, ornamental white stone, 350-room hotel, S. W. cor. Second Ave. and 17th St., ground floor for lobby and stores.

Ark., Norphlet—J. G. Bixler, Mgr. of Union Hotel recently burned, advises: "Am not able to build; would like to find someone to build and let me rent or lease."

Ark., Siloam Springs—Ozark Co., Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla., incorporated with Julius and J. K. Livingston as officers, plans to start work about Jan. 1 on \$50,000 unit to Livon Lodge Hotel, to cost \$250,000 complete, in connection with development at Forest Park.

Ark., Smackover—Hughes Hotel Co., W. F. Morris, Pres., and Dan Laroe, Sec.-Treas., organized to erect hotel building.

Fla., Coral Gables—Antilla Hotel, Ponce

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

de Leon Blvd., erect addition to cost about \$10,000. Address The Proprietor.

Fla., Daytona Beach—J. C. Cottrell erect \$10,000 apartment house, Tanglewood Court.

Fla., Daytona Beach (Peninsular Station)—Yourlando Land & Improvement Co., 250 First Ave., John R. Hill, Pres., erect 100-room hotel, railroad station, etc. (See Land Development.)

Fla., Frostproof—R. J. Brewton, Sebring, purchased 44-acre Bonita Heights subdivision; plans 2-story arcade-hotel building.

Fla., Hollywood—E. C. Ellis erect \$40,000, 2-story, 12-family apartment house, Lake section.

Fla., Hollywood—Paul A. Motes plans to erect \$500,000, 6-story, Moorish architecture, reinforced concrete with stucco finish hotel, First Ave. and Jackson St.; 2 elevators, lobby, mezzanine floor, 160 rooms each with bath; John H. Sculthorpe, Archt., Townley Bldg., Miami, will supervise work.

Fla., Miami—Mrs. A. M. Cook, 542 N. E. 28th St., erect \$16,000, 2-story, 4-unit apartment house, 1744 S. W. Ninth St.; William L. Gill, Archt.

Fla., Miami—Edward A. Moss, Keith Bldg., Cleveland, has plans by Sajo, Wank & Berz, 507 N. E. First Ave., for \$40,000, 6-story apartment house overlooking Biscayne Bay, on Tiger Trail Road at S. W. 17th Ave.

Fla., Miami—Eugene Patterson Agency, Hahn Bldg., soon start work on \$75,000 concrete block and stucco, 100x143 ft., 18-apartment building, Wright Ave.; tile roof; Bordeaux & Peene, Archts.

Fla., Miami—Guy V. Murray, local Mgr. of Fred F. French Management Co., 244 N. Bay Shore Drive, announced construction of 16-story apartment hotel, to be known as 234 N. Bayshore Drive, Inc.

Fla., Miami—W. L. Harrison, 212 N. E. Second Ave., erect \$15,000, 2-story, 4-family apartment house, N. W. 32nd St.; Anthony De H. Zinck, Archt.

Fla., Miami—Burdine Properties, Biscayne Bank Bldg., erect \$35,000, 2-story, 46-room rooming house, S. W. 25th St.

Fla., Miami—Clyde A. Ott erect \$10,000, 8-unit apartment house, 2329 N. W. Seventh St.

Fla., Okeechobee—Okeechobee Enterprises, subsidiary of Florida Enterprises, Inc., L. T. Cooper, Pres.; J. H. Wade, soon let contract for \$250,000, fireproof hotel, North and South Park Sts., at State Road No. 8; contain 100 rooms with 30 suites of offices on first floor.

Fla., Perry—A. McKee Kelley, owner of Greystone Hotel, will renovate and improve.

Fla., Sarasota—Elka Construction Co. plans immediate construction of 3-story building to contain 5 or 6 stores on ground floor, 40 hotel rooms above.

Fla., Sebring—R. R. Hedke and Guy Wilson purchased 157-ft. frontage on Pine St.; reported interested in erection of hotel or office building.

Fla., Vero Beach—L. C. Stafford, Jr., planning to erect 3-story store and apartment building, Seminole Ave.

Fla., West Palm Beach—John R. Altieri Co., Inc., Pelham Manor, N. Y., announced contemplated erection of \$1,000,000 apartment house on Lake Worth.

Fla., Winter Haven—J. F. James, 94 S. Crest Rd., Chattanooga, Tenn. (See Buildings Proposed—Miscellaneous.)

Ky., Bowling Green—C. N. Holmes erect 2-story, brick apartment house, 12th St.

La., Monroe—J. E. Doughtie, owner of Hotel Monroe, purchased property on S. Grand St. and adjacent to hotel, as site for proposed 11-story, 150-room hotel.

Miss., Gulfport—Vinson B. Smith, Jr., Archt., preparing plans for \$150,000, 4-story, 64x113 ft., reinforced concrete and tile, 24-efficiency apartment building, to be built on co-operative plan; Barrett roof, tile, wood and composition flooring, concrete foundation, hollow and interior tile, metal ceilings, mail chutes, ventilators, ornamental terra cotta, steel sash and trim, wire glass.*

Mo., Jefferson City—Realty Holding & Investment Co., care Mayor Cecil W. Thomas, soon break ground for 102x145-ft., 6-story, fireproof, steel and concrete New Missouri Hotel, High and Adams Sts.; contain 140 rooms each with bath and circulating ice water, cost \$600,000 complete; Kennerly & Stiegmeier, Archts., Title Guarantee Bldg., St. Louis.*

Mo., Kansas City—Commonwealth Hotel Co. reported to erect addition to hotel.

Mo., Kansas City—John C. McDonald erect 2-story, 16-kitchenette apartment building, 518 Benton Blvd.

N. C., Asheville—Yarrow Construction Co., A. E. Yarrow, Pres., 315 Legal Bldg., contemplates erecting 200-room, fireproof, Spanish type tourist hotel on highway from Atlanta and the west; work pending the finding of lessor or purchaser; offers to deliver site and erect building for a client for \$1,000,000 or lease for 7% of that amount per annum.

N. C., Charlotte—H. L. Taylor, 7 E. Third St., erect \$10,000, 4-family apartment house, 607 Tremont Ave.

N. C., Hendersonville—W. J. Bennett, 776 N. W. Third St., Miami, plans to erect 30-room hotel on Lake Osceola.

N. C., Winston-Salem—M. J. Hulsey, Bayshore Blvd., Tampa, and associates purchased Hanging Rock, near Winston-Salem; planning to erect 300-room hotel, cottages, etc.

Tenn., Nashville—Gainesboro Apartment Corp., incorporated by Edward E. Dougherty, Thomas W. Gardner, both Stahlman Bldg., and others for erection of \$200,000, 6-story, fireproof, sound-proof apartment house, W. End Ave. between Sulgrave and Courtland Place Apts.; 3 elevators, electric stoves and refrigeration.

Tex., Dallas—Mrs. Albright erect \$14,500, 24-room, brick veneer apartment house, 2625 Merlin St.

Tex., Dallas—Southland Hotel Co., 1200 Main St., Fred McJunkin, Pres., leased Southland Hotel building, expend \$150,000 for improvements, including interior remodeling, construction of entrance and opening of new lobby.

Tex., Dallas—E. B. Bierce, 1007 S. Mont Clair St., erect \$10,000, 24-room, brick veneer, 8-apartment building, 704-6 W. Tenth St.

Tex., Dallas—J. W. Champion, 5330 Richard St., erect two 8-room, brick veneer, 2-apartment houses, 5028-34 Oram St.; \$13,000.

Tex., Dallas—George Shuttles, 4220 Herschel St., erect \$35,000, 36-room, brick and tile, 12-apartment building, 4233 Herschel St.

Tex., Houston—F. S. Price, 1433 Hall Place, erect \$12,000, brick veneer, four-room apartment house with garage, 1129 Peden St.

Tex., Houston—Mrs. D. J. Glenney, 101 W. Alabama St., erect \$18,000, 2-story, brick veneer apartment house, 719 Chelsea Ave.; E. H. Stube, Archt., 4510 Main St.

Tex., San Antonio—Charles and Ida Dunbar, 140 North St., opened bids for erecting 2-story, 44x68 ft., brick and concrete family hotel, South St.; Clemens & Gombert and J. M. Balch, 235 University St., low bidders, at \$18,000; T. W. Langan, 125 San Juan St., plumbing, \$3219; Graham & Collins Electric Co., 306 W. Commerce St., and Wright Bros., 405 Main St., low bidders on wiring, at \$567; Seutter & Simons, Archts., Builders Exchange Bldg.*

W. Va., Alderson—Chamber of Commerce, Tom L. Woodson, Pres., promoting erection of \$200,000 hotel.

Miscellaneous

Ala., Birmingham—Jefferson County Orphans' Home Assn., William S. Pritchard, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., chmn. of building committee, has completed plans by William Leslie Welton, American Trust Bldg.; soon let contract for \$140,000, 3-story, reinforced concrete faced with brick building; contain classrooms, dormitory, infirmary, kitchen and dining room.

Fla., Bartow—Woman's Club, Mrs. J. A. Waddell, Pres., contemplates erecting clubhouse.

Fla., Coral Gables—Miami Coliseum Corp., J. K. Dora, Pres., 1408 S. Bay Shore Drive, Miami, started work on \$1,000,000, hollow tile on steel framework coliseum with seating capacity of 8000; 200-ft. frontage on Douglas Road and 250 ft. deep; include 25 dressing rooms, 64-ft. stage, \$75,000 pipe organ, 86x12-ft. orchestra pit, Spanish architecture; Fred L. Gallup has contract; A. Ten Eycke Brown, Archt., Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Phineas E. Paist, Supv. Archt. of Coral Gables.*

Fla., Tampa—Country Yacht and Golf Club plans to erect \$200,000 clubhouse on Gadsden Point; address W. L. McNevin & Co., 505 Tampa St., developers of property.

Fla., Winter Haven—J. F. James, 94 S. Crest Rd., Chattanooga, Tenn., and associates plan development on Lynchburg Road; consists of golf course, country clubhouse, pavilion, \$200,000 hotel, etc., to be known as Winter Haven Golf and Country Club; \$30,000 administration building under way, to have administration rooms, restaurant and tearoom on first floor with hotel rooms above.

La., New Orleans—Security Finance & De-

velopment Co., A. E. Boger, Pres., 6340 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill., erect Colonial type clubhouse. (See Land Development.)

Mo., Kansas City—Missouri State Nurses' Assn., Miss Helen A. Farnsworth, Chmn. of Committee, 4420 Lloyd St., purchased property on 33rd St.; plans to erect 3-story and basement home and social center, to provide gymnasium, swimming pool, recreation and dining rooms, lecture hall and offices.

N. C., Asheville—Graysonia Co., care Jack Hager, completed excavation; start work immediately on \$40,000, 2-story, brick community house, Midland Trail in Graysonia addition; at one end will be filling station and 4 stores on ground floor; on second, 3 apartments, kindergarten and assembly hall; Fred Elswick, Archt.

Okla., Bartlesville—Hillcrest Country Club has \$118,000 available for erection of clubhouse.

S. C., Gaffney—Cherokee County Fair Assn., J. B. Johnston, Sec., plans to erect buildings to cost \$13,000; 30x80, 60x150 and 40x80 ft., metal roofs, brick piers foundation; Archt. not selected.*

Tenn., Chattanooga—Stadium—E. E. Brown, Hamilton Natl. Bank Bldg., is Chmn. of general committee appointed by Kiwanis Club to consider site for proposed stadium.

Tex., Dallas—Dallas Women's Club, Mrs. James Dunlop, 2420 Maple Ave., Chmn. Building Committee, receiving bids for erecting \$45,000, hollow tile and stucco, 55x80 ft., stone trim clubhouse; H. C. Knight and A. E. Thomas, Asso. Archts., 330 Wilson Bldg.*

Tex., Fort Worth—Will K. Stripling, 201 Houston St., receiving bids on steel frame work, general contract bids later, for Baseball Park grandstand, \$125,000, brick, steel and reinforced concrete, steel grandstand 40 ft. high in rear, seating capacity 7500, with offices, lockers, showers, etc.; W. G. Clarkson & Co., Archts., 606 First National Bank Bldg.*

Tex., San Antonio—A. J. Swearingen, 542 Warwick Blvd., has plans in progress by Morris & Noonan, Builders Exchange Bldg., for remodeling Beethoven Hall; \$10,000.

Tex., Tyler—East Texas Fair Assn., C. W. Boone, Chmn. of Committee, probably expend \$50,000 for new buildings and enlargements; include auditorium to seat 2000.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Fla., St. Augustine—Florida East Coast Ry. Co., H. N. Rodenbaugh, Vice-Pres., planning new passenger station.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Norfolk & Western Railway Co., J. E. Crawford, Ch. Engr., Norfolk, Va., preparing plans for \$25,000, 35x110-ft., 1-story, fireproof addition to freight station, Fogle St.

Schools

Ala., Birmingham—African Methodist Episcopal Church, care Dr. J. R. Burghes, 6201 Waldrop Ave., purchased 24 acres in Woodlawn; plans negro school of theology and Sunday school training.

D. C., Washington—District Commissioners, Room 509 District Bldg., receiving bids for erection of John R. Francis Junior High School, 27th and N Sts. N. W., for which Congress authorized \$475,000.

Fla., Daytona Beach—School Board, J. F. Eastham, Supt., has preliminary plans in progress by Harry W. Griffin for \$250,000, 3-story, semi-fireproof high school addition; wood, linoleum and concrete floors, concrete foundation, hollow and interior tile, vaults, ventilators, ornamental terra cotta, steel sash and trim, wire glass, tile and built-up roof.*

Fla., Fort Myers—Lee County Board of Public Instruction, C. W. Bartleson, Chmn., opens bids Jan. 6 for erecting West Fort Myers School; plans and specifications may be procured from Leslie N. Iredell, Archt., Campbell Bldg., Tampa.

Fla., Jacksonville—Duval County Board of Public Instruction, G. Elmer Wilbur, Supt., approved plans by Mark & Sheftall, 210 Clark Bldg., for two \$500,000 Senior High School buildings in Riverside and Springfield; Wm. B. Ittner, Const. Archt., Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.*

Fla., Lake City—Columbia County Board of Public Instruction, Col. J. B. Hodges, plans \$175,000 bond election for enlarging high school and primary buildings, and new negro school; 3 stories, cost \$150,000; Edwards & Sayward, Archts., 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.*

Fla., Marianna—Board of Trustees Marianna School District acquired 10-acre tract for proposed High School building.

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Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Board of Public Instruction call election Dec. 15 in Districts Nos. 4 and 5 on \$4,100,000 bonds and in District No. 19 on Dec. 19 for \$20,000 bonds.

Ga., Dalton—Four school districts working to consolidate with Dawnville District, erect central school at Dawnville. Address Whitfield County Board of Education.

Ga., St. Marys—Town voted bonds for erecting school buildings for white and colored. Address School Board.

Ga., Sylvania—Town voted \$10,000 bonds for completion of auditorium at High School. Address School Board.

Ky., Louisville—Louisville Collegiate School Board of Directors, Mrs. Lafon Allen, Inter-Southern Bldg., Robert W. Bingham, Upper River Rd.; William S. Speed, Cherry Drive, and others raising \$100,000 to match equal amount offered by William S. Speed; expend \$100,000 for grounds and buildings, remainder for endowment; Nevlin, Wischmeyer & Morgan, Archts., Starks Bldg.

La., Baton Rouge—Louisiana State University building committee receiving bids Dec. 11 for proposed amphitheater and 350-ft. frame building with composition roof and concrete foundation, to serve as chicken farm building; Wogan & Bernard, Archts., Old Raymond Bldg.*

La., Baton Rouge—General Board appropriated \$50,000 for new buildings at Southern University for Negroes, near Baton Rouge; promised like amount if state will match gift with equal funds; address The Pres.

La., Ferriday—Ferriday Precincts voted \$75,000 bond for new high school and repairs and remodeling to present school. Address Prof. D. C. Strickler, Supt., Concordia Parish Schools, Vidalia.

La., Palatka—Putnam County Board of Public Instruction, Dr. L. W. Warren, Chmn., receives bids Dec. 18 for erecting school building on block 53; plans and specifications from Mark & Sheftall, Archts., Clark Bldg., Jacksonville.*

Md., Owings Mills—Board of Public Works approved plans by Dr. Frank J. Keating of Rosewood Training School for \$100,000, concrete, stone and steel boys' building.

Miss., Bay St. Louis—Mayor and Board of Aldermen will erect new central school building.

Miss., Brooklyn—Forrest County Agricultural High School Board of Trustees plans extensive repairs and improvements; stucco walls, new roofs; E. C. Hearon, Archt.; bids until Dec. 15.

Mo., Columbia—Curators of University of Missouri opened bids for erecting proposed memorial stadium; lowest bids made by Parsons Construction Co., Omaha, Neb., \$264,093, and H. H. Carrothers Co., 3222 Cleveland St., Kansas City, \$266,000; Edward E. Brown, Bus. Mgr.; Jameson & Spearl, Archts., 1116-26 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis.*

Mo., Grain Valley—Jackson County Board of Education, Independence, call election Dec. 15, in consolidated school district No. 3, on \$80,000 bonds for new High School.

Mo., Lexington—City probably vote early this winter on \$235,000 bonds for new High School and improvements to other buildings. Address Board of Education.

Mo., University City (Branch of St. Louis)—Board of Education, Lewis E. Balston, Pres., call election Dec. 15 on \$470,000 bonds for additions to Pershing, Flynn Park and High School buildings.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Memorial Industrial School announced gift of \$20,000 to provide new site for colored orphan home.

S. C., Spartanburg—Dr. A. D. Cudd, Chmn. of Board of Trustees of City Schools, announced plans for 10-room addition to Fremont School.

Tenn., Knoxville—Board of Education discussed tentative plans for additions to Farragut and Flenniken schools and for Maynard and Marble City schools in hands of architects; Wm. B. Ittner, Const. Archt., Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.*

Tenn., Knoxville—Alumni Assn. of University of Tennessee, Gen. W. T. Kennerly, Pres., opens campaign this week for \$50,000 for purchase of site, and University will erect \$150,000 boys' dormitory, to be known as Alumni Memorial Hall.*

Tenn., Memphis—Board of Education, G. W. Garner, Sec., Goodwyn Institute, receives bids until Dec. 14 for addition to Snowden School; plans and specifications on file at office Jones & Furbringer, Archts., 119 Porter Bldg.

Tex., Conlen—Floyd McNeill, Judge of Dallam County, Dalhart, call election Dec. 19 in Conlen Common School District No. 3 on \$15,000 bonds for erecting brick school.

Tex., Corsicana—Board of Education has plans in progress by Wm. B. Ittner, Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., for school buildings provided in \$150,000 bond issue recently voted.*

Tex., Dallas—Board of Education authorized DeWitt & Lemmon, Archts., S. W. Life Bldg., prepare plans for \$500,000 East Dallas High School.

Tex., Dallas—Highland Park Board of Education, J. S. Bradfield, Pres., 1305 Elm St., call election in Highland Park on Dec. 12 on \$250,000 bonds for new ward school and addition to present building.

Tex., Elgin—J. M. Griffith, Supt. of Schools, considering erecting new school building.

Tex., Fort Worth—School Board, M. H. Moore, Supt., has plans in progress for \$170,000, 2-story and basement, brick, stone and reinforced concrete Carroll Peak School building; Jos. R. Pelich, 213 W. T. Waggoner Bldg., and O. H. Atkinson, 1018 W. T. Waggoner Bldg., Asso. Archts.; W. G. Clarkson & Co., Const. Archts., 606 First Natl. Bank Bldg.*

Tex., Kerrville—Board of Trustees of Kerrville School District has completed plans by Adams & Adams, Builders Exchange Bldg., San Antonio, for \$100,000, 2-story, brick, hollow tile and concrete High School building.*

Tex., Levelland—G. S. Glenn, Archt., Box 534, Littlefield, taking bids on school building at Bula to cost \$35,000 equipped; will take bids on Whitharal and Whiteface schools as soon as bonds are approved; each cost about \$30,000 equipped; 1 story, brick, tile and concrete, edge grain yellow pine and concrete floors, reinforced concrete foundation, metal ceilings, 5 classrooms and auditorium.*

Tex., O'Donnell—Peters & Haynes, Archts., Lubbock, preparing plans for \$100,000 high school building.

W. Va., Huntington—Board of Education signed agreement with Park Commission for erection of athletic stadium; Meador & Handloser, Archts., 1139 Fourth Ave., probably prepare plans.

Stores

Ala., Birmingham—Exchange Distributing Co., 2030½ Morris Ave., representing Bell-Rogers Produce Co., Hamilton & Robinson and others, plans to start work Jan. 1 on 2-story, brick and concrete produce building, First Ave. North; Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Ry. Co., L. L. Beall, Ch. Engr., Atlanta, Ga., offered services of architect and engineering departments.

Ala., Birmingham—O. G. Gresham, 2026 First Ave., erect \$20,000 store, 26th St. and Tenth Ave.

Ala., Gadsden—Malone & Davis Co., J. Berry Malone, make extensive improvements and remodeling.

Ala., Sheffield—Ralph M. Saliba, American Trust Bldg., Birmingham, and 277 Fifth Ave., New York, announced plans for building program on Industrial Heights subdivision, Second St. and Wilson Dam Highway; will expend \$80,000 for improvements on Muscle Shoals Civic Center; plans complete for erection of 3 brick business houses.

Ark., Fort Smith—B. S. Shlenker of Southern Millinery Co., 712 Garrison St., plans to erect 2-story, 87x75-ft. building, N. 11th St., 4 store rooms on first floor, apartments above.

Ark., Norphlet—Following buildings will be rebuilt following \$150,000 fire: Red Cross drug store, Turrilline Brothers, Owl drug store, Gilstraps & Kelley, Tom Goodwyn—post office, City drug store, Peoples Dry Goods Co., John D. Cable—restaurant, White Way barber shop, E. H. Dillihoney Dry Goods Co.; all brick construction, metal roofs, hollow tile, plaster board.

Fla., Hollywood—Hollywood Enterprises, Inc., care A. E. Hartofeles, has plans in progress by Sutton & Routt, Archts. and Engrs., Fort Lauderdale, for \$50,000, 2-story and roof garden, reinforced concrete and hollow tile, 50x121-ft. store and cafe; terrazzo floors, concrete foundation, ventilators, wire glass. (See Machinery Wanted—Refrigeration System; Bakery Plant; Soda Fountain; Dumbwaiters.)

Fla., Miami Beach—J. C. Devine, 1317 Collins Ave., erect \$10,000, 2-room store building, Collins Ave.

Fla., St. Petersburg—William S. Willis erect \$17,000, 1-story, tile, 3-store building, Ninth St.

Fla., Wauchula—J. G. McCrory Corp., 1107 Broadway, New York, purchased property on Main St.; reported planning to erect store.

Ga., Atlanta—Mrs. Landrum has permit for repairs to fire damage, 133 N. Moreland Ave.; \$12,000.

Ga., Atlanta—Sam Massell of Massell Realty Co., 43½ Peachtree St., advises in regard \$50,000 commercial building, 198 W. Peachtree St.; Erection of this building has been postponed.*

Tex., Dallas—Leon L. Fechenbach, 2635 South Blvd., has plans in progress by J. L. Bothwell, 1203 Athletic Club Bldg., for \$100,000, 2-story, 150x221-ft., brick and stone store and hotel building; 14 stores on first floor, 53 rooms above, each with bath.

Tex., Dallas—Webster Atwell, Western Indemnity Bldg., has permit for \$70,000, 1-story, brick building, 3101-3 Commerce St.

Tex., Edinburg—Hidalgo Guaranty Abstract Co. opened bids for erecting 1 and 2 story, brick and metal joist, 75x65-ft., fire-resisting store and office building; all bids rejected; Stebbins & Waters, Archts., Weslaco.

Tex., Hereford—H. B. Webb has plans in progress for store building.

Tex., Lubbock—Mr. Herrington announced construction of \$20,000 brick building.

Tex., Lubbock—Butler Co., Archts., 201 Wilson Bldg., advises in regard \$35,000, 2-story store and rooming house; "Indefinitely postponed."

Tex., Uvalde—L. Schwartz Co. have completed plans about Dec. 15 by Will N. Noonan Co., Builders Exchange Bldg., San Antonio, for remodeling and rebuilding 1-story, 104x104-ft. brick building; \$15,000.*

W. Va., Martinsburg—Wolf Kirson, owner of Dean Bldg., Queen and Martin Sts., soon start work of remodeling; add another story to rear.

Theaters

Fla., Hollywood—Pappas Brothers have plans in progress by Sutton & Routt, Archts. and Engrs., Maxwell Bldg., Fort Lauderdale, for \$75,000, 2-story, 75x100x121 ft., reinforced concrete theater and business building; composition roof, concrete foundation, terrazzo, tile, concrete and wood floors, hollow tile, plaster board, ventilators, ornamental terra cotta.

Fla., Fernandina—F. W. Sadler purchased property, Atlantic Ave. and Center St.; reported to replace present structure with theater.

La., Bogalusa—Gondolfi & Hendy erect brick theater, Columbia St., seating capacity of 1300.

La., Bogalusa—Steve Lorio, owner of Columbus Theater recently burned, announced plans for remodeling with brick and steel.

Miss., Jackson—R. E. Kennington, E. Capitol St., announced plans for construction of 2 theaters to cost from \$400,000 to \$500,000, Capitol St.*

Mo., Moberly—George W. Sparks, 207 N. Clark St., has sketches in progress by Boller Bros., Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, for \$50,000, 2 and 3 story, 60x100 ft., fireproof, brick and reinforced concrete theater building; concrete roof and floors; will use foundations of recently burned building.*

Mo., St. Louis—Henri Chouteau, International Life Bldg., has plans in progress by H. W. Kirchner for \$150,000 theater building, Delmar Blvd.; Chinese architecture, seat 864 persons.

N. C., Statesville—C. C. Stearns and others. (See Buildings Proposed—Bank and Office.)

Tex., San Antonio—Famous Players-Lasky Corp. and S. A. Amusement Co., care W. J. Lytle, Princess Theater, receives bids Dec. 14 for \$1,500,000, 5-story and basement, brick, stone, reinforced concrete and steel Texas Theater Bldg., Houston St.; Boller Bros., Archts., 508 Palace Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.*

Warehouses

N. C., Asheville—J. Hobart Allport erect \$300,000, fireproof, 60x100-ft., 4-story, mezzanine and basement, reinforced concrete with brick and tile enclosing walls warehouse, Valley and Brick Sts.; 60x45-ft. building adjoining to house offices of Allport Construction Co., Allport Motor Sales Co. and Southern Dray Co., all located at 59 E. College St.

N. C., Swannanoa—Beacon Manufacturing Co. erect \$300,000, 5-story, fireproof, 134x120-ft. warehouse; brick walls, steel framing, reinforced concrete floors, metal windows, granite trim; plans by Knight C. Richmond,

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Archit. and Engr., Providence, R. I.; Jackson-Campbell Co., Asheville, has contract for excavation.

Tenn., Memphis—E. L. Harrison, Archt., Fidelity Bank Bldg., preparing plans for warehouse buildings in P. F. Crenshaw ware-

house district; soon let contracts for 3; similar group of 7 being planned.

Tex., Houston—Concrete Engineering Co., International Life Bldg., Dallas, erect 80x118 ft., steel warehouse at Shepherd St.; corrugated metal roof; private plans.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Association and Fraternal

N. C., Greensboro—Young Men's Christian Assn. let contract at \$220,000 to W. P. Rose for building; heating, W. W. Dick, 246 Belle-meade St., \$15,700; plumbing, Hunt Bros., \$23,975; wiring not let; structure 4 stories and basement, 112x165 ft., brick and Indiana limestone, fireproof; public showers, lockers, swimming pool, handball courts, 45x80-ft. gymnasium, 78 dormitory rooms; Harry Barton, Archt., Jefferson Standard Bldg.*

Bank and Office

Ark., El Dorado—First National Bank reported let contract to W. J. Peterson for 2 additional stories to building; cost \$65,000.*

Fla., Davenport—Paul Henry Organization remodel and redecorate building, Dixie Highway, near South Blvd.; Edwin Key Hodgkins, Contr.

La., Crowley—Crowley Bank & Trust Co. let contract to A. H. Barnes for addition to building for Western Union Telegraph Co.; cement and brick, 1 story, 25x40 ft., cement floors, composition roof.*

La., New Orleans—Industrial Life Insurance Co. let contract at \$72,000 to J. V. & R. T. Burkes, Carondelet Bldg., for 3-story store and office building, Dryades and Josephine Sts.; east stone and face brick front, plate glass windows, plastered interior, composition roof, steam heat; Diboll & Owen, Archts., Interstate Bank Bldg.*

Tenn., Old Hickory—Du Pont Rayon Co., Inc., erect 2-story brick and steel office building with 1-story cafeteria adjoining; plans and construction by Du Pont Engineering Co., Wilmington, Del.; grading for foundation.*

Tex., San Antonio—Medical Building Co., care Dr. W. H. Hargis, City National Bank Bldg., let contract at \$45,500 to A. E. Rheiner & Co., Builders Exchange Bldg., for clinic and office building, Camden St. near Richmond St.; wiring, Travis Electric Co., 204 E. Travis St., \$4964; heating, A. H. Shafer, 418 N. St. Marys St., \$4604; plumbing, Kirkwood & Wharton, 456 Main St., \$4120; 3 stories and basement, brick, hollow tile and concrete; Phelps & DeWees, Archts., Gunter Bldg.*

Churches

Ala., Birmingham—St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands P. E. Church laid cornerstone for \$60,000 parish house; J. C. Halstead, Archt., Lincoln Life Bldg.; Smallman-Brice Construction Co., Contr., 1109 Avenue E.*

Fla., Tampa—First Christian Church let contract for \$150,000 church and Sunday school to Marshall-Jackson Co., Inc., Clearwater, on cost plus basis; brick, hollow tile and terra cotta, 1 and 3 stories, 64x118 ft. and 43x83 ft., cork carpet and concrete floors, concrete foundation, ventilators, ornamental terra cotta, rolling partitions, roofing not decided; R. H. Hunt Co., Archt., James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jas. Knox Taylor, Asso. Archt., Warner Bldg.; equipment, furnishings and material not purchased, sub-contracts not let.*

Ky., Richmond—Church of the Nazarene, Glen E. Miller, Regional Pastor, Greenup, erecting building, Aspen Ave.; S. J. Rose, Contr., Berea.

N. C., High Point—Green Street Baptist Church let contract for \$100,000 brick church and Sunday school building to E. T. Hedrick & Sons; work under way; 3 stories, hardwood and concrete floors, concrete foundation, composition roof, hollow tile, metal doors, mail chutes, vault lights, rolling partitions, ventilators; heating not let; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$5000. Address Herbert L. Cain, Archt., Grace Securities Bldg., Richmond, Va.*

N. C., Raleigh—Southside Baptist Church erecting brick building, cost \$70,000, including furnishings; 3 stories, 98x86 ft., rift pine floors, brick foundation, composition roof; J. R. Thrower, Archt., Masonic Temple; John Clodfelter, Contr.; hot-air heating, American Heating System; electric work, Williams Electric Co., 231 S. Salisbury St.; plumbing not let. [See Machinery Wanted—Folding Doors: Pipe Organ; Seating (Church); Pulpit Furniture; Electric Fixtures].*

Tenn., Chattanooga—Mizpah Reform Jewish Congregation erecting \$100,000 Bertha and Julia Ochs Memorial Temple and Educational Bldg.; Henry B. Hertz, Archt., 25 W. 43d St.; George A. Fuller Co., Contr., Fuller Bldg., both New York.*

Tex., San Antonio—Beth-El Congregation let contract at \$166,000 to Diehlman Construction Co., 306 E. Commerce St., for community center and synagogue, Belknap and Ashby Sts., Laurel Heights; concrete, hollow tile and stucco, fireproof, 2 stories and basement, balconies, 88x125; seat 1200; additional building in future; Seutter & Simons, Archts., Builders Exchange Bldg.*

Va., Danville—Sladd Memorial Methodist Church, Dr. J. V. Rustin, Pastor, let contract for \$30,000 building to Anderson-Hunter Construction Co., Arcade Bldg.

Va., Newport News—Calvary Baptist Church let contract at \$21,514 to E. F. Piliand for brick and frame Sunday school; 2 stories, concrete and wood floors, composition roof; address proposals on furnishings, equipment, etc., \$3000, to Sam Buxton, Law Bldg.; Herbert L. Cain, Archt., Grace Securities Bldg., Richmond.*

City and County

Fla., Orlando—City let contract at \$170,482 to James Peterson Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn., for municipal auditorium; brick and hollow tile, 140x210 ft., 40 ft. high, 3 stories, seat 4149, assembly rooms seat 250; plumbing, J. J. Kates, 60 E. Church St., \$10,250; electric work, Johnson Electric Co., 20 E. Pine St., \$6449; Krug & Parrish, Archts., 30 E. Church St.*

N. C., Gastonia—City, David L. Struthers, City Mgr., let contract at \$129,000 to C. W. Spencer for city hall, heating, C. W. Christian, Myers Park, Charlotte, \$5665; plumbing, Piedmont Plumbing & Heating Co., Gastonia, \$6150; electric wiring, Michael & Bivens, 120 N. Elm St., Greensboro, \$2380; cell work, Pauly Jail Building Co., 2215 De Kalb St., St. Louis, Mo., \$5399; structure limestone and cream brick, 150x60 ft., 2 stories and basement; White, Streeter & Chamberlain, Archts.*

N. C., Hendersonville—Henderson County let contract at \$45,340 to Southeastern Construction Co., 210 W. Second St., for brick and reinforced concrete jail and sheriff's residence; 3 stories, 39x42 ft., concrete floors and foundation, ornamental terra cotta, steel sash and trim; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$36,000; Benton & Benton, Archts., Fidelity Bldg., Wilson; heating, C. W. Christian, Myers Park, Charlotte; electric work, Conduit Electric Co., Greensboro.*

Okla., El Reno—City Commission let contract to Skoulby Construction Co., Guthrie, for \$50,000 convention hall section of new high school; Layton, Hicks & Forsyth, Archts., Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City.*

Tex., Colorado—City let contract at about \$40,000 to J. M. Morgan & Co., Big Spring, for city hall; brick, stone and frame, 2 stories and basement, 62x44 ft.; C. H. Griesenbeck, Archt., 1205 S. W. Life Bldg., Dallas.*

Tex., San Antonio—Volland Scene Studios, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., has contract for painting scenery for \$1,000,000 municipal auditorium nearing completion.

Va., Danville—H. D. Fitzgerald, Patton St., has contract at about \$2000 for heating for \$45,000 fire station; plumbing, W. R. Edmunds Co., 321 Craighead St., about \$2000; Wm. Henley Deltrick, Archt., 216 New Bern Ave., Raleigh, N. C.; L. B. Flora & Co., Contrs., Main St.; electric work let. Address proposals on furnishings, equipment, etc., to R. P. Moss, Sec., Bldg. Comm., Municipal Bldg.*

Dwellings

Fla., Arcadia—John D. Almond, Jr., started work on Spanish type stucco residence and garage; 8 rooms, baths; S. T. Dodds, Contr.

Fla., Arcadia—Harrison Ryker started work on Spanish type residence, Nocatee Blvd.

Fla., Boynton—Clarence Smith, Worcester, Mass., erecting number of dwellings, Lake Boynton Estates.

Fla., Coral Gables (Branch Miami)—Coral Gables Construction Co. erect 40 bungalows; cost \$500 each; N. W. 62d St. near 11th Ave.; also \$5000 dwelling, N. W. Third Ave. and 76th St.

Fla., Coral Gables (Branch Miami)—Logan H. Foster erect \$20,000 residence; H. Geo. Fink, Archt., Congress Bldg., Miami; Wynne Richardson Co., Contr.

Fla., Coral Gables (Branch Miami)—J. Gordon Hussey, care Coral Gables, Inc. (Home Dept.), erecting 30 dwellings, cost \$25,000 to \$70,000 each.

Fla., Coral Gables (Branch Miami)—Plainfield Realty & Investment Co., 1507 Capri St., erect dwelling, 1224 Avenue San Miguel; cost about \$10,000; A. F. Schimek, Archt.; S. Hansen Co., Contr., Bowling Green.

Fla., Coral Gables (Branch Miami)—Atlantic Coast Builders, Inc., care Matthew F. Quinn, Inc., 110 W. 40th St., New York, erecting number dwellings; ultimate plans call for 100; A. Gordon, care owner, in charge of constr.*

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Investment Builders Corp., Miami, erect number dwellings; cost \$8000 each, concrete block and stucco, 1 and 2 stories, 28x44 ft., oak, pine and concrete floors, concrete foundations, tile and composition roofs, hollow and interior tile, plaster board, ventilators, ornamental terra cotta; Sutton & Routt, Archts.-Engrs., Maxwell Bldg.; Triangle Construction Co., Contr., Central Arcade.

Fla., Jacksonville—A. B. Stenken, 413 W. Ashley St., erect \$27,000 residence, Riverside Ave. near Edgewood St.; 2 stories, frame and brick veneer; H. F. McAden, Contr., Riverside Ave.

Fla., Jacksonville—D. C. Dawkins, 2020 Myra St., erect frame stucco residence, Donald St. near Sidney St.; cost about \$10,000; 2 stories; J. H. Tuttle, Contr., 315 W. 18th St.

Fla., Miami Beach—J. V. Carpenter, 150 S. E. First Ave., erect \$25,000 residence and garage, Sunset Lake section; W. K. Skelton, Contr.

Fla., Miami Beach—F. P. Pildes, 724 Michigan Ave., erect \$20,000 residence, La Gorce subdivision; 7 rooms; Geo. E. T. Wells, Archt., 124 E. Flagler St., Miami; K. M. Trowbridge, Contr.

Fla., Olympia—Ed Johnson is member of company erecting 50 bungalows; sell for \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Fla., Orlando—Mrs. Jesse J. Branch, 12 E. Livingston St., erect \$10,000 frame and stucco residence by day labor; some material on site; 2 stories, 36x36 ft., oak, pine and concrete floors, concrete block foundation, composition roof, interior tile, plaster board; electric work, Newell Electric Co., 17 S. Main St.; plumbing, Jacob Burkhardt, Winter Park Rd. (See Machinery Wanted—Wrought Iron Work).*

Fla., Orlando—Hill-Jones-Voorhies, Contrs., erect several dwellings, Nela Isle; cost \$20,000 to \$30,000 each.

Fla., Sebring—C. L. Brooks Engineering Co., Box 384, erect 10 Spanish and Moorish type dwellings, cost \$5000 to \$20,000 each; 5 and 10 rooms, 1 and 2 stories, hardwood, wood block and concrete floors, all kinds roofing materials, hollow and interior tile, plaster board, ventilators, ornamental terra cotta, rolling partitions, steel sash and trim, wire glass; plans and construction by owner. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material).*

Fla., Tampa—C. F. Howell, care Lloyd-Skinner Development Co., 108 E. Lafayette St., erecting first 25 of 100 dwellings, Bel-Mar; cost \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Ga., Atlanta—Shelby E. Corblitt let contract at \$14,226 to Belfor Construction Co. for brick bungalow, 816 North Boulevard; 1½ stories.

La., New Orleans—Louis L. Marer, 857 Roosevelt Place, erect \$10,000 duplex, Picheloup Place and Dumaine St.; John A. O'Brien, Contr., Queen and Crescent Bldg.

La., New Orleans—Mrs. Laura M. Penrose erect \$28,000 residence, Walnut St. near Elizabeth St.; 2 stories, hollow tile and frame, tile roof; M. H. Goldstein, Archt., Hibernia Bldg.; J. A. Haase, Contr., 916 Union St.

Md., Baltimore—E. O. Amberg, Wayne and Gwynn Oak Aves., erect frame residence and garage, Gwynn Oak Ave. W. of Wayne Ave.; 2 stories, 26x46 ft. and 20x20 ft., slate roofs, steam heat, cost about \$10,000. Wm. Allers, Archt., 1333 James St.; C. L. Kern, Contr., 612 McCabe Ave.

Md., Baltimore—J. T. French, 4800 Liberty Heights Ave., erect 9 frame cottages, 4300

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block Meriwent Ave.; 2 stories, 5 garages; Mr. Ruoff, Archt., care owner.

Md., Baltimore—Younger & Riddle, 4417 Meriwent Ave., erect 3 frame cottages, 4400 block Ethland Ave.; 2 stories; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Jas. S. Donahue erect 4 frame dwellings, S. side Fleetwood Ave. near Harford Rd.; 2 stories, 15x38 ft., asbestos roofs, furnace heat; total cost \$10,000; F. E. Beall, Archt., 306 St. Paul St.; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Young & MacEwin, 5802 Woodville Rd., erect 8 frame dwellings, 1-7 Orkney Court; 2 stories, 22x30 ft., slate roofs, hot water heat; total cost \$20,000; plans and construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore—Maurice A. Brooks, 4916 Park Heights Ave., erect 7 brick dwellings, N. side Abbottston St. near Kennedy Ave.; 2 stories, brick; total cost about \$17,000; Chas. T. McClure, Archt., 4415 Pimlico Rd.; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Cityco Realty Co., 7 St. Paul St., purchased 20 acres, Philadelphia Rd. at Rosedale; soon erect dwelling; nothing definite now; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—C. W. Elliott, 4190 Belair Rd., erect 3 bungalows, Rosedale Ave. near Biddison Lane; R. C. Brockmeyer, Archt., 1665 N. Milton Ave.; Clark Construction Co., Contr.

Md., Baltimore—John G. Franz, 30 S. Calvert St., erect \$15,000 residence and garage, Rogers Ave. near South Bend Rd.; R. C. Brockmeyer, Archt., 1665 N. Milton Ave.; Oscar W. Homfeldt, Contr., 1523 Gorsuch Ave.; lately noted as owner.*

Md., Baltimore—Leggett & Leggett erect 5 frame dwellings, Maple Ave. near Harford Rd.; 1½ stories, 26x28 ft., shingle roof, hot-water heat; total cost \$20,000; B. Evander, Archt., 27 W. North Ave.; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Geo. L. Schnader, 115 N. Chester St., erect 14 brick dwellings, S. side Keyser St. near Milton Ave.; 2 stories; plans and construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore—John L. Robertson, Greenway and St. Paul Sts., erect 3 brick dwellings and garages, W. side Eastway, N. of Northway; 2½ stories, 29x27 ft. and 10x20 ft., slate roofs, hot-water heat; total cost \$28,000; F. E. Beall, Archt., 306 St. Paul St.; J. F. Crowther, Contr., Key Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Harry C. Cover, 138 S. Ellwood Ave., erect \$10,000 brick dwelling, 702 Brookwood Rd.; 2 stories, 26x43 ft., slate roof, hot water heat; Walter F. Hidey, Archt.-Contr., 3300 Liberty Heights Ave.

Md., Baltimore—F. W. Florence, 5 W. Pratt St., erect \$15,000 residence and garage, Kimble St. near Greenway; 2½ stories, 28x36 ft. and 18x21 ft., slate roofs; W. M. Gleske, Archt., Gunther Bldg.; E. R. Tucker, Contr., 15 E. Fayette St.

Md., Baltimore—B. F. Lucas, 4672 York Rd., erect \$10,000 frame residence and garage, Wendover Rd. near Marlow St.; 2½ stories, 37x29 ft. and 10x18 ft., slate roof, hot water heat; H. C. Alken, Archt., 4115 Ridgewood Ave.; Wm. Pearson, Contr.

Md., Baltimore—J. E. Richards erect 5 frame dwellings, Loudon Lane and Duvall Ave.; 2 stories, 22x26 ft., steam heat; total cost \$17,500; Chas. McClure, Archt., 4415 Pimlico Rd.; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—Geo. W. Sutherland, 3815 Botanical St., started work on residence, Sherwood Forest; brick, stucco, half-timber, oak and tile floors, birch interior trim, 4 baths, 3-car garage; LaBeaume & Klein, Archts., Compton Bldg.; Ames & Ames, Contra., Webster Groves (Ind. Branch St. Louis).

Mo., St. Louis—Mrs. C. Wickenhauser, 3443 McKean St., erect \$12,000 residence 3666 Kingshighway Park; 2 stories, 29x41 ft., slate roof, furnace heat; Leonhardt Kerr, Archt., 3646 Humphrey St.; Gruenwald Construction Co., Contr., 3402 Arsenal St.

Mo., St. Louis—J. L. Crain, 6620 Clemens St., is trustee for syndicate to erect 100 bungalows, Dartsdale; excavating for 5; majority brick, 1 and 2 stories, 4 to 7 rooms, oak floors, concrete and concrete block foundations, hollow tile, probably metal ceilings; roofing not decided; J. E. Jones, Supt., care Jos. Darat Realty Co., 105 N. Elgth St., doing carpentry and concrete work. Address Mr. Jones. (See Machinery Wanted—Building material; Plumbing.)

Mo., St. Louis—H. W. Brueske, 4355 Red Bud St., erect 3 brick dwellings, 4700-04-08 San Francisco St.; 1 story, 33x23 ft., composition shingle roofs, hot air heat; total cost \$10,500; J. Schulte, Archt.-Contr., 4031 N. 22nd St.

Mo., St. Louis—Jones Brothers Construction Co., 5549 Wells St., erect 3 brick dwell-

ings, 4890-94-98 Bessie St.; 2 stories, 27x36 ft., asphalt shingle roofs, hot air heat; total cost \$12,000; H. Tyreer, Archt.; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—May Investment Co., 302 Central National Bank Bldg., erect 6 brick dwellings, 4105-09-11-17-21-31 Wilmington St.; brick, 1 story, 28x30 ft., composition roofs, furnace heat; total cost \$13,200; L. E. Reeves, Archt.-Contr., 9942 Lark St.

Mo., St. Louis—F. W. Meinholtz, 3206 University St., erect \$10,000 residence, 10289 Lookaway Drive; 2 stories, 31x53 ft., brick, slate roof; A. Meyer, Archt., Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.; A. Winkel & Son, Contrs., 1810 N. Leffingwell St.

Mo., St. Louis—J. H. Leonard, 5360 Christy St., erect 2 brick dwellings, 5712-14 Morganford Rd.; 2 stories, 23x40 ft., composition shingle roofs, hot air heat; total cost \$14,000; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—L. Hunnicke, 4516 Claxton St., erect 2 brick dwellings, 4620-22 Carter St.; 1 story, 20x40 ft., ruberoid shingle roofs, hot air heat; total cost about \$10,000; plans and construction by owner.

N. C., Asheville—Leon Richardson, care Gray Gorham, 14 Government St., erect several dwellings.

Tenn., Elizabethton—H. L. Trolinger, Pulaski, Va., erecting \$10,000 brick bungalow, Sunset Hill; 7 rooms.

Tenn., Memphis—Mrs. R. E. Ellis erect \$11,000 residence, 54 E. Parkway; 10 rooms, brick veneer; R. S. Wilson, Contr., 931 Stafford St.

Tenn., Memphis—R. L. Seig erect \$15,000 residence, 25 Bellair Woods; 8 rooms, concrete and frame; garage and servants' house; H. C. King, Contr.

Tex., Del Rio—C. P. Scales let contract on cost-plus basis to B. R. Heath, 2805 W. Houston St., for remodeling residence; Morris & Noonan, Archts.-Engrs., Builders Exchange Bldg., both San Antonio.*

Tex., El Paso—R. E. McKee, Contr., 1916 Dallas St., erect 4 dwellings, Bisbee and Grama Sts.; total cost \$10,000; owner builds.

Tex., Houston—C. H. Blunt erect brick veneer bungalow, E. Alabama Ave.; cost about \$10,000; 6 rooms; O. P. Steeger, Contr., West Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio—Sibyl Brown, 220 Belvin St., erect \$10,000 residence, Memorial Drive; 2 stories, 10 rooms, frame and stucco; E. W. Harris, Contr., 629 E. Craig Place.

Tex., San Antonio—B. E. Abshier, 621 Hunstock Ave., erect 3 frame dwellings, 630-34-38 W. Huisache Ave.; 5 rooms; L. C. Skinner, Contr., 160 Katherine Court.

Tex., San Antonio—Carvel & Co., Frost Bldg., erect 3 frame and stucco dwellings, 223-29-33 Hollywood Blvd.; 7 rooms; cost \$8000 each; owner builds.

W. Va., Holden—Island Creek Coal Co., J. D. Francis, Vice-Pres., Robson-Prichard Bldg., let contract to Minter Homes Corp., 340 Third Ave., both Huntington, for 165 miners' dwellings; total cost about \$250,000.*

W. Va., Huntington—John W. Bennett erect \$20,000 residence, 1502 Fifth Ave.; brick, slate roof; Dan Shepherd, Contr.

Government and State

D. C., Washington—Government let contract at \$745,000, including equipment, furnishings, etc., to Sneed & Co., foot of Pine St., Jersey City, N. J., for annex to Library of Congress, E. Capitol and B Sts.; steel and glass, 13 decks, 7 ft. high, 160x130 ft., marble and concrete floors, concrete foundation, copper roof, hollow and interior tile, metal doors, ventilators, steel sash and trim, wire glass, heating from central power plant; plans by David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol; Plerson & Wilson, Consult. Archts., Washington Loan and Trust Bldg., Ninth and F Sts. N. W.*

Tex., Corsicana—State Board of Control, S. B. Cowell, Chmn., Austin, let contract at \$19,000 to D. E. Dickson for laundry and machine shop at State Orphans Home; brick and concrete, metal lumber, 1 story, cement floors, reinforced concrete, composition roof, ventilators, steel sash and trim, wire glass; \$8000 laundry equipment; H. O. Blanding, Archt.; steam heating, C. A. Mullin.*

W. Va., Alderson—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., let contract to Virginia Engineering Co., Inc., 1102 Jefferson Ave., Newport News, Va., at \$535,535 for buildings for Federal Industrial Institution for Women and at \$247,787 for mechanical equipment.*

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Mobile—City, J. R. Peavy, Bldg. In-

spector, let tentative contract to Owen Construction Co., 62½ S. Water St., for annex to City Hospital; Geo. B. Rogers, Archt., Van Antwerp Bldg.*

Ky., Lexington—Opelka Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., let contract to F. L. Jackson Lumber Co., Belt Line and Price Ave., for \$75,000 hospital for crippled children, fireproof, concrete and hollow tile, 1 story, 128x80 ft., concrete floors, brick foundation, asphalt roof, metal doors; Frankel & Curtis, Archts., Hernando Bldg.; Hentz, Reid & Adler, Consult. Archts., 92½ Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.*

Md., Baltimore—Johns Hopkins Hospital, Dr. Winford H. Smith, Director, let contract to M. A. Long Co., 10 W. Chase St., for 10-story dispensary, Monument St.; cost \$1,190,000, including plumbing, heating and elevators; contract for temporary structure to house patients let to Thos. Hicks & Sons, Inc., 106 W. Madison St.; equipment \$750,000; Jos. Evans Sperry, Archt., Calvert Bldg.; H. F. Doeleman, Struct. Engr., 507 N. Charles St.; Buerkel & Co., Mech. Engrs., 24 Union Park, Boston, Mass.*

Tenn., Knoxville—State, Lewis S. Pope, Commr. of Institutions, Nashville, let contract at \$98,800 to A. H. Whisman, Market St., for 2 buildings at Eastern State Hospital, Lyons View; fireproof, 2 stories and basement, 50x100 ft. each; maple floors, concrete foundation, tile roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$15,000; plumbing and heating in gen. contract; Marr & Holman, Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, and Baumann & Baumann, 813½ Market St., Knoxville, Archts.*

Tex., Rusk—State Board of Control, S. B. Cowell, Chmn., let contract at \$15,962 to E. B. Snelling, 4013 Speedway, both Austin, for addition to East Texas Hospital for Insane; heating, Hill Bros., 705 Austin Ave., Waco, \$1833; wiring, Braden-Hudson Co., Dallas, \$398; plumbing, J. O. Andrewartha, 105 E. Ninth St., \$1178; C. H. Page & Bro. Archts., Austin National Bank Bldg., both Austin.*

Va., Winchester—Winchester Memorial Hospital erect \$22,000 brick nurses' home; foundation in; 4 stories, 40x50 ft., oak and concrete floors, concrete foundation, tin roof, plaster board, vault lights, rolling partitions; Stuart H. Edmonds, Archt.; F. O. Trump, Kearneysville, W. Va., and J. W. Rosenberger & Co., Inc., Winchester, Contra.*

Hotels and Apartments

Fla., Clearwater—L. B. Skinner, developer of Mandalay, let contract to Ricketts & Hawthorth, Whaley Bldg., Tampa and Clearwater, for \$780,000, reinforced concrete and hollow wtile with stucco finish hotel; four stories, with 2 wings 3 stories.

Fla., Coral Gables—Samuel Spector has plans by R. F. Ware for \$135,000, 3-story Ponce de Leon Arcade, 2325-31 Ponce de Leon Blvd.; 7 stores on ground floor, 16 apartments on each floor above; owner will supervise work.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Triangle Realty Co. started work on \$15,000, 2-story, 40x68-ft., frame apartment building; pine floors, concrete foundation, composition roof; work by Triangle Construction Co., care John Haines; Sutton & Rount, Archts. & Engrs.

Fla., Fort Meade—Hotel directors let contract to L. A. Stowe, 83 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., for erection of Hotel Terrace; on first floor store rooms, dining room, kitchen and lobby; 60 rooms on second and third floors; George Feltham, Archt., 213 Green-Richman Arcade, St. Petersburg.*

Fla., Jacksonville—Mrs. F. P. Hoover let contract to C. F. Seynard for \$22,000, 2-story, frame stucco apartment house, Park between Osceola and Stockton Sts.

Fla., Jacksonville—J. A. Dionne, owner of St. Cloud Hotel, 1950 Laura St., erecting \$15,000, 3-story, 30x50-ft., brick addition to contain dining room 1000 sq. ft. floor space, new kitchen and pantry, 16 bedrooms and 7 baths; gravel roof, pine and concrete floors, concrete foundation, metal ceilings, plaster board, ornamental terra cotta, steel sash and trim, wire glass; J. D. Powell, Archt., Professional Bldg.; Mayfield & Needham, 115 E. Forsyth St., heating and plumbing. (See Machinery Wanted—Hotel Furnishings and Equipment.)

Fla., Jacksonville—Neil Christopher Co. Contrs., erect \$75,000, 2-story, tile apartment house, Margaret St.

Fla., Miami—Mrs. Sue D. Kauz erect \$300,000, 10-story, reinforced concrete construction with terra cotta tile curtain walls hotel building, 120 N. W. Second St.; first floor contain lobby, dining room, office, parlors, writing room, kitchen, etc.; 23 guest rooms

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on each floor above; Pfeiffer & O'Reilly, Archts., Hahn Bldg.; Herman Kauz, Contr., 8 N. E. 50th St.*

Fla., Miami—Apartment Development Co. let contract to Flagler Co., Commercial Arcade, for \$25,000, 8-unit apartment house, Mendoza Ave. and LeJeune Road.*

Fla., Miami—Commercial Bank & Trust Co., 128 N. E. First Ave., let contract to Flagler Co., Commercial Arcade, for \$25,000, 8-unit apartment house, Zamora and Mendoza Aves.

Fla., Miami—James A. Killebrew, 211 S. W. Ninth St., erecting \$35,000, 3-story, 70x36-ft. apartment house, 211 S. W. Ninth St.; hollow walls of cement, composition and tile trim roof, reinforced cement foundation, pine floors; Mr. Tansey, 212 N. W. 18th Ave., heating and plumbing; Mr. Lowery, Coconut Grove, wiring; Howard D. Stewart, Archt., Castle Ave., Coral Gables. (See Machinery Wanted—Apartment Furnishings and Equipment.)

Fla., Miami Beach—Ben Farrier let contract to O. Shappell for \$12,000 dormitory for laborers, Nautilus section.

Fla., Miami Beach—Meyer Herman let contract to Hyde Construction Co. for \$75,000, 24-apartment building, Pennsylvania Ave.; George Gaynor Hyde, Archt., Lorraine Arcade, Miami.

Fla., Palm Beach—Florida East Coast Hotel Co., W. R. Kenan, Jr., Pres., 120 Broadway, New York, let contract to Turner Construction Co., 242 Madison Ave., New York, for erection of New Breakers Hotel; 450 guest rooms with provision for additional 300; fireproof; cost of first unit of construction program \$6,500,000; consist of main building and 2 wings, enclosing tropical patio; main dining-room 92x156 ft.; group of shops, roof of Spanish tile; Schultze & Weaver Archts., 17 E. 49th St., New York.*

Fla., Palm City—Palm Villa Hotel. C. A. Burkes, Mgr., undergoing extensive remodeling.

Fla., Panama City—St. Andrews Bay Community Hotel Corp. let contract to Smallman-Brice Construction Co., 1109 Avenue E, Birmingham, Ala., at \$356,800 for 8-story, fireproof, reinforced concrete, 160x140-ft., 100-room hotel, Fifth St. and Jenks Ave.; cost of equipment and furnishings \$100,000; G. Lloyd Preacher & Co., Archts., Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.*

Fla., Sarasota—Broadway Development Corp., Sarasota, and 38 Park Row, New York, let contract to Ricketts & Haworth Co., Inc., Whaley Bldg., Tampa and Sarasota, at \$125,000 for 3-story, 88x110 ft., concrete, tile and stucco apartment building; built-up roof, oak floors, concrete foundation, hollow tile, metal doors, steel sash and trim; H. S. Bonnell, heating and plumbing; G. A. Willis, electric lighting; Dwight James Baum, Archt., Spuyten Duyval Pkwy. and Waldo Ave., New York, and Sarasota.*

Fla., Sarasota—Bacon & Tomlin let contract to Leadley Ogden for 28-room apartment house.

Fla., Tampa—Walter B. Gray, Citizens Bank Bldg., erecting two 12-family apartment buildings in Hanan Park.

Fla., Tampa—Tampa Commercial Hotel Co., W. E. Dorchester, Pres., Citizens Bank Bldg., let contract to G. A. Miller Construction Co., Petteway Bldg., for \$1,750,000, 18-story, steel and concrete, Italian renaissance style, fireproof Floridian Hotel, Florida Ave. and Cass St.; 392 guest rooms, several dining rooms, lobbies, etc.; lot 105x105 ft., cost complete, including site, \$3,000,000; exterior finished in granite and limestone up to third story, pressed brick and terra cotta above; each guest room to have bath and circulating ice water, 3 high-speed passenger and 1 freight elevator; Francis J. Kennard & Son, Archts., Krause Bldg.*

Fla., Vero Beach—Blackford & David, Contra., erecting 2-story, Spanish type, 11-family apartment house, 19th St. and Mohawk Ave., for Graves Brothers.

Mo., Maplewood (Br. of St. Louis)—Jesse M. Sprague Realty Co., International Life Bldg., started work on 3-story, 24-apartment building, Sutton Ave. and Lyndover Place; Korte Realty & Loan Co., 106 N. Eighth St., both St. Louis, financing.

Mo., St. Louis—G. Speckman, 4500 Clayton St., let contract to E. H. Beckemeler, 3695 Dover Place, for \$12,000, 2-story, brick, 45x35 ft. tenement, 4515 Clayton St.; gravel roof, hot air heat; H. W. Guth, Archt., 813 Chestnut St.

Mo., St. Louis—Goldman Real Estate Co., 212 Title Guarantee Bldg., let contract to Pomeroy Construction Co., 215 Title Guarantee Bldg., for five \$10,000, 2-story, brick, 34x50-ft. tenements, 2200-18 Portis St.; composition roofs, furnace heat; O. J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—F. Heitman, 2715-A Keokuk St., erect \$10,000, 2-story, brick, 41x36-ft. tenement, 3902 Potomac St.; tar and gravel roof, furnace heat; Ducemmun & Dirks, Inc., Archts. and Builders, 3602 W. Florissant St.

Mo., St. Louis—May Building & Investment Co., 808 Chestnut St., erect four \$10,000, 2-story, brick, 34x52-ft. tenements, 4884-98 Farlin St.; gravel roofs, steam heat; owners build.

Mo., St. Louis—M. Poppler, 3310 Ohio St., erect two \$10,000, 2-story, brick, 34x48-ft. tenements, 6002-4 and 6032-4 Carlsbad St.; composition roofs; owner is Archt. and builder.

Mo., St. Louis—W. C. Newman, 4957 Walsh St., erect \$10,000, 2-story, 34x46-ft., brick tenement, 4522-4 Pennsylvania St.; composition roof, hot-air heat; O. J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—N. Liebowitz, 622 Chestnut St., erect \$9800, 34x45-ft., 2-story, brick tenement, 4523-5 N. 19th St.; \$9500, 50x75-ft., 1-story stores, 1900-8 E. Grand, and \$7500, 60x60-ft., 1-story stores, 3905-11 W. Florissant St.; tar and gravel roofs, furnace heat; J. M. Liebowitz, Contr., 622 Chestnut St.; H. W. Guth, Archt., 813 Chestnut St.

N. C., Hendersonville—S. H. Hudgins, 202 Sixth Ave. W., Pres. of American Bank & Trust Co., let contract to L. L. Merchant, Biltmore Ave., for \$40,000 to \$50,000, 3-story, brick and wood, 60x78-ft. apartment building, Church and Sixth Sts.; composition roof, wood floors, concrete foundation; J. W. McIntyre, heating and plumbing; William J. East, Archt., Haywood Bldg., Asheville. (See Machinery Wanted—Apartment Furnishings.)

Tenn., Chattanooga—Sam Erwin, Courthouse, Pres. of Highland Co., let contract to Stewart Construction Co., Feger Bldg., for remodeling 5-story, brick hospital building, S. E. cor. McCaillie and Central Aves., into apartment house.

Tex., Baytown—Harry Kaplan let contract for 24-room, 2-story rooming house.

Tex., Dallas—Mrs. C. P. Adams, Jefferson Hotel, let contract to Adam Hofhues for \$70,000, brick veneer, 24-apartment building, S. Marsalis Ave., Oak Cliff.

Tex., Greenville—Greenville Hotel & Investment Co. let contract to Christy-Dolph Construction Co., Central Bank Bldg., Dallas, for erection of 6-story and roof garden building, Washington and St. John Sts.; W. T. Monroe Plumbing Co., heating and plumbing; ground floor for lobby, offices, shops, coffee shop and cafe; main dining room on second floor; Clint McWright will manage; Lindsey & Kilmer, Archts.

Tex., Houston—A. E. Olson & Bro., 1021 W. Gray St., have contract for \$13,000, 2-story, brick veneer, 16-room apartment house, 1007 W. Gray Ave.

Tex., Houston—M. Vinson let contract to C. C. Rhodes, 1903 Commonwealth St., for \$16,000, 2-story, brick veneer apartment house, 1659 Marshall St.

Va., Virginia Beach—Virginia Beach Hotel Corp. let contract to Baker & Brinkley, Dickson Bldg., Norfolk, at \$825,000, for erection of resort hotel; contract provides for installation of certain fixtures, such as laundry apparatus, vacuum cleaners, cooking machinery, etc.; Neff & Thompson, Archts., Seaboard Bank Bldg., Norfolk.*

W. Va., Buckhannon—Buckhannon Hotel Co., Inc., will let contract to Banks & Brauneck, Boyd Bldg., Charleston, at \$154,000 for 5-story, 60x134-ft., fireproof hotel building; Holmboe & Pogue, Archts., Empire Bldg., Clarksburg.*

Miscellaneous

D. C., Washington—Corcoran Art Gallery Board of Trustees, Charles C. Glover, Pres., Riggs Natl. Bank Bldg., let contract to James Baird Co., 810 18th St. N. W., Washington, for addition; gift of \$700,000 by Senator Clark's widow and daughters to provide new wing to house Clark art collection; Charles A. Platt, Archt., 101 Park Ave., New York.

Fla., Lakeland—Lake Parker Yacht Club, Frank A. Howard, Pres., let contract to Ricketts & Haworth, Whaley Bldg., Tampa, for erection of clubhouse, gardener's house and swimming pool on Lake Parker, to cost \$60,000; L. H. Corning, Archt.*

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Mo., Kansas City—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., A. T. Hawk, Engr. of Buildings, Chicago, let contract to Joseph E. Nelson & Sons, 3240 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, for \$50,000, 1 and 2 story, brick and steel, 40x260 ft. freight warehouse; composition roof, concrete floors and foundation, hollow tile, mail chutes, wire glass.*

Schools

Fla., Jacksonville—Duval County Board of Public Instruction let contract to O. P. Woodcock Co., Duval Bldg., at \$43,950 for 1-story, brick, 6-room addition to Woodstock Park School; wood floors and roof construction, asphalt shingle, roof, brick foundation; Hooker & Lightbody, 755 Odessa St., heating at \$3709; Mayfield & Needham, 115 E. Forsyth St., plumbing at \$1100; Mellen C. Greeley, Archt., 111 W. Adams St.*

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards, Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Pres., let contract to Consolidated Engineering Co., 20 E. Franklin St., at \$164,000, for elementary school, Fifth and Gough Sts., Highlandtown; Herbert Jory, Archt., Munsey Bldg.; James Posey, Engr., 11 E. Pleasant St.*

Md., College Park—University of Maryland, Samuel Shoemaker, 816 Fidelity Bldg., let contract to Consolidated Engineering Co., 20 E. Franklin St., both Baltimore, at \$98,000 for dining hall to cost \$150,000; brick, cast stone trim, fireproof, slag roof, 2 stories, about 75x150 ft., heating, plumbing and wiring; Smith & May, Archts., Calvert Bldg., Baltimore.

Okla., El Reno—Board of Education let contract to A. E. Scoube, Guthrie, at \$109,000 for High School building; Davis Electric Co., wiring and plumbing; Layton, Hicks & Forsyth, Archts., Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City.*

Tex., Artesia Wells—School Board, B. B. Pearson, Sec., let contract to Peters & Knaggs, Cotulla, for \$12,000, brick, 1-story, 75x43 ft., brick and stucco, 4-room and auditorium school building; Henry T. Phelps, Archts., Hicks Bldg., San Antonio.*

Stores

Ala., Sheffield—John J. Nyhoff let contract to Walker Bros. & Co., Tusculum, for \$20,000, 2-story, brick store and apartment building, Jackson Highway; Harry J. Frahn & Co., Archts., Florence.

Fla., Avon Park—Adam F. Shaffer, Pres. of Kellam-Shaffer, Gen. Contrs., Schenectady, N. Y., announced construction of 2 business blocks in Highland Lakes; Highland Lakes Building Corp. organized by Thomas and Joseph Haurahan, New York, and others.

Fla., Coral Gables—Ester Tingler erect \$15,000 store and apartment building, 327-9 Avenue Sevilla; Edward Conti, Archt.; William Manrey, 1345 S. W. 14th St., supervise work.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—A. D. Marshall let contract to C. H. Thomas, Snyder Bldg., for \$35,000, 2-story, 50x100-ft., reinforced concrete and tile business building; composition roof, oak and concrete floors, concrete foundation; Sutton & Rountt, Archts. and Engrs., Maxwell Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Refrigerators.)

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Triangle Realty Co. started work on \$30,000, 2-story, reinforced concrete and concrete blocks, 45x130-ft. stores and office building; concrete floors and foundation, composition roof. Triangle Construction Co., Contrs., Central Arcade; Sutton & Rountt, Archts. & Engrs.

Fla., Miami—Russell Terry, 1736 S. W. 11th St., started work on 2-story business and apartment building, 1620 N. W. Seventh Ave., contain 16 apartments and 5 stores, cost \$100,000 when all units are completed; R. A. Preas, Archt., Real Estate Bldg., supervising work.

Fla., Miami—V. Greene & Co. let contract to Louis & Burmeister for \$26,000, 2-story store and office building, 235 N. E. First St.

Fla., Miami Beach—Nennan Realty Co. let contract to J. C. Gaffney for \$11,000 store building, Collins Ave.; Robert A. Taylor, Archt., 2248 N. E. Second Ave., Miami.

Fla., Sarasota—Charles Ringling interests let contract to M. L. Read for erecting store and office building on Ringling Blvd.

Fla., Sarasota—E. A. Smith let contract to Northern Construction Co. for \$15,000, 1-story, 50x105-ft., 9-store arcade.

Ga., Gordon—Dr. Lott W. Lee recently let contract to McMillan & Son for 3 brick stores to be complete Jan. 1.

Ga., Moultrie—Carl Huber has contract for remodeling brick business building for Barber Estate; 50x75 ft., wood block floors, tin roof.

La., New Orleans—Karl Hansen Co., 121

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N. Robertson St., has contract for new store fronts, new arcade and alterations to front of Bleekman's clothing store, 330 St. Charles St.; Andry & Feltel, Archts., Carondelet Bldg.

La., New Orleans—Charles Wenar Co., Marine Bank Bldg., Contra. on alterations to store building, 711 Canal St., let following sub-contracts. Glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 314 Girod St.; lumber, Salmen Brick & Lumber Co., Inc., 3901 Carrollton Ave.; painting, John Geiser, 8126 Apricot St.; plumbing and heating, American Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., 829 Baronne St.; electrical fixtures, Interstate Electric Co., Baronne and Perdido Sts.; millwork, Wm. Geary & Son, 2125 Callopie St.; sprinkler system, Grinnell Co., Carondelet Bldg.*

La., Shreveport—R. S. Whitten, 220 Milam St., let contract to W. G. Butler, Mansfield Rd., for \$25,000, 1-story, brick, 100x80-ft. store building, Line Ave. and Adams St.; Edward George, 1146 Kingshighway, Archt.

Miss., Meridian—Meyer Brothers started work of remodeling building, Fifth St. and 21st Ave., for 4 stores with offices above; \$40,000.

Mo., St. Louis—W. Duerbeck, 23 Benton St., let contract to Jones Bros. Construction Co., 5540 Wells St., for \$35,000, 2-story, brick, 52x138-ft. stores and tenement building, 3517-41 Delor St.; tar and gravel roof, hot-air heat; Gerhard Becker, Archt., Ferguson, Mo.

Mo., St. Louis—A. Stein, 7003 S. Grand St., erect \$35,000, 2-story, 90x112-ft. stores and tenement building, 5818-26 S. Grand and 1217-21 Wilmington St.; composition roof, steam heat; D. A. Tarantola, Archt., 5570 Lansdowne St.; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—John F. McDermott Realty Co., 4406 Red Bud St., started work on \$300,000, fireproof store, office and apartment building, Hodiamont and Ganbleton Aves.; 24 apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms, 16 offices, 5 store rooms and show room.

Mo., Webster Groves (Ind. Br. of St. Louis)—A. Brandenburg, 638 Big Bend Rd., erect \$12,000, 36x70 ft., 9-room, brick store and residence, 746 Big Bend Rd.; owner builds.

N. C., High Point—Mutual Investment Co. let contract to E. T. Hedrick & Sons for 40x90-ft., 2-story, brick building, N. Main St., to be occupied by Coffield Furniture Co.

Okla., Blackwell—Z. A. Harris let contract to L. L. Viers for 1-story, brick business house, N. Main St.

Tenn., Knoxville—J. K. Craig Realty Co., 627 S. Gay St., let contract to S. D. Cox & Co. for \$10,000, brick store building, 1504 W. Cumberland Ave.; A. E. Gredig, Archt., Mercantile Bldg.

Tex., Lubbock—Dyke Cullum let contract to Phipps & Yates for \$11,000, 1-story and basement, 50x50-ft. mill construction business building; reinforced concrete foundation, Johns-Manville roof, concrete and wood floors, hollow tile, metal ceilings, plaster board, ventilators, steel sash and trim, wire glass; Peters & Haynes, Archts.*

Va., Richmond—O. H. Berry & Co., 11th and Main Sts., let contract to Graham Construction Co. for \$150,000, 4-story store building, S. W. cor. Sixth and Grace Sts.; Baskerville & Lambert, Archts., Travelers Bldg.

Theaters

Ala., Tuscaloosa—C. B. Grimes and associates, owners of Diamond Theater on Greensboro Ave., expending \$11,000 for remodeling.

Ark., Jonesboro—Jonesboro Amusement Co. let contract to Ballew & Burton for \$90,000, fireproof, 75x120-ft. stone, steel and concrete theater building, Monroe and Church Sts.; 3 stories, 1500 seats, \$17,500 pipe organ, steam heat, typhoon cooling, slate roof, concrete foundation, tile floors, metal ceilings, interior tile; E. J. Wolpert, Archt., American Trust Bldg.*

Fla., Frostproof—R. J. Brewton, Sebring, leased Frostproof Theater; reported to improve.

Mo., Kansas City—E. O. Koch Leasehold & Investment Co., 3425 Indiana St., has plans by Charles A. Smith, 334 Brotherhood Blk., remodeling and rebuilding theater, S. E. cor. 31st and Main Sts.; second floor for offices.

Tex., Brownsville—Paca Beateucaurt erecting \$15,000, 50x120-ft., brick, 1-story theater building; reinforced concrete foundation, tar and gravel roof, concrete floors, metal ceilings and doors, plaster board, ventilators, wire glass; plans and construction by W. A. Velten.*

Warehouses

Fla., St. Petersburg—D. Dame of Dame Engineering & Construction Co. announced plans for \$50,000, 5-story and basement, reinforced concrete warehouse, Third St. and 16th Ave. South; Lester Avery and Olin H. Round, Archts., 2 Roser Bldg.

La., Shreveport—C. M. Dickson let contract to H. C. Bellows for \$14,000, 1-story brick and steel, 40x150-ft. warehouse, 223-5 Fannin St., to be occupied by Morris & Dickson Co.; S. N. Yarborough has contract for excavation; concrete floor, plate glass front composition roof.

Okla., Oklahoma City—J. R. Keaton, Terminal Bldg., erecting \$35,000, 2-story, brick and reinforced concrete, 50x130-ft. warehouse, 307 E. California St.; asphalt composition roof, concrete floors and foundation; A. F. Burns, heating; Oklahoma Electrical Supply Co., 324 N. Main St., electric work; Otis Elevator Co., 222 W. Second St.; elevator; Sorey & Vahlberg, Archts., Braniff Bldg.; Campbell & Price, Contra., 603 1/2 N. Main St.

Tenn., Knoxville—Dempster Equipment Co., 712 Walnut St., erecting storage building, Coster St.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Air Cocks, etc.—J. F. McGregor Manufacturing Co., 1013 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Wants prices on cut-offs and air cocks.

Air Compressor.—John K. Spaulding (Mchy. Dealer), Fullerton, La.—Wants dealers' prices on air compressor to deliver 100 lb. pressure, belt driven, used equipment; state conditions, size, age, weight and location.

Apartment Furnishings.—S. H. Hudgins 202 Sixth Ave., W., Pres., of American Bank & Trust Co., Hendersonville, N. C.—Wants prices and data on disappearing beds, electric ranges, kitchen cabinets, dressing-room cabinets, etc., for \$45,000 apartment house.

Apartment Furnishings and Equipment.—J. A. Killebrew, 211 S. W. Ninth St., Miami, Fla.—Wants data and prices until Mar. 1st for furnishings and equipment for \$35,000 apartment building, including beds, dining-room supplies, living-room sets.

Bake Ovens.—See Baking Machinery, etc.

Bakery Plant.—A. R. Hartofeles, Hollywood, Fla.—Wants prices on bakery plant for store and cafe.

Baking Machinery, etc.—O. L. Marple, Beckley, W. Va.—Wants data and prices on baking machinery and bake ovens; correspond with manufacturers.

Beatrapp Leaves.—U. S. Engineer Office, Box 72, Louisville, Ky.—Receives bids Dec. 28 to furnish, deliver and erect beatrapp leaves for Dams Nos. 49 and 45, Ohio River.

Boiler.—Wilson-Hock Co. (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants 500 h. p. 200-lb. pressure water tube boiler with soot blower, superheater having capacity 150 degrees Fahrenheit and under-feed automatic stoker; used equipment.

Brick.—See Building Material.

Brick.—See Building Material.

Bridge.—Baird, Tex. See Construction News—Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Bridge.—State of Florida will build 12 bridges. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Bridge.—Charleston, S. C. See Construction News—Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Bucket (Clam Shell).—Wilson-Hock Co., (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants 1 1/2 yd. capacity, 2-line clamshell bucket, similar to Owen Type "J" preferred; suitable for loading stone chips; used equipment; Kentucky delivery.

Building Construction.—The Wilson Co. Contrs., Charlottesville, Va.—Wants sub-bids

and prices on all materials for Robert E. Lee High School, Staunton, Va.

Building Materials.—Tampa Building Supply Corp., 316 1/2 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.—Wants prices on carloads lumber, millwork and all kinds of building material, f. o. b. Tampa, New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; New York and Philadelphia.

Building Material.—C. L. Brooks Engineering Co., Box 384, Sebring, Fla.—Wants prices on lumber, brick, tile and cement for dwellings.

Building Material.—J. E. Jones, Supt., care Jos. Darst Realty Co., 105 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.—Wants prices on brick, lumber, cement, etc., for 100 dwellings.

Building Supplies Catalogs.—Wm. Walter Simmons, Archt., Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.—Wants catalogs of building supplies and equipment for office files.

Cages (Animal).—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 15 for 36 heavy galvanized sheet iron animal cages, 14x14x16 ft.; A. H. Thomas Co.'s catalog No. 1112 or equal.

Castors (Bed).—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 15 to furnish bed casters, rubber tired, for period of six months ending June 30, 1926.

Canal Construction, etc.—Dixie Construction Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Receives bids Dec. 21 for the construction of canal from point on Mobile River, 25 miles above Mobile, near Twenty-one Mile Bluff to the Tensas River, and for a distance of one-half mile east of the Tensas River; also for driving creosoted wood piles along and adjacent to proposed canal, together with building of concrete foundations for transmission line towers and transportation and delivery of transmission line materials along and adjacent to proposed canal. Approximate quantities are 16,000 in. ft. of canal or 110,650 cu. yd.; 11,180 ln. ft. creosoted wood piles or 266 piles; 1200 cu. yd. concrete; 3000 tons of transmission line materials to be transported and distributed from Mobile, Ala.

Cement.—See Building Material.

Concrete Reservoir.—See Water and Sewer System.

Corrugated Culverts.—See Pipe and Culverts.

Cotton Gin Machinery.—W. L. Peace, Oxford, N. C.—Wants prices on different makes of cotton gins.

Dam, etc.—Red-Mar Country Club, J. M. Grant, Sec., Deport, Tex.—Receives bids Dec. 15 construct dam and about 300 sq. yds. concrete spillway, removing approximately 15,000 cu. yds. dirt.

Deep Well Pump and Engine.—Yourlando Land & Improvement Co., 250 First Ave., Daytona Beach Peninsular Station, Fla.—Wants heavy-duty gasoline deep-well pump to operate on 4-in. artesian well 200 ft. deep.

Derrick.—R. S. Armstrong & Bro. Co. (Mchy. Dealer), Atlanta, Ga.—Wants 20-ton derrick, with or without hoists.

Dish Washing Machines.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 15 for dish-washing machines.

Drainage.—Comms. of Kettle Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1, 427 Bunn Bldg., Waycross, Ga.—Receives bids Dec. 12 for digging 3 mi. canals, 24,938 cu. yds. excavation; J. J. Williams, Sec.

Dredging.—See Fill.

Dumb Waiters.—A. E. Hartofeles, Hollywood, Fla.—Wants prices on dumb waiters for store and cafe.

Electric Fixtures.—T. V. Gordon, Raleigh, N. C.—Wants prices on electric fixtures for church.

Electric Light System.—A. C. Miller, 50 Cypress St., Charleston, S. C.—Wants electric system for 60-acre farm and poultry development.

Electric Ranges.—See Apartment Furnishings.

Engines.—See Deep Well Pump and Engine.

Engine.—W. L. Peace, Oxford, N. C.—Wants prices on 60 h. p. oil or gasoline engine to operate cotton gin machinery.

Fan.—Wilson-Hock Co. (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants engine-driven fan suitable to furnish forced draft to under-feed automatic stokers installed with 1500-h. p. boiler capacity; used equipment.

Feed Water Heater.—Wilson-Hock Co. (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants 750 h. p. open-type feed water heater; used equipment.

Fill.—Edward M. Owens, Commr. of Streets and Public Property, Galveston, Tex.—Receives bids Dec. 18 for grade raising, involves approximately 5,500,000 cu. yds. sand filling; C. A. Holt, Jr., City Engr.

Fire Hydrants.—See Water and Sewer System.

Fly Wheel.—Wilson-Hock Co. (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants fly wheel suitable for use on 18x36 Allis-Chalmers engine, 350 h. p., same to be approximately 11 ft. diam., 32-in. face, weight about 10,000 lbs., main bearing 10 in. diam., 20 in. long; used equipment; Virginia delivery.

Folding Doors.—T. V. Gordon, Raleigh,

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

N. C.—Wants prices on folding doors for \$70,000 church.

Freight Elevator.—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids Dec. 16 for furnishing and erecting freight elevator for additions to Montebello filters; V. Bernard Siems, Water Engr.

Fuel Oil.—U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp., M. W. Bowen, Mgr., Navy Bldg., 19th and B St., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids to furnish requirements at following ports of fuel oil for period of six or twelve months, beginning Jan. 1, 1926: Savannah, Tampa, Jacksonville, Port Arthur, Houston, Galveston, New Orleans, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston.

Gasoline, Kerosene, etc.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 15 to furnish gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil. Sch. 308.

Garnett Machine.—C. H. Nichols, 220 N. Fifth Ave., Rome, Ga.—Wants prices on new or second-hand garnett machine.

Gasoline and Oils.—R. B. Walthall, State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Receives bids Dec. 14 to furnish highway department with gasoline and oils in bulk; specifications from State Highway Dept.

Generator Set.—Wilson-Hock Co. (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants 750 to 1000 kw. belted generator, North Carolina delivery; used equipment.

Grading, etc.—Board of Awards, F. A. Dolfeld, City Register, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids Dec. 16 to furnish material necessary for grading, filling, surfacing, drainage, concrete work and fences for improving playground at Roland Park School, Roland Ave., north of Linwood, and Rognel Heights-Ten Hills School, Dryden Drive and Rokeby Rd.; H. G. Perring, Supv. Engr.

Gravel.—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, La.—Receives bids Dec. 15 to furnish gravel for surfacing 2,123 mi. in Rapides Parish; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr.

Gravel.—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, La.—Receives bids Dec. 22 to furnish 1081 cu. yd. washed gravel for surfacing 1.38 mi. road in Rapides Parish; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr.

Griddle Plates.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 12 for 12 polished steel griddle plates; The Wright Co.'s 246-5-F or equal.

Heating Plants.—F. W. Bossie, care of Franklin Co., Tallahassee, Fla.—Wants data and prices on heating plants for Florida homes.

Heating Plant.—H. E. Johnson, Martinsburg, W. Va.—Wants sub-bids April 1 on furnace for church.

Heating and Plumbing.—Putnam County Comms., L. M. Baldwin, Chrmn., Palatka, Fla.—Receives bids Dec. 18 to furnish and install heating and plumbing in present courthouse and in additions; Marks & Sheftall, Archts., Clark Bldg., Jacksonville.

Heating and Ventilating.—Forsyth County Comms., Winston-Salem, N. C.—Receives bids Dec. 15 to install heating and ventilating equipment in county courthouse; Wiley & Wilson, Const. Engr., Peoples Natl. Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.

Hotel Furnishings and Equipment.—J. A. Dionne, Prop. of St. Cloud Hotel, 1950 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla.—Wants bids until Feb. 1 for furnishings and equipment for addition.

Ice Plant Machinery.—G. M. White of White & Dickerson Cotton Gin Co., Oxford, N. C.—Wants data and prices on machinery for 10-ton capacity ice plant, electric power.

Kitchen Cabinets.—See Apartment Furnishings.

Laundry Equipment.—The Wheeler Hotel, I. M. Gregory, Mgr., Dillon, S. C.—Wants prices on hotel laundry outfit; correspond with manufacturers.

Laundry Press.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 17 for laundry press for U. S. V. H., American Lake, Wash.

Lumber.—See Building Materials.

Lumber (Oak and Maple).—Maryland Lumber & Millwork Corp., Madison Ave. and Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.—Wants prices on oak and maple lumber.

Mattress Making Machinery.—C. H. Nichols, 220 N. Fifth Ave., Rome, Ga.—Wants prices on new or second-hand mattress-making machinery.

Metal Work.—U. S. Engineer Office, Box 72, Louisville, Ky.—Receives bids Dec. 21

for metal work on Navigable Pass, Dam No. 52, Ohio River.

Millwork.—See Building Materials.

Motors.—Maryland Lumber & Millwork Corp., Madison Ave. and Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.—Wants prices on motors.

Motors.—L. O. Wade, Crowley Cotton Co., Crowley, La.—Wants 100 h. p. motor.

Oils.—See Gasoline and Oils.

Paving.—Louisville, Miss. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Pile Driving.—See Canal Construction, etc.

Pipe.—U. S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Va.—Receives bids Dec. 19 to construct and deliver dredging pipe for U. S. Dredge "Currituck."

Pipe.—American Cynamid Co., Brewster, Fla.—Wants 8000 ft. of 16-in. first-class, second-hand pipe; wire quantity can furnish, time of shipment, condition of pipe, shipping point, type of flanges, if any.

Pipe and Culverts.—Comms. of Kettle Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1, 427 Bunn Bldg., Waycross, Ga.—Receives bids Dec. 12 for 600 ft. of 24-in. and 600 ft. of 30-in. concrete or vitrified pipe; also 15 corrugated culverts of various sizes.

Pipe and Fittings.—Wilson-Hock Co. (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants 1600 ft. of 4-in. cast iron B. & S. pipe, class "B," "C" or "D," suitable; also some 4-in. standard B. & S. fittings; used equipment; Virginia delivery.

Pipe and Fittings.—J. F. McGregor Manufacturing Co., 1013 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Wants prices on pipe and fittings.

Pipe (Sewer).—See Water and Sewer System.

Pipe (Water).—See Water and Sewer System.

Pipe Organ.—T. V. Gordon, Raleigh, N. C.—Wants prices on pipe organ for \$70,000 church.

Planing Mill.—See Woodworking Machinery.

Plumbing.—J. E. Jones, Supt., care Jos. Darst Realty Co., 105 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.—Wants prices on plumbing material for 100 dwellings.

Plumbing Supplies.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 10 to furnish 203 bushings, reducing cast iron, 36 standard 3-in. elbows, 72 reducing tees, 1 valve swing check, 150 square-head plugs, etc.; delivery Quantico, Va. Sch. 304.

Pulpit Furniture.—T. V. Gordon, Raleigh, N. C.—Wants prices on pulpit furniture for \$70,000 building.

Pumps.—Wilson-Hock Co. (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants 2 boiler feed pumps having combined capacity for suitable installation with 1500 B. H. P.; used equipment.

Refrigeration System.—A. E. Hartofeles, Hollywood, Fla.—Wants prices on refrigeration system for meats and vegetables.

Refrigerators.—A. D. Marshall, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Wants sub-contract bids on refrigerators for \$35,000 business building.

Road.—Blountville, Tenn. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Breckenridge, Tex., will build 2 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Alexandria, La. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Brownsville, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Vero Beach, Fla. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—State of Florida. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Vicksburg, Miss. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—El Paso, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road Building Equipment.—See Tractors, etc.

Rock Crusher, etc.—Duntile Builders & Supply Co., Box 936, Stuart, Fla.—Wants prices on rock crusher and bin.

Sand Pump.—Duntile Builders & Supply Co., Box 936, Stuart, Fla.—Wants prices on sand pump.

School Furniture and Equipment.—Board of Awards, F. A. Dolfeld, City Hall, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids Dec. 16 for furniture and equipment for Department of Education; John H. Roche, Sec. Board of School Comms.

Seating (Church).—T. V. Gordon, Raleigh,

N. C.—Wants prices on church pews for \$70,000 building.

Seating (Church).—H. E. Johnson, Martinsburg, W. Va.—Wants prices on church seats.

Sewers.—See Water and Sewer System.

Sewers.—A. C. Miller, 59 Cypress St., Charleston, S. C.—Wants sewer system in connection with development of 60-acre farm and poultry farm.

Sewer Construction.—Town of Virginia Beach, Va., John M. Baldwin, Civil Engr.—Receives bids Dec. 14 for construction of sewage disposal plant, sewage pumping station and sewers on various streets; 1000 ft. of 10-in. cast iron pipe, 2000 ft. of 15-in., 4500 ft. of 10-in., 5000 ft. of 8-in. terra cotta pipe.

Shell.—H. L. Washburn, Harris County Auditor, Houston, Tex.—Receives bids Dec. 16 for 1000 cu. yds. shell, f. o. b. Rice switch; 2000 cu. yds. shell, f. o. b. Harrisburg; specifications with County Engrs.

Shovel (Steam).—T. T. Rowland & Son, Tusculumbia, Ala.—Wants second-hand steam shovel, about 3/4-yd. scoop capacity; state prices and location.

Smokestack.—Board of Aldermen, Macon, Miss.—Receives bids Dec. 21 for smokestack for water and light plant.

Soda Fountain.—A. E. Hartofeles, Hollywood, Fla.—Wants prices on soda fountain for store and cafe.

Steel Boat Hull.—U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.—Receives bids Jan. 2 to furnish and deliver one steel maneuver boat hull.

Steel Stack.—Wilson-Hock Co. (Mchy. Dealer), City Point, Va.—Wants self-supporting steel stack suitable for 1500 B. H. P.; used equipment.

Stoker.—See Boiler.

Street.—Ashland, Ky. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Gatesville, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Sulphuric Acid.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 14 for 200 bottles sulphuric acid, U. S. P.

Superheater.—See Boiler.

Test Borings.—Public Belt Railroad Comsn., Frank H. Joubert, Sec., New Orleans, La.—Receives bids Dec. 17 for test borings for Mississippi River barge, about 2 mi. above corporate limits of New Orleans, 120 mi. from mouth of river.

Tile.—See Building Material.

Tractor, etc.—W. S. Kendall, Bexar County Auditor, San Antonio, Tex.—Receives bids Dec. 23 to furnish crawler type tractor, 5 or 10 tons; one combination scarifier and grader; Augusta McClokey, County Judge.

Traffic Control System.—R. W. Rigsby, City Mgr., Durham, N. C.—Receives bids Dec. 18 for adequate traffic control system at intersection of various streets.

Truck.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 12 for one platform truck; The Colson Co.'s No. 110 or equal.

Turbines (Hydraulic).—Director of Public Utilities, Room 319, City Hall, Richmond, Va.—Receives bids Dec. 17 to rebuild two hydraulic turbines.

Valves.—See Water and Sewer System.

Ventilating Equipment.—See Heating and Ventilating.

Vulcanizing Equipment.—James A. Green, Box 69, Plateau, Ala.—Wants vulcanizing outfit to vulcanize tires and tubes, electricity or gasoline burner; state price; used equipment.

Water and Sewer System.—City of Clinton, Tenn., C. S. Kincaid, Chrmn. Construction Committee—Receives bids Dec. 16 for construction of water and sewer system; approximate quantities: 138 manholes, 21,200 lin. ft. of 6-in. sewer pipe, 16,550 ft. 8-in. sewer pipe, 2000 lin. ft. of 10-in. sewer pipe, 11 flush tanks, ditching and specials for sewer system, 340 cu. yds. reinforced concrete in reservoir, 9000 lin. ft. 8-in. pipe, 11,500 ft. 6-in. pipe, 12,200 ft. 4-in. pipe, 12,600 ft. of 2-in. pipe, fire hydrants, valves, specials and ditching; Campbell Wallace, Civil and Const. Engrs., Empire Bldg., Knoxville.

Water Works.—A. C. Miller, 59 Cypress St., Charleston, S. C.—Wants water works for development of 60-acre poultry farm.

Woodworking Machinery.—Harry W. Belfor, 116 Vedado Way, Atlanta, Ga.—Wants new or used planing mill and other machinery to manufacture sash, doors, etc.

Wrought Iron Work.—Mrs. Jesse J. Branch, 12 E. Livingston St., Orlando, Fla.—Wants prices on wrought iron porch lamp, balcony and flower box.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers, or subscribers, or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Atlantic Bridge Company Removal.

The Atlantic Bridge Company, which for the last six years has had its headquarters at Roanoke, Va., has removed to Greensboro, N. C., where it is now located in a suite of eight commodious offices in the Jefferson Standard Building. The company designs and erects both concrete and steel highway bridges, doing both engineering and contracting, but the fabrication of the bridges is done at the works of the Virginia Bridge & Iron Co. of Roanoke. The president of the Atlantic Bridge Company is W. A. Crabtree of Sanford, N. C.; Ralph P. Coble, now of Greensboro, being vice-president and treasurer in charge; Selby Quattlebaum is contracting manager; J. E. Goodwin, secretary; J. W. Elliott, general superintendent of construction, and W. F. Morrison, contracting engineer. Since the organization of the company half a dozen years ago it has had a rapid, steady growth, and it now has contracts in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

H. P. Margerum Gets Southern Feldspar Mines.

Herbert P. Margerum, Trenton, N. J., recently purchased the holdings of the Erwin Feldspar Co., Inc., Erwin, Tenn., and will at once become the active head of the organization. The property includes grinding mills at Erwin along with 10,000 acres of feldspar lands in Avery, Mitchell and Yancey counties, North Carolina, embracing what are said to be the largest feldspar mines in the country. They are within 50 miles of Johnson City and Erwin; the headquarters of the company is about 15 miles from Johnson City. After January 1 the general offices as well as the main selling office will be located in the Trenton Trust Co. Building, Trenton, N. J. Branch selling offices will be opened from time to time in different cities.

Carborundum Portable Sanding Machine.

The Carborundum Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., in a two-page publication elsewhere in this issue makes announcement of the Carborundum Portable Sanding Machine, which is fully described with pictures. It is to be observed that with this machine metal is removed by a special patented flexible disc coated with Aloxite, which is an abrasive made by the Carborundum Company. This disc, supported by a patented, flexible and compressible pad, is attached to the grinding head and is driven by a flexible shaft by a motor of one horsepower mounted on a rigid, portable stand. Particulars as to operation and efficiency are given in the announcement.

W. J. Nugent Elected President.

W. J. Nugent, vice-president and general manager of the Nugent Steel Castings Co., Chicago, was elected president to succeed Charles Piez at a recent meeting of the board of directors. Prentiss Coonley was elected vice-president and C. A. MacDonald, secretary, was elected to fill a vacancy on the board. Mr. Nugent has been associated with the company since 1918, and the interests of Mr. Piez have been taken over by him and others. A large electric annealing furnace was lately installed.

Navy Surplus to Be Sold.

Announcement is made elsewhere in this issue of an auction sale of navy surplus and surveyed material that is to take place at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on December 17, the sale to begin promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. It will include more than 1,600,000 pounds of ferrous metals, about 150,000 pounds of non-ferrous metals, over 6400 boiler tubes, besides electrical material, pipe fittings, boat and ship fittings, small tools, hardware, small boats and steamers, etc. Further particulars will be found in the advertisement. Eichberg, Rolfes & Co. of Washington, D. C., are the auctioneers.

General Electric Co. Changes.

George P. Baldwin, general merchandising manager of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., was elected a vice-president of the company at a recent meeting of the executive committee, and he will have charge of activities in connection with electrification of steam railroads, etc., his office being at 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Charles E. Patterson, who has been vice-president, in charge of finance since 1920, will take charge of all merchandising activities of the company, including the supervision of company supply houses, and he will have his headquarters at Bridgeport, Conn. The accounting department responsibilities of Mr. Patterson will be assumed by the comptroller, S. L. Whitestone.

Westinghouse Gets Big Switching Order.

Contract for furnishing the switching equipment for the municipal generating station and three main substations which will furnish power for the Detroit street railways and street-lighting system has been awarded to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Generating equipment was built and delivered a short time ago by the same company, consisting of three 25,000 K. A. V., 13,800-volt units, transformed for distribution to the substations to 24,000 volts by auto transformers. Installation is in the Morrell station, which will ultimately have a capacity double the original 75,000 K. V. A. The three substations will be automatically controlled.

Du Pont Stock Sales to Employees.

The Du Pont Company, Wilmington, Del., has sent to its employees announcement of its stock investment plan by which they may begin accumulation of 6 per cent cumulative debenture stock on terms of \$98 per share, the stock paying, in addition to the regular dividend, it is remarked, \$3 a share for five years if the owner remains with the company during that period. It can be bought with monthly payments, but not over 10 shares by any employee.

Carnegie Steel Co. Appointments.

C. L. Wood, formerly assistant general manager of sales of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed general manager of sales to succeed William G. Clyde, who recently became president of the company. Samuel R. Hoover has been appointed assistant general manager of sales in charge of the bureau of bars and hoops to succeed Mr. Wood.

Lancaster Iron Works Buys Plant.

The Lancaster Iron Works, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., have purchased the ground, buildings machinery, tools and equipment of the Monitor Bi-Loop Radiator Co., on the Harrisburg Pike and the Pennsylvania Railroad, just opposite Franklin and Marshall Field, the ground consisting of 3½ acres; also the Shroyer tract adjoining of 5½ acres, giving a total of 1100 feet front on the railroad. W. W. Posey, president, and A. C. Scully, treasurer, state that the purchase has been compelled by the need of enlarged facilities, the lower plant at Hager and Water streets being crowded with orders. The Lancaster Iron Works will at once complete the new steel boiler shop erected by the Monitor company and install new cranes, so that within 30 days the company will have a 50 per cent increase of capacity. While the Lancaster Iron Works will manufacture the Monitor boilers, the Monitor organization—Wm. Shand, president, and Herbert Weaver, secretary and treasurer—will lease office and warehouse space on the tract just sold and will concentrate their energies on sales of their products made by the Lancaster Iron Works. The Monitor Bi-Loop Co. will continue as a selling agency for radiators under the direction of Fred. Vaux.

York Ice and Refrigerating Machines.

Between October 27 and November 24 the York Manufacturing Company of York, Pa., made 168 sales and installations of their ice-making and refrigerating machinery throughout the country, including 53 in the South at various places as follows: Richmond, Va.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; Harlingen, Tex.; North Pleasanton, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; University City, Mo.; Orlando, Fla.; Lamar, Mo.; San Antonio, Tex.; Fort Pierce, Fla.; El Paso, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Edina, Mo.; Lubbock, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Shreveport, La.; Gilmer, W. Va.; Sweetwater, Tex.; Port Arthur, Tex.; Kingsville, Tex.; Victoria, Tex.; West Palm Beach, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Selma, Ala.; Columbia, Mo.; Washington, D. C.; Walnut Park, Mo.; Osaka, Va.; Logan, W. Va.; Winter Park, Fla.; Albany, Ga.; Johnson City, Tenn.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Brooksville, Fla.; Jefferson City, Tenn.; Lakeland, Fla.; Clearwater, Fla.; Daytona, Fla.; Forest Hill, Md.; Asheville, N. C. There were two or more installations made at several of the cities mentioned.

International Acetylene Association.

At the 26th annual convention of the International Acetylene Association, held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, November 18, 19 and 20, R. B. Harper welcomed the members and Prof. A. S. Kinney responded. Among those who delivered addresses were W. S. Noyes, president; A. Cressy Morrison, secretary; L. E. Ogden, E. E. Thum, R. W. Thomas, Commander H. E. Roselle, U. S. Navy; T. B. Johnson, A. R. Lytle and W. A. Slack. Morning and afternoon sessions were held and the convention closed with the annual banquet.

Benjamin Electric Representatives.

Merritt L. Tice, representing the Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co. of Chicago, and whose headquarters were at Baltimore, has removed to Birmingham, Ala., and J. B. Wright, his assistant, remains at Baltimore. Mr. Tice, although being chiefly active in the Birmingham district, will keep in close touch with his previous charge in Baltimore. Other changes looking to increased activities have also been made in the company's sales organization throughout the country.

Trade Literature

Allis-Chalmers Boiler Feed Pumps.

Centrifugal boiler feed pumps made by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., are the subject of Leaflet No. 2082, issued by that organization, which contains a completely illustrated article concerning these products. It is stated that the pumps are of fundamentally correct design and that since their earliest applications to boiler feed service they have shown the advantages of the company's simplified, reinforced construction and positive balance. Improvements have been along the lines of perfection of details without changing fundamental principles, such as the single-suction arrangement with hydraulic balancing disc, a feature of these pumps since 1908. Full particulars and detailed data are given.

Cowan "Blue Streak" Light-Duty Truck.

The New Cowan "Blue Streak," Type L, which is a light-duty hand-lift truck at a new low price, made by the Cowan Truck Co., Holyoke, Mass., is fully illustrated and described in a late issue of "The Transveyor." Several pictures show the Cowan trucks in actual use in different establishments, together with the high praise given them by the firms which have them. There is also an illustration and description of the Type V release check, which, it is stated, is bump-proof and leak-proof.

Upson Fiber Board Bulletins.

Several interesting pamphlets have been issued by the Upson Company, manufacturers of fiber board, Lockport, N. Y. They are finely illustrated, showing the applications of Upson fiber board in various apartments, dwellings, restaurants, etc., and emphasizing its value in many ways as a covering for walls and ceilings. Stress is laid upon the particular excellence of this board, which is described as being light, yet tough and strong; it is therefore easy to handle without breaking. Besides, it is waterproofed and fire-resistant.

Oxwelding at "Busiest Corner."

There is an exceedingly interesting and instructive story in the November issue of "Oxy-Acetylene Tips," a monthly periodical published by the Linde Air Products Co., New York, N. Y. It is about the big job of oxwelding that for weeks interested passers-by at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street in that city and which had to be done to repair the damage caused by the bursting of a twenty-inch water main at that point, which is termed "The World's Busiest Corner." The article is illustrated and a front-cover picture shows how the workmen cut down through the street pavement to get at the break and also how they surrounded the operations by a temporary fence, all traffic being detoured off the avenue until the work was finished. There are several other very excellent articles in the magazine.

Orton Power Shovel Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 39 of the Orton & Steinbrenner Co., Chicago, Ill., is devoted to description and illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 yard Orton power shovels. A number of the pictures show these shovels working on different jobs and one of them represents a shovel while it was making a trip of three miles right up the middle of a river in order to reach the site of some construction work on the stream. The shovels are mounted on flexible, continuous treads, which are described as shock absorbers, and they conform to the uneven surface of a road, making movement much easier than ordinarily. Simplicity and strength are characteristics of these machines. Full descriptions are given in the first page or two of the publication.

G. E. Steam Turbine Bulletin.

The General Electric steam turbines are illustrated and described in Bulletin No. GEA-235 of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. They are made in 500, 600 and 750 kilowatt sizes, 5 stage, 60 cycle, 3600 revolutions per minute. They are direct connected to 60-cycle generators and are of sizes widely used in lighting and industrial plants. The frames of both turbine and generator are massive and are bolted together in perfect alignment. This obviates the use of a bed plate. The bulletin has 14 pages and is fully illustrated.

Roanoke, Va., Pictured and Described.

The Chamber of Commerce, Roanoke, Va., has published a small but comprehensive pictured folder concerning that city and its environs. The descriptive matter is concise and informative. It says that the present population is approximately 63,000, "with a community population of approximately 78,000, with 21.60 per cent industrial workers, 97.67 per cent English reading." Roanoke has a city manager form of government, consisting of five councilmen and a city manager, the president of the council being mayor. The municipal building is a handsome edifice. Detailed facts are given about the city and its various activities, and there are two airplane views that afford an excellent idea of its general layout. Other halftones impress one with the beauty of the surrounding country.

To Make Refrigerators at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga.—Capitalized at \$50,000, the Givens Refrigerator Co. has organized here for the manufacture of refrigerators. Present plans contemplate the production of 200 refrigerators a week. Fred B. Givens is president of the company.

Developing Farms on 9200-Acre Tract.

Miami, Fla.—The Walton County Farms, Inc., are carrying out a project for the development of 9260 acres of land in Walton county into farms of 40 acres each. H. C. Richardson, Defuniak Springs, is the engineer.

\$250,000 Coal Tipple for Huntington Firm.

Huntington, W. Va.—The Island Creek Coal Co. will double its loading capacity by the construction of a \$250,000 steel tipple in the near future. The present wood tipple will be dismantled.

The International-Great Northern Railroad, according to a report from Palestine, Texas, has made some alterations in one of its locomotives for the purpose of testing the value of lignite as fuel.

Building 73-Mile Pipe Line and Laterals.

Three Rivers, Texas, November 5—[Special.]—Connection with the main line terminal of the Southern Natural Gas Co. at Three Rivers will be made by the 73-mile pipe line which the company is constructing to the gas fields of Webb county. The new line is of 12-inch pipe, while 8-inch spur lines will extend to the Cole and Caroline fields, a distance of 11 miles. Gathering lines to the wells will be of 6-inch and 4-inch pipe and will cover five miles. The Hope Engineering Co. has contract for the construction of the lines, and it is stated that 400 cars of pipe will be required.

Salisbury Sells \$295,000 of Bonds.

Salisbury, N. C.—Municipal bonds in the sum of \$295,000 have been sold by the city of Salisbury to W. L. Slaton & Co., Toledo, Ohio, at par and premium of \$3138. Proceeds from the sale will be used as follows: Street paving, \$230,000; sidewalks, \$25,000; water mains, \$25,000, and sewer mains, \$15,000.

New Bank Building Planned for Bartow.

E. L. Wirt, vice-president of the Polk County National Bank, Bartow, Fla., advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that a site has been purchased at Broadway and Main streets, Bartow, on which it is planned to erect a bank and office building probably eight or ten stories high.

Big Addition for Bookbinding and Printing.

Richmond, Va.—A six-story addition is to be built to the present printing and bookbinding plant of the Everett Wadley Co. Plans are now being prepared by Carneal & Johnson, architects. Old structures in the rear of the present plant will be razed.

\$300,000 School Bond Issue Approved.

Mexico, Mo.—A \$300,000 school bond issue was passed at a special election here recently. A new junior-senior high school will be erected and other school buildings improved.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bond Issues Proposed

Fla., Auburndale—Street Improvement Assessment—City, W. B. Brewer, Clk., receives bids Dec. 16 for \$380,000 6% \$1000 bonds.

Fla., Boynton—Municipal Improvement—Town, R. O. Myers, Mayor, plans bond issue.

Fla., Bradenton—School—Manatee County Board of Public Education, Harold P. Munck, Chmn., receives bids Dec. 10 for \$405,000 bonds: \$260,000 5½% Bradenton Special Tax School Dist. No. 1; \$100,000 6% Manatee Special Tax School Dist. No. 15; \$25,000 6% Palm View Special Tax School Dist. No. 7; \$20,000 6% Special Tax School Dist. No. 5 bonds.

Fla., Cedar Keys—Improvement—Board of Bond Trustees, Geo. R. Andrews, Chmn., receives bids Dec. 18 for \$150,000 5½% bonds.

Fla., Fernandina—Road—Nassau County Commrs., D. H. Ground, Chmn., receives bids soon for \$580,000 6%, 1000 denom. bonds.*

Fla., Fort Pierce—Municipal Improvement—City, W. Austin Smith, Mgr., voted \$500,000 bonds: \$300,000 water, \$250,000 hospital, \$10,000 fire-alarm system.

Fla., Homestead—Public Improvement—City plans \$1,000,000 bond issue. Address City Clk.

Fla., Green Cove Springs—Road and Bridge—Trustees of Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 4, Clay County, M. W. Griffiths, Chmn., receives bids Dec. 17 for \$515,000 6% bonds.

Fla., Lynn Haven—Municipal Improvement—Town voted \$170,000 bonds: \$60,000, water; \$50,000, sewer; \$25,000, street; \$15,000, lighting; \$20,000, miscellaneous improvements. Address Town Clerk.

Fla., Marianna—Municipal Improvement—City voted \$100,000 bonds for paving and water and light extensions. Address City Clerk.*

Fla., Sarasota—Water Works—City, J. R. Brumby, Jr., Commr. of Public Works, voted \$150,000 bonds.*

Fla., Sebring—Road-Bridge—Highlands County Commrs. postponed \$947,000 bond election. Lately noted election Dec. 1.

Fla., Tampa—School—Hillsborough County School Board will call election Dec. 19 on \$20,000 Dist. No. 19 bonds; W. D. F. Snipes, County Supt.

Fla., Tavares—School—D. H. Moore, Supt. of County Schools, receives bids Jan. 18 for \$150,000 5½% coupon bonds.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Inlet—Lake Worth Inlet Comm. will call election Jan. 5 on \$3,250,000 bonds; C. E. Chillingworth, Judge, Olive and Gardenia St., West Palm Beach.

Fla., Wildwood—Paving, Water Mains—City voted \$150,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

Fla., Williston—Municipal Improvement—Funding—Town, A. M. Smith, Clk., receives bids Dec. 11 for \$150,000 6% \$1000 denom. bonds: \$50,000, water works and electric light; \$65,000, sanitary sewers; \$35,000, funding.*

Fla., Winter Park—Sewer—C. Fred Ward, Mayor and City Mgr., plans voting first week in Feb. on bonds; N. A. Hotard, City Engr., New Smyrna.*

Ga., Bainbridge—Road—Decatur County contemplates \$500,000 bond election. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Bainbridge—Interstate Commerce Comm. granted authority to Georgia, Florida & Alabama R. R., L. V. Bean, Ch. Engr., to issue and sell \$750,000 equipment trust certificates at not less than 95% of par and accrued dividends.

Ga., Fitzgerald—Water, Light and Bond Comm., Ed. Hussey, Chmn., receives bids Dec. 23 for \$90,000 5% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Ga., Fort Valley—Road—Peach County, M. C. Murphy, Ordinary, plans voting in Spring on bonds.*

Ga., Greenville—Road—Meriwether County Commrs. will call election Jan. 13 on bonds.

Ga., Lyons—Road—Toombs County Commrs. plan \$250,000 bond election.

Ga., St. Mary's—School—St. Mary's School Dist. voted bonds. Address Pres. Board of Education.

Ga., Sylvania—School—City voted \$10,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

Ky., Monticello—Municipal Improvement—

Wayne County contemplates \$300,000 bond issue. Address County Commrs.

Ky., Paducah—School—Paducah Board of Education receives bids Dec. 15 for \$175,000 bonds.*

La., Baton Rouge—Confederate Veterans Pension—L. B. Baynard, Jr., State Treas., receives bids Dec. 14 for \$500,000 4½% bonds.

La., Baton Rouge—Road—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury votes Dec. 29 on \$135,000 bonds Road Dist. No. 1.

La., Baton Rouge—Road—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury votes Dec. 29 on bonds.

La., Lake Charles—Municipal Improvement—City, Harry J. Geary, Mayor, voted \$330,000 bonds: \$300,000, drainage; \$20,000, park; \$10,000, sidewalk.*

La., Lake Charles—Road—Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, E. R. Henry, Clk., receives bids Jan. 5 for \$150,000 5½% Road Dist. No. 1 bonds.*

La., Mandeville—Municipal Improvement—Town, Alfred E. Manint, Mayor, receives bids Dec. 15 for \$55,000 6% bonds.*

La., Vidalia—School—Concordia Parish, Ferriday Precincts, voted \$75,000 bonds; Prof. D. C. Strickler, Supt. of Parish Schools.

Md., Annapolis—State, John M. Dennis, Treas., Annapolis and Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore, receives bids Feb. 11 for \$427,000 bonds.

Md., Cambridge—City Hall—City, C. L. Dall, Treas., receives bids Jan. 27 for \$60,000 5% bonds.*

Miss., Canton—Road—Madison County defeated bond issue; W. B. Jones, County Clk.*

Miss., Jackson—Jail, Courthouse—Hinds County Board of Supvrs. contemplates \$176,000 bond issue.

Miss., Laurel—Water—City Commrs. will call election Dec. 15 on \$50,000 bonds.

Mo., Grain Valley—School—Jackson County School Board, Independence, will call election Dec. 15 on \$60,000 Consolidated School Dist. No. 3 bonds.

Mo., Lexington—School—City votes soon on \$235,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

Mo., University City (Branch of St. Louis)—School—Board of Education, Lewis E. Balson, Pres., will call election Dec. 15 for \$470,000 bonds.

North Carolina—B. R. Lacy, State Treas., Raleigh, receives bids Dec. 14 for \$10,000,000 highway, \$5,000,000 public school and \$5,125,000 institutional building, 5% \$1000 demon. bonds.

N. C., Greensboro—City, E. G. Sherrill, Clk., receives bids Dec. 21 for \$375,000 underpass and \$150,000 public improvement, 4½% bonds.

N. C., Greensboro—Municipal Improvement—City, E. G. Sherrill, Clk., plans \$260,000 bond issue: \$50,000 extend fire and police alarm system, \$160,000 fire houses, \$50,000 municipal building.

N. C., Kernersville—Street—Town, D. W. Harmon, Sec., receives bids Dec. 15 for \$100,000 \$1000 denom. coupon bonds.

N. C., Raleigh—Improvement—City, W. A. Dowell, Clk., receives bids Dec. 16 for \$1,400,000 bonds; E. E. Culbreth, Mayor.

N. C., Saluda—Water, Sewer—City Commrs., Walt Thompson, Clk., receives bids Dec. 16 for \$40,000 6% bonds; G. R. Little, Mayor.

N. C., Wilmington—Bridge—Hanover County Commrs. contemplate \$1,250,000 bond issue; Addison Hewlett, Chmn.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Sewage Disposal Plants and Sewers—City, Warren E. Moore, Commr. of Public Works, will call election Dec. 15 on \$950,000 bonds.*

Tenn., Clinton—City, Glenn C. Medares, Mayor, receives bids Dec. 15 for \$105,000 water and \$170,000 sewer 6% bonds.

Tex., Alamo Heights—Sewer—Fire-Fighting Equipment—City, Robert E. O'Grady, Mayor, plans bond election soon in Alamo Heights.

Tex., Atlanta—Sewer—City defeated \$33,000 bond issue. Address City Clerk.*

Tex., Breckenridge—School—Board of Education, J. E. Hickman, Pres., receives bids Dec. 15 for \$100,000 bonds.*

Tex., Conlen—School—Dallam County, Conlen Common School Dist. No. 3, Floyd

McNeill, County Judge, will call election Dec. 19 on \$15,000 bonds.

Tex., Cotulla—Irrigation—La Salle County Water Improvement Dist. No. 1 voted \$7,300,000 bonds. Address County Judge.*

Tex., Dallas—School—Highland Park Board of Education, J. S. Bradford, Pres., 1305 Elm St., Dallas, will call election Dec. 12 on \$250,000 Highland Park bonds. Lately noted election Dec. 19.

Tex., Ennis—Paving, Sewer—City, G. C. Sanderson, Sec., votes Dec. 31 on \$60,000 bonds; Hix McCanness, City Engr.

Tex., Georgetown—City, John M. Sharpe, Mayor, voted \$45,000 paving and \$30,000 refunding bonds.*

Tex., Hedley—Water Works—City votes Dec. 18 on \$48,500 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Karnes City—Road—Karnes County, D. O. Klingeman, County Judge, votes in Dec. on \$300,000 Gillette Road Dist. bonds; votes Dec. 28 on \$225,000 Runge Road Dist. bonds.

Tex., Karnes City—Road—Karnes County, D. O. Klingeman, County Judge, will call election Dec. 19 on \$60,000 Karnes City Roads Dist. and \$300,000 Kenedy Road Dist. bonds; O. N. Parlett, County Engr.

Tex., Karnes City—Road—Karnes County, D. O. Klingemann, County Judge, voted \$327,000 bonds.

Tex., Littlefield—Sewer—City voted \$75,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

Tex., San Antonio—Public Improvement—City, Fred Fries, Clk., receives bids Dec. 21 for \$1,000,000 4½% bonds.*

Tex., Tahoka—Water Works—City, J. V. Singleton, Mayor, voted \$60,000 bonds.

Tex., Waco—Acquiring Property—City, Geo. D. Field, Sec., receives bids Dec. 15 for \$105,000 4½% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Va., New Market—Water Works—City receives bids for \$85,000 5½% bonds. Address City Clerk.

W. Va., Grafton—Hospital—City may vote in Spring on \$125,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

Bond Issues Sold

Ark., Osceola—Drainage—Mississippi County Drainage Comm. sold \$1,750,000 5% coupon bonds to Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago, at 95.72.

Fla., Clermont—City Hall—City sold \$40,000 bonds to Wright, Warlow & Co., Orlando, at par.

Fla., Coral Gables—Permanent Improvement—City sold \$550,000 bonds to Miami Mortgage & Guaranty Co., Lorraine Arcade, at 97.

Fla., Tampa—School—W. F. D. Sipes, Sec. Board of Instruction, sold \$15,000 6% \$1000 denom. Special Tax School Dist. No. 14 bonds to Hillsborough State Bank, Plant City, at \$15.151 and accrued interest.*

Fla., West Palm Beach—Improvement—City Comm., H. J. Daugherty, Clk., sold \$950,000 5% bonds to Liberty Central Trust Co., Broadway and Olive St., St. Louis, and associates.*

Ga., Hartwell—Paving—City sold \$50,000 bonds to Hibernia Securities Co., 57 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, at premium of \$1350.

Ga., Hartwell—Roads—Hart County Commrs. sold \$200,000 road bonds to Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo, Ohio, at premium of \$3075.*

La., Covington—Municipal Improvement—Town, Carrie K. Warren, Sec., sold \$55,000 5½% bonds to Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Covington, at premium of \$425.*

La., Crowley—School—Acadia Parish School Board, J. M. Baker, Sec., sold \$12,500 bonds to Commercial Bank of Rayne at par.

N. C., China Grove—Public Improvement—Town, W. L. Cooper, Clk., sold \$75,000 bonds to Ryan, Sutherland & Co., Toledo, Ohio, at premium of \$536.*

N. C., Monroe—Water, Light—City, C. E. Houston, Mayor, sold \$200,000 5½% bonds to American Trust Co. of Charlotte, at par and premium of \$3356 and accrued interest.*

N. C., Salisbury—Municipal Improvement—Board of Aldermen, C. G. Wells, Clk., sold \$295,000 5% bonds to W. L. Slaton & Co., Toledo, Ohio, at par and premium of \$3138.*

N. C., Spencer—Street, Water, Sewer—

(Continued on page 124.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

(Continued from page 122.)

Town, Wm. D. Kizziah, Clk., sold \$140,000 5½% bonds to Weil, Roth & Irving, 217 Dixie Terminal Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$141,825 and accrued interest.*

Tenn., Chattanooga—Paving Assessment—City, Richard Hardy, Mayor, sold \$81,592 bonds to West Construction Co. at premium of \$1504.*

Tenn., Jackson—Electric Light Plant—City sold \$60,000 bonds to First National Bank of Jackson at par, accrued interest and premium of \$1760.

Tenn., Kingsport—Sewer—City, G. D. Black, Treas., sold \$40,000 6% \$1000 denom. bonds to Seasongood & Mayer, 204 Ingalls Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$42,442 and accrued interest.*

Va., Staunton—Road—Augusta County Commr. sold \$250,000 4½% bonds to Drake, Jones & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., at premium of \$2150.

Building and Loan Associations

Ala., Birmingham—American Home Building & Loan Assn., Jackson Bldg., capital \$2,500,000, incorporated; John S. Cox, Pres.

Fla., Lake City—B. F. Fusner, Jacksonville, plans Building and Loan Assn.

New Financial Corporations

Ala., Birmingham—State Savings & Loan Assn., 702 American Trust Bldg., capital \$1,000,000, organized; W. W. Gard, Pres.

Ark., Tuckerman—First National Bank in Tuckerman, capital \$30,000, organized; Stephen J. Graham, correspondent; succeeds Citizens Bank of Tuckerman.

Fla., Bradenton—American National Bank, capital \$150,000, chartered; R. J. Faust, Jr., Pres.

Fla., Sanford—New York Title & Mortgage Co., Harry Adams Kahler, Pres., 135 Broadway, and 297 Madison Ave., New York City, plans establishing branch in Sanford.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Carlyle Campbell Corp., chartered; G. B. Chase, Sec., 2730 Lakeview Ave.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Home Guarantee & Title Co., capital \$500,000, incorporated; Leon Schinas, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Ga., Reynolds—Citizens & State Bank of Reynolds plans increasing capital, \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Ga., Summerville—Farmers & Merchants' Bank, capital \$25,000, organized; Col. Wesley Shropshire, Pres.; J. H. Edge, Cashier.

La., Crowley—Acadia Securities Co., Inc., capital \$25,000, organized; F. N. Hayes, Pres., Iota, La.

Md., Baltimore—American Trust Co., Baltimore and Commerce St., capital \$500,000, organized; Geo. R. Gorsuch, Pres.*

Md., Baltimore—Bankers Investment Corp., 1110 Continental Bldg., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Eben J. D. Cross.

Md., Baltimore—Albert Pick, Barth & Co., Inc., 101 E. Fayette St., incorporated; Raymond Rogers.

Mo., Columbia—American Loan Co. of Columbia, capital \$15,000, incorporated; R. B. Price, Jr., A. G. Spencer.

Mo., Hartsville—Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Hartsville, capital \$10,000, organized; L. W. Cottengin, Pres.; J. F. Prester, Cashier.

Mo., Kansas City—Ella Investment Co., capital \$300,000, incorporated; Jacob Werby, 5925 Wyandotte Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—M. L. Ruppert & Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; T. Henry Ruppert, 4935 Lisette St.

Mo., St. Louis—Investors Mortgage Co., capital \$50,000, chartered; J. J. McMullen, 22 N. Twelfth St.

N. C., Asheville—Interstate Investment Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; F. W. Davis, Nat Green Bldg.

S. C., Columbia—Norwood-Carolina Bank, capital \$200,000, chartered; Robert S. Small, Pres.; C. W. Walker, Cashier; formed by consolidation of Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., Norwood Bank, Greenville, and Carolina Bank, Columbia.

S. C., Columbia—G. H. Crawford Co., Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; G. H. Crawford, Pres.-Treas., 214 Edisto Ave.

Tex., Dickinson—National Bank of Dick-

inson, capital \$25,000, chartered; Paul Lobit, Pres.; J. H. Jones, Cashier.

Va., Blackstone—Nottaway County Bankers' Assn., incorporated; J. A. Booker, Pres., Blackstone, Percy Farley, Sec., Crewe.

Va., Richmond—Union Bank, C. C. Barksdale, Pres., merged with Federal Trust Co., Henry E. Litchford, Pres., to be known as Union Bank & Federal Trust Co., C. C. Barksdale, Pres.

Book Reviews

The Making, Shaping and Treating of Steel: Fourth Edition. By J. M. Camp and C. B. Francis. Pittsburgh: The Carnegie Steel Company Bureau of Instruction, 1925. Pp. 1142. Fabricoid cover. \$7.50.

In this, the fourth edition of the book within six years, the Carnegie Steel Company again makes available to the public a volume of which a large part represents what is virtually a new work upon the metallurgy of iron and steel. While previous editions were written mainly as a text and reference book for the employees of that company, this one has been expanded to meet the needs of all of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, not only for use in the various schools conducted by them but also for individual reference among their employees. In the composition and revision work necessary to the production of this new book there was kept in mind customers of these companies as well as schools and colleges throughout the country; among the latter the demand for previous editions exceeded all expectations. Much new material has been added, making this about twice the size of former volumes. In brief, the book now covers the metallurgy of pig iron, of wrought iron and of all kinds of wrought steel, from the mining of the ore and other raw materials to the finished products ready for fabrication, including tool steels, wire, sheets and tubes. An attitude of conservatism is shown with regard to new ideas until they have been proved entirely practicable. It has been aimed to place emphasis upon what is sure and practical, although retaining the scientific viewpoint. The division of the volume into parts, chapters and sections makes it easy to read piecemeal and also enables teachers to arrange courses to suit their needs.

Manual of Organon. By Charles W. Gremple, B. Sc., M. E. New York: Organon Lyceum. 1925. Flexible covers. Pp. 32. \$2.

The author of this work, by the use of unusual words as well as by presenting the contents of his little book in what might be called a staccato style, may draw attention to what he has to say more quickly than if he had presented his argument in common literary form. The title page explains that the Manual of Organon "is the philosophy and science of organizing the art of management." To the average reader this may seem to be about as clear as mud, but as he proceeds with the aid of an unabridged dictionary he may be able to comprehend what the writer is driving at. Anyone interested in the art of management to promote efficiency will find much to interest them in Mr. Gremple's work.

World Developments in the Cotton Industry. By Louis Bader, M. C. S. New York: The New York University Press. 1925. Cloth. Pp. 187.

The author of this volume has done his work with special reference to the cotton piece goods industry in the United States in plain, simple language, that is easily read and understood, concerning the recent devel-

opments that have taken place in the cotton industry all over the world. He treats of the world growth of the cotton industry during the last twenty years, a growth that, it is remarked, was so rapid as to give rise to conditions which are having tremendous effect upon the merchandising of cotton manufactures. He outlines the resulting problems and proposes their solution. In this, moreover—since the manufacturing and marketing of cotton fabrics have become essentially international in character—the point of view is, so as possible, international. Mr. Bader, in this effort, has utilized his experience of years of practical work in merchandising cotton cloths, combined with organized and intensive research under the direction of the faculty of the New York University. His book will be found of much value to everyone concerned in the cotton industry, both inside and outside of the mills themselves.

Modern Business English. By A. Charles Babenroth, A. M., Ph. D. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1925. Pp. 466. Cloth. \$4.

This is a large, practical manual, describing in simple but interesting style the advanced methods of using words to develop business, and it is based on actual experiences and results of progressive business houses. It treats of situations and problems with reference to sales letters, adjustments, complaints, inquiries, collection letters, applications, reports, etc. As the foreword says, the volume incorporates a discussion of the fundamental principles of business writing, a book of specimens and a handbook for study and drill in the essential details of correctness in the mechanical details of writing. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to his predecessors who have investigated and contributed to the field of business English conclusions which have been of inestimable benefit of all students of the subject, and thanks are admittedly due to companies and individuals who gave co-operation in the work of preparing the book. Mr. Babenroth, who is assistant professor of English at Columbia University, says that his inspiration for undertaking the task of writing his book came from his students, "whose lively devotion to the cause of better English in business is a hopeful indication of better things to come in business writing."

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City Hall in the city of Live Oak, Florida,
for 251 Improvement Bonds of the city of
Live Oak, Florida, Issue of 1925, Second
Series, in the denomination of \$500 each,
dated November 1, 1925, and maturing
thirty years after date and drawing in-
terest at the rate of five per cent per
annum from date and payable semi-an-
nually on January 1 and July 1, respec-
tively. Said bids shall be opened at 10
o'clock A. M. December 23, 1925, at the
City Hall, in the city of Live Oak,
Florida. Bids will be received for all or
any portion of said bonds, and each bid
must be accompanied by a cashier's check
or a certified check in an amount equal
to ten per cent of the amount of such
bid. No bid will be received or consid-
ered in an amount under ninety-five per
cent of the face value of any bond or
bonds. The Bond Trustees reserve the
right to reject any or all bids.

E. S. CONNER,
J. W. WEST,
W. C. WHITE, Trustees.

RATE: 35 cents per line per insertion.

PUBLICATION DAY: Thursday.

FORMS CLOSE: 4 P. M. Monday.

DAY LETTER: When too late to send
copy by mail to reach us by 4 P. M.
Monday, forward by day letter.

THE DAILY BULLETIN OF THE

MANUFACTURERS RECORD:
Published every business day; gives
information about the industrial, com-
mercial and financial activities of the
South and Southwest.

The Daily Bulletin can be used to
advantage when copy cannot reach
us in time for publication in the
Manufacturers Record before bids are
to be opened, or when daily publica-
tions are necessary to meet legal re-
quirements.

The same rate applies—35 cents per
line per insertion.

Bids close December 21, 1925.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORA-
TION, 1016 MUNITIONS BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C. SEALED PRO-
POSALS, in duplicate, will be received
until 12 noon December 21, 1925, and then
opened in the presence of attending bidders
or their accredited agents for the construc-
tion of 10 steel barges of approximately
2000 tons cargo capacity for Mississippi
River Service. Specifications and proposal
blanks will be furnished on request upon
receipt of certified check for \$25 to guar-
antee return. The right to reject any or
all bids is reserved.

Bids close December 28, 1925.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, office of the
Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C.,
November 30, 1925. SEALED PROPOSALS
will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. De-
cember 28, 1925, for remodeling at the U. S.
Marine Hospital, Savannah, Ga. Drawings
and specifications may be obtained from the
Medical Officer in Charge of the U. S. Marine
Hospital, Savannah, Ga., or at this office, in
the discretion of the Supervising Architect,
Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archi-
tect.

Bids close December 19, 1925.

\$20,000 Highway Improvement Bonds

Madisonville, Tenn.

In obedience to a resolution passed by the
County Court of Monroe County, Tennessee,
at adjourned session on Monday, the 2nd
day of November, 1925, we will offer for
sale and sell to the highest and best bidder
\$20,000 Highway Improvement Bonds for
the purpose of co-operating with the State
Department of Highways and Public Works
in the improvement of State Road No. 64
from McMinn County line to Madisonville,
Tennessee, a distance of about 7 miles. Said
bonds will be sold on December 19, 1925, for
cash, but will not be sold for less than par
and accrued interest at 6%.

C. A. KENNEDY,
County Judge.
C. J. SPURLING,
County Court Clerk.

Bids close December 16, 1925.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Florence, Ala. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M. December 16, 1925, and then opened, for furnishing materials and laying tile floor and wainscot in the power house of Wilson Dam, Tennessee River. Further information on application.

Bids close December 22, 1925.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Room 791 Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., until 11 A. M. December 22, 1925, and then and there publicly opened, for the construction complete of an Administration Building, inclusive of a two-story and basement connection to an existing building, certain alterations of exterior openings in the existing building, and an extension of a driveway to be built at U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 48, Atlanta, Ga. This work will include plain and reinforced concrete construction, hollow tile, brick work, marble work, floor tile, tile and built-up roofing, metal lathing, plastering, carpentry, insect screens, hardware, painting, glazing, plumbing, heating and electrical work, electric elevator, refrigerating plant and outside service connections. SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received for Elevator and Ice-Making and Refrigerating Plant, as all set forth on proposal sheet. Proposals will be considered only from individuals, firms or corporations possessing satisfactory financial and technical ability, equipment and organization to insure speedy completion of the contract, and in making awards the records of bidders for expeditious and satisfactory performance of contracts of similar character and magnitude will be carefully considered. At the discretion of the Director, drawings and specifications may be obtained upon application to the Construction Division, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., or from the Medical Officer in Charge at the above-mentioned hospital. Deposit with application of a check or postal money order for \$20, payable to the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES is required as security for safe return of the drawings and specifications within ten days after date of opening proposals. FRANK T. HINES, Director. November 20, 1925.

Bids close January 18, 1926.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Pacific Branch National Home for D. V. S., Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles County, California, until 1 o'clock P. M. January 18, 1926, and then opened in the presence of the bidders in the office of the Treasurer, Pacific Branch, N.H.D.V.S., for (a) furnishing the labor and material for the complete construction (except mechanical equipment and elevators) of a hospital building at the Pacific Branch, N.H.D.V.S., at Sawtelle, California; (b) furnishing the labor and material for the mechanical equipment (except elevators) for the above described building; (c) furnishing the labor and material for the elevators for the above described building; (d) furnishing labor and materials for construction complete of the above described building. Drawings and specifications are on file and may be consulted by prospective bidders at the following places: Headquarters Office, National Home for D.V.S., Dayton, Ohio; Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.; Office of the Quartermaster, Pacific Branch, National Home for D. V. S., Soldiers' Home, California; Minneapolis Builders' Exchange, 609 Second Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon; Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Washington; Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange Building, 465 California street, San Francisco, California; Financial Secretary Illinois Society of Architects, 160 North La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.; Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, California; Chamber of Commerce, San Diego, California, and Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colorado. Instructions to bidders and blank proposals can be had upon application to Colonel C. W. Wadsworth, General Treasurer National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio; Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and Governor Pacific Branch, N.H.D.V.S., Soldiers' Home, California. (Sgd.) C. W. Wadsworth, General Treasurer.

Bids close January 2, 1926.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Vicksburg, Miss. Proposals will be received here until noon January 2, 1926, for furnishing and delivering one steel maneuver boat hull. Information on application.

Bids close December 22, 1925.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Room 791 Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., until 11 A. M. December 22, 1925, and then and there publicly opened, for the construction complete of one Administration Building and one Clinic Building to be built at U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 32, Mount Alto, Washington, D. C. This work will include reinforced concrete construction, hollow tile, brick work, cut stone work, marble work, mastic flooring, floor tile, iron work, slate and tin roofing, roof ventilators, metal lathing, plastering, carpentry, hardware, painting, glazing, plumbing, heating and electrical work, electric elevator, mortuary refrigerator and outside service connections. Separate Proposals will be received for the electric elevator, all as set forth on proposal sheet. Proposals will be considered only from individuals, firms or corporations possessing satisfactory financial and technical ability, equipment and organization to insure speedy completion of the contract, and in making awards the records of bidders for expeditious and satisfactory performance on contracts of similar character and magnitude will be carefully considered. At the discretion of the Director, drawings and specifications may be obtained upon application to the Construction Division, Room 791 Arlington Building, Washington, D. C. Deposit with application of a check or postal money order for \$25, payable to the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, is required as security for safe return of the drawings and specifications within ten days after date of opening proposals. FRANK T. HINES, Director. Nov. 20, 1925.

Bids close December 14, 1925.

\$20,125,000 State of North Carolina Bonds

Raleigh, N. C.

Sealed bids will be received by me until noon December 14, 1925, at my office in Raleigh, for all or any part of the following bonds of the State of North Carolina, dated January 1, 1926:

\$5,000,000 Highway Serial Bonds maturing \$167,000 annually, January 1, 1936 to 1963, inclusive, and \$324,000 January 1, 1964.

\$5,000,000 Highway Serial Bonds maturing January 1, \$150,000 1930 to 1933, \$200,000 1934 to 1937, \$250,000 1938 to 1941, \$300,000 1942 to 1945, \$350,000 1946 to 1949, inclusive.

\$5,000,000 Public Schools Building Bonds maturing \$250,000 annually, January 1, 1931 to 1950, inclusive.

\$5,125,000 Institutional Building Bonds maturing January 1, 1966.

No option of prior payment; denomination \$1000; coupon bonds, registrable as to principal and also principal and interest; principal and interest (J and J 1) payable at State Treasurer's office or in New York City, at holder's option. Bidders will name lowest interest rate at which bonds will be accepted, at par or more, not exceeding the maximum of 5% as fixed by the authorizing acts, in a multiple of one-fourth of one per cent.

Approving opinion of Chester B. Masslich, Esq., New York City, will be furnished the purchaser or purchasers. The full faith, credit and taxing power of the State are pledged to the payment of principal and interest. The bonds are exempt from all taxation, direct or indirect, in North Carolina, and must be deducted in appraising shares in banks, trust companies and other corporations to the extent that surplus is invested therein. See Cullen v. Corporation Commission, 152 N. C., 548.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check on a reputable bank or trust company, payable to the order of B. R. Lacy, State Treasurer, for two per centum of the par value of bonds bid for, and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Bid for State Bonds" addressed to me. Delivery of bonds will be made in New York City or Raleigh, at purchaser's option. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

B. R. LACY, State Treasurer.

Bids close January 7, 1926.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 A. M. January 7, 1926, and then opened, in Room 1613, Navy Building, for constructing piers and abutments of the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C. Further information upon application.

Bids close January 5, 1926.

Road Improvements

Vero Beach, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, Indian River County, Florida, at the Court House, Vero Beach, Fla., until 2 P. M. January 5, 1926, at which time they will be publicly opened and read for the following work:

106,760 cu. yds. subgrading.
347,065 sq. yds. water-bound macadam paving with asphalt surface treatment.
994 lin. ft. standard bridging.
600 lin. ft. 15-inch galv. iron culvert (14 gauge).
440 lin. ft. 18-inch galv. iron culvert (14 gauge).
140 lin. ft. 30-inch galv. iron culvert (14 gauge).
40 lin. ft. 36-inch galv. iron culvert (14 gauge).

The County reserves the right to award the contract to separate bidders on separate projects of the work, and to reject any or all bids, and to waive any or all technicalities in awarding the contract.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 5% of the amount bid. The Contractor will be required to provide a construction bond for 100% of the amount bid.

All bids must be upon the blank forms provided in the proposal specifications and contract.

Plans, specifications and form of contract and bond may be examined at the office of the County Engineer, Vero Beach, Fla., or sets may be obtained from him by making a deposit of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25), Fifteen Dollars (\$15) of which will be refunded on their return within fifteen (15) days.

JOHN H. ATKIN,

Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

D. L. LEISHER,

County Engineer.

Bids close December 15, 1925.

Staunton Water Supply

NORTH RIVER EXTENSION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Manager, Staunton, Virginia, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, December 15, 1925, for the construction of Contract No. 5 of the Staunton Water Works.

Approximate Quantities:

Unclassified Excavation, 850 cubic yards.
Laying 20-inch c. i. pipe in trench, 1700 linear feet.

Laying 20-inch c. i. pipe in tunnel, 5700 linear feet.

Cast iron pipe and specials to be furnished by the city.

Alternate bids will be received on furnishing and laying the above quantities of 20-inch lock joint concrete pipe.

Each proposal, to receive consideration, must be accompanied by certified check for sum of \$2000.

Bond is required for the full amount of the contract.

Plans and specifications are on file at the offices of the City Manager, Staunton, Virginia; Fuller & McClintock, 170 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and Lee H. Williamson, National Bank Building, Charlottesville, Virginia. Plans and specifications may be obtained from the City Manager, Staunton, Virginia, upon deposit of \$5 for a single set.

Inspection trips to site of proposed work will be made on December 11 and 14, leaving the Engineer's Office, City Hall, Staunton, at 8 A. M., accompanied by the Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to accept any bid which it deems to be to the best interest of the city to accept. Bids not conforming to the requirements of the specifications will be declared informal and will not be considered.

W. F. DAY, City Manager.

Bids close December 14, 1925.

Water Mains and Appurtenances

Towson, Md., Nov. 19, 1925.

Sealed proposals addressed to the County Commissioners of Baltimore County and endorsed Bids for the Laying of Water Mains and Appurtenances Thereto in "Lansdowne," will be received at their office in the Court-house, Towson, Maryland, until 11 A. M., Eastern Standard time, on December 14 next, when they will be publicly opened and read.

**PROPOSALS No. 5-W.
APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES.**

21,836 Lin. Ft. Earth Excavation and Refill for 6-inch Pipe.
1600 Lin. Ft. Class "A" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 6-inch Pipe.
500 Lin. Ft. Class "B" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 6-inch Pipe.
500 Lin. Ft. Class "C" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 6-inch Pipe.
5450 Lin. Ft. Earth Excavation and Refill for 8-inch Pipe.
300 Lin. Ft. Class "A" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 8-inch Pipe.
100 Lin. Ft. Class "B" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 8-inch Pipe.
100 Lin. Ft. Class "C" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 8-inch Pipe.
2173 Lin. Ft. Earth Excavation and Refill for 10-inch Pipe.
50 Lin. Ft. Class "A" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 10-inch Pipe.
50 Lin. Ft. Class "B" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 10-inch Pipe.
50 Lin. Ft. Class "C" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 10-inch Pipe.
5135 Lin. Ft. Earth Excavation and Refill for 12-inch Pipe.
360 Lin. Ft. Class "A" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 12-inch Pipe.
100 Lin. Ft. Class "B" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 12-inch Pipe.
100 Lin. Ft. Class "C" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 12-inch Pipe.
8608 Lin. Ft. Earth Excavation and Refill for 16-inch Pipe.
440 Lin. Ft. Class "A" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 16-inch Pipe.
150 Lin. Ft. Class "B" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 16-inch Pipe.
150 Lin. Ft. Class "C" Rock Excavation and Earth Refill for 16-inch Pipe.
50 Cu. Yds. Miscellaneous and Test Pit Earth Excavation and Refill.
700 Lin. Ft. Miscellaneous Cinder Repaving at Road Shoulders.
900 Lin. Ft. Miscellaneous Gravel Repaving at Road Shoulders.
350 Lin. Ft. Miscellaneous Concrete Repaving of Roadway.
80 Lin. Ft. Earth Excavation and Refill for 16-inch Pipe under B. & O. R. R. crossing.

PROPOSAL No. 6-W.**APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES.**

24,436 Lin. Ft. Laying 6-inch Mains, Valves and Fittings, Lead Joints.
Alternate Bids, Leadite Joints.
5950 Lin. Ft. Laying 8-inch Mains, Valves and Fittings, Lead Joints.
Alternate Bids, Leadite Joints.
2323 Lin. Ft. Laying 10-inch Mains, Valves and Fittings, Lead Joints.
Alternate Bids, Leadite Joints.
5695 Lin. Ft. Laying 12-inch Mains, Valves and Fittings, Lead Joints.
Alternate Bids, Leadite Joints.
9348 Lin. Ft. Laying 16-inch Mains, Valves and Fittings, Lead Joints.
Alternate Bids, Leadite Joints.
80 Lin. Ft. Laying 10-inch Mains, Valves and Fittings, Lead Joints, under B. & O. R. R. crossing.
31 Placing Fire Hydrants.

Each bid, excavating and laying must be separately totaled and each accompanied by a certified check for Two Thousand (\$2000) Dollars, payable to the County Commissioners, as a guarantee that the successful bidder will sign the contract.

A bond for an amount equal to the amount of the bid of a surety company satisfactory to the Commissioners will be required of the successful bidder.

A copy of the Specifications, Plans and Drawings will be furnished prospective bidders on receipt of a certified check for Twenty-five (\$25) Dollars, refund of which will only be made upon receipt of a bona fide bid and return of the Specifications and Drawings to the office of the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore County Metropolitan District within ten (10) days after opening of the bids and award of the contract. No Specifications or Drawings will be issued after Thursday, December 10, 1925. Specifications and Drawings can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore

County Metropolitan District, Towson, Maryland, after November 12, 1925.

Consideration will be given bidder's experience (must be stated in or attached to the bid), financial standing and reputation for having done successful work of the kind specified without controversy or litigation, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals or bids, or parts of bids, or to accept any bids, or parts of bids, or to separate bids for the excavation and refill from laying of the pipe and setting Hydrants, or to waive technicalities, as they may deem best for the interests of the county.

By order of the Board.
JOHN R. HAUT, Chief Clerk.
A. E. WALDEN, Chief Engineer.

Bids close December 18, 1925.

School Building

Palatka, Fla., November 10, 1925.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Instruction of Putnam County, Florida, until 11 o'clock A. M. December 18, 1925, for the construction of a school building on block 53, City of Palatka. Each bid must be made on a form furnished by the architects, Mark & Sheftall, Clark Building, Jacksonville, Fla. Each bid must be in a sealed envelope marked "Bid for construction of school building" and addressed to Supt. C. H. Price, Palatka, Fla., and accompanied by a certified check for \$500, made payable to Dr. L. W. Warren, Chairman of the School Board. Plans and specifications can be obtained from said architects on deposit of \$25. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

DR. L. W. WARREN,
Chairman Board of Public Instruction,
Putnam County, Fla.
C. H. PRICE,
Superintendent and Secretary.

Bids close January 6, 1926.

School Building

Fort Myers, Fla.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Lee, State of Florida, in regular session on January 6, A. D. 1926, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the office of the County Superintendent, will open and consider sealed bids for the construction and erection of West Fort Myers School Building, according to plans and specifications prepared by Leslie N. Irdell, Architect, Tampa, Florida. Plans and specifications may be procured from Leslie N. Irdell, Campbell Building, Tampa, Fla., upon a deposit of \$20. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 2 per cent as a guarantee that the bidder will comply with his bid to be accepted by the Board.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Done by the order of the Board of Public Instruction this the 18th day of November, 1925.

(Signed) C. W. BARTLESON,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. COLIN ENGLISH, Sec. and Supt.

Bids close January 6, 1926.

Gravity Drainage System

Bids for the construction of a complete Gravity Drainage System of approximately one million cubic yards of excavation, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by J. A. Lovell, C. E., Thibodaux, La., on file with the undersigned, will be received by the Commissioners of the Lafourche-Terrebonne Drainage District until 11 A. M. of January 6, 1926, and on the same date and at the same hour the same will be publicly opened and read at a meeting of the said Board of Commissioners at the Court House in the Town of Thibodaux.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check of five per cent of the amount of bid. The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

A charge of five dollars will be made for a set of plans and specifications.

For information, plans and specifications, etc., address

M. J. POLMER, Secretary,
Schriever, La.

Bids close December 19, 1925.

Dredging, Levee Construction, Etc.

Bay City, Texas.

Sealed proposals will be received by Fred S. Robbins, Chairman, Board of Commissioners, December 19, 1925, at Bay City, Texas, for 245,000 yards dredging and 800,000 yards levee construction and 20 drainage structures of pipe and concrete. Five (5%) per cent check to accompany proposal. Proposal blanks and specifications at office of E. N. Gustafson, Bay City, Matagorda County Conservation and Reclamation District.

FRED S. ROBBINS, Chairman.

Bids close January 13, 1926.

**Proposals for Mechanical Work
Covering Plumbing, Electrical
Work and Elevators**

FOR DADE COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND MIAMI CITY HALL.

Miami, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received on or before 12 o'clock noon, Eastern time, January 13, 1926, at the office of the County Commissioners of Dade County, Miami, Florida, for the following work, and under the following rules and conditions:

The building in which this work is to be installed is being erected on the present property of the county, located in the City of Miami, Florida, bounded by West Flagler street on the south, Northwest Miami Court on the east, Northwest First street on the north and Northwest First avenue on the west.

The building to be a modern steel frame tower-like structure, with three-story base and basement approximately 168 ft. x 168 ft., surrounded by a terrace on all four sides to the lot line; a sub-base approximately 138 ft. x 138 ft., four stories high, this latter surmounted by a tower approximately 78 ft. x 78 ft., eighteen stories high, which in turn will be surmounted by a stepped pyramid approximately 50 ft. high.

Bids will be received upon the following mechanical work, as more specifically shown and specified in the plans and specifications herein mentioned:

1. Plumbing and Fixtures, House and Fire Pumps, House Tanks and Bilge Pumps, Ice-Water System, Incinerators.
2. Electrical Work, Ventilation and Equipment.
3. Elevators, Machines, Cars and Equipment.

Plans and specifications for the above, together with bid blanks, can be secured from A. Ten Eyck Brown, Architect, and August Geiger, Associate Architect, Nos. 8-9 Hippodrome Building, Miami, Florida, or 717-20 Forsyth Building, Atlanta, Georgia, upon the deposit of a certified check for \$10 for any of the above work separately. This check will be retained until the return of the plans and specifications in complete shape to the architects' office.

All bids to be considered must be received on or before 12 o'clock noon, Eastern time, January 13, 1926, and must be submitted on blanks to be furnished by the Architects covering each and every contract and other formal items as called for by the specifications.

Each bid to be considered must also be accompanied by a check for 2% of the total amount, payable to J. D. Redd, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Dade County, Florida, as agreed liquidated damages in case the low bidder fails to sign a contract or make a proper bond.

The form of contract to be used will be that of the American Institute of Architects, Third Edition, 1918, as approved by the National Association of Builders, and as modified by the Attorneys for Dade County Commissioners. The form of bond will be that included in the above standard contract document of the American Institute of Architects, or a form prepared by the Attorneys for the Dade County Board of Commissioners.

All bids should be addressed to J. D. Redd, Chairman Board of County Commissioners, Dade County, Miami, Florida, with the contents of each bid plainly marked on its cover.

The Board of County Commissioners of Dade County, Florida, will have the right to reject any or all bids.

(Signed) J. D. REDD,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners,
Dade County, Florida.

Attest:
W. E. NORTON, Deputy Clerk.

Bids close December 17, 1925.

Test Borings

New Orleans, La.
Public Belt Railroad Commission, City of New Orleans, Municipal Building, December 2, 1925. Sealed proposals for test borings for Mississippi River Bridge, located 2 miles above corporate limits of New Orleans, 120 miles from mouth of river, will be received at office of Public Belt Railroad Commission, Municipal Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, until 4 P. M. Thursday, December 17, 1925, and opened at that time. Proposals must be submitted on prescribed form.

Form of proposal and specifications may be had upon application to Public Belt Railroad Commission, New Orleans, La.

FRANK H. JOUBERT,
Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager.

Bids close December 16, 1925.

Furnishing and Erecting Freight Elevator for Additions to Montebello Filters

Baltimore, Md.
Sealed bids, in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing and Erecting Freight Elevator for Additions to Montebello Filters," addressed to the Board of Awards of Baltimore City, will be received at the office of the City Register, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., until 11 A. M. Wednesday, December 16, 1925, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

Specifications and proposal forms may be

obtained at the office of the Water Engineer, Room 205, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., on and after December 5, 1925. A charge of \$25 will be made for each set of specifications and drawings. This amount will be refunded upon their return in good condition either by the submission of a bid or to Room 205, City Hall, not later than the day of opening bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check of the bidder on a clearing-house bank for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, drawn to the order of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the successful bidder will be required to give satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of the agreement equal in amount to the value of the contract.

The Board of Awards reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Approved.

V. BERNARD SIEMS,
Water Engineer.
B. L. CROZIER,
Chief Engineer.

Bids close December 15, 1925.

Concrete Apron Wharf

Mobile, Ala.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Alabama State Docks Commission at their office, second floor, State Office Building, Mobile, Alabama, until 10 A. M. December 15, 1925, and then publicly opened, for furnishing and constructing a Concrete Apron Wharf for Pier No. 2. About 19,700 cubic yards of concrete, 3400 concrete piles, 75,000 square feet creosoted sheet piling and other materials are included.

A deposit of Fifty Thousand (\$50,000) Dollars in cash or certified check, or in lieu thereof a bidder's bond for like amount with an approved company, is required with each proposal.

Specifications, proposal forms and plans are on file in the office of the Purchasing Agent, second floor, State Office Building, Mobile, Alabama. Complete sets will be furnished to prospective bidders on deposit of \$50, which will be refunded to depositors who submit formal proposals, or return sets in good condition, within thirty days of opening of bids.

A bond to the amount of 50 per cent of the sum bid is required with notarial contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities.

ALABAMA STATE DOCKS COMMISSION.
WILLIAM L. SIBERT, Chairman.

Bids close December 18, 1925.

Water Meters

Sealed bids will be received by the Mayor and Board of Town Commissioners, at the Mayor's office in the Town of Forest City, N. C., until 7:30 P. M. December 18, 1925, on approximately 500 1/2-inch Water Meters, at which time said bids will be opened and read publicly.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids as the best interest of the Town may appear.

TOWN OF FOREST CITY, N. C.

J. W. WEBB, City Manager.
J. E. CALDWELL, City Clerk.



CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES



MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

FOR SALE—Attention at once to get this bargain; 3500 acres, 200 acres cleared, 1000 acres old fields, 2300 acres in timber, been cut to 10 inches; 3 houses and 2 barns; good water, A No. 1 stock farm. Much land underlaid with limestone and plenty marl rock. Price \$6 per acre, half cash. Address

FARMER,
P. O. Box 35, Chadbourne, N. C.

NORTHWEST GEORGIA.

The scene of the next great industrial development in Georgia. Electric power available. Large power plants under construction.

For industrial sites; pine and hardwood timber; brick shales; clays, large or small water powers; farms in a prosperous section. Write, with detail, as to your requirements.

C. E. VANCE, Calhoun, Ga.

ROCK QUARRY.

SALE OR LEASE—High-grade Quarry, easy working, unlimited quantity, local demand. Many miles of highway building in vicinity. Rare opportunity. C. W. Stambaugh, Demorest, Habersham County, Ga.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND

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E. C. KNIGHT, Livingston, Tenn.

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Rate 30 cents per line per insertion. Minimum space accepted, four lines. In estimating the cost allow seven words of ordinary length to a line. When the advertisement contains a number of long words proper allowance should be made. Terms: Invariably cash with order; check, postoffice or express order or stamps accepted. No display type used. Questionable or undesirable advertisements will not be accepted. The assistance of our readers in excluding undesirable advertisements is requested. We reserve the right to refuse any advertisement. No patent medicine, oil or mining stock advertisement accepted. Rate for special contracts covering space used as desired within one year as follows: 100 lines, 28c per line; 300 lines, 26c per line; 500 lines or more, 25c per line.

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FOR SALE—Timber lands, cut-over lands, especially suitable for colonizing, ranching or subdivision, located Alabama and Florida. H. H. WEFEL, JR., Mobile, Alabama.

TIMBERLANDS, FOREST PRODUCTS, etc. Write us stating your requirements. NORTHERN REALTIES CO., INC., New Birks Building, Montreal, Canada.

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WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, with unlimited possibilities, for investment on the Gulf Coast at Mobile. The land that steals your heart away. We have factory sites, textile mill, central business property, farms, orange and pecan groves, timber tracts, cutover land, water-front property, homes and desirable building lots at very attractive prices and easy terms. Write us for information and literature. GULF COAST INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC., REALTORS, 32-34 N. Royal St., Battle House Bldg., Mobile, Ala.

FARM, FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS

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COLORADO—83,000 acres, greatest land bargain in the West; \$2.65 acre. A. M. RIEDESEL, Denver, Colorado.

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Fort Pierce, Florida.

S. J. OVERSTREET, Realtor,
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City Property. Farms. Groves. Acreage.
Nothing but Real Estate.

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CARR & CARR, INC.,

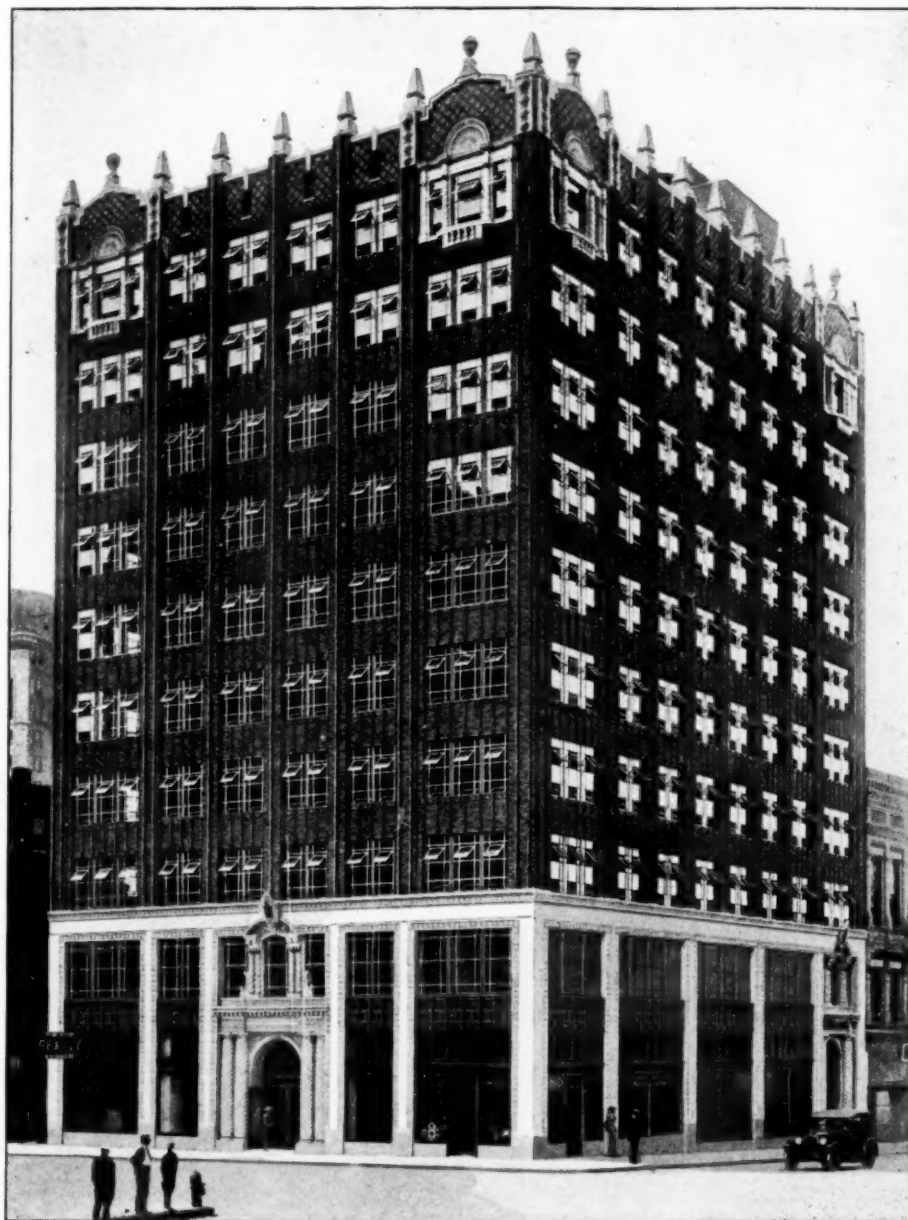
Realtors,
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH,
LAKE WORTH.
References—Any bank or trust company in Palm Beach County.

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On Beautiful Santa Rosa Sound

About 300 acres in one tract; virgin pine timber; no swamp land; 1/4 mile beach front; about 20 miles from Pensacola; \$350 per acre. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, 6%. Address

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Mary Esther, Fla., or No. 6524, care of Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.



Bankers' Bond & Mortgage Co. Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. W. L. Welton, Architect.

HERE'S another Fenestra-equipped building in the South—another example of Fenestra's fivefold service—a service of steel window specialists, including layout estimating, detailing, delivery and erection—

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These companies considered "last cost" first!

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Maxwell Motor Co., Dayton, Ohio. (10 systems)
The Cincinnati Auto Body Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The General Woodwork Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio
American Motor Truck Co., Newark, Ohio.
Martin Parry Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.
Robbins Body Corp., Indianapolis, Ind. (2 systems)
Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (3 systems)
The Menzel Body Co., Louisville, Ky. (5 systems)

AUTOMOBILE TOPS

Flint Motor Co., Flint, Mich.
Chevrolet Motor Ohio Co., Norwood, Ohio.

AUTOMOBILE WHEELS

Ford Motor Co., Hamilton, Ohio. (3 systems)
St. Mary's Wheel & Spoke Co., St. Mary's, Ohio
Kelsey Wheel Co., Detroit, Mich. (3 systems)
T. W. Minton & Co., Barboursville, Ky. (2 systems)
The Inland Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio. (4 systems)
The Mull Woodworking Co., Sidney, Ohio. (3 systems)

BOXES

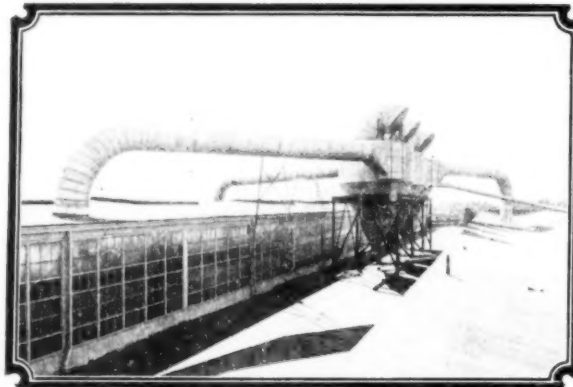
Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. (6 systems)
Muncie Products Co., Muncie, Indiana
General Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
The Nivison Weiskopf Co., Lockland, Ohio. (2 systems)
The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (3 systems)
The Cooper Storage Battery Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The Philco Carey Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati Wirebound Box Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (3 systems)
The Fleischmann Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
American Box & Lumber Co., Jackson, Miss.

BARRELS, ETC.

Ohio Cooperage Co., Lockland, Ohio
Lexington Tobacco Hogshead Co., Lexington, Ky.
Hauser-Stander Tank Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The Boss Washing Machine Co., Norwood, Ohio

CARS

Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Ivorydale, Ohio
Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., Lima, Ohio. (2 systems)
The Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, Ohio. (2 systems)
Pennsylvania Railway, Columbus, Ohio. (2 systems)
Pennsylvania Railway, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Indianapolis Traction Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Southern Railway, Somerset, Ky.
Southern Railway, Anniston, Ala.
Gadsden Car Works, Gadsden, Ala.
Chilian State Railways, Chill, South America. (2 systems)



THIS is only a partial list of Kirk & Blum installations in woodworking factories. Besides these, there are many others in plants in varied industries. A plant inspection by a competent Kirk & Blum engineer and our recommendations will not obligate you in any way. Write for information and literature.

CABINETS

The National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O. (5 systems)
The Globe Wernicke Co., Norwood, Ohio. (11 systems)
The Starr Phonograph Co., Richmond, Ind.
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio
The Universal Cabinet Co., Greenville, O. (Phonograph)
The Delco Light Products Co., Dayton, Ohio (Fridgidaire)
Crosley Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio (Radio)
The Lane Co., Inc., Altavista, Virginia (5 systems) (Cedar Chests)

CASKETS

The Cincinnati Coffin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The Springfield Metallic Casket Co., Springfield, Ohio
The Ohio Valley Casket Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind.

CHAIRS

The Marietta Chair Co., Marietta, Ohio. (3 systems)
J. W. Whitlock & Co., Rising Sun, Ind. (2 systems)
The Frankfort Chair Co., Frankfort, Ky.

The Acme Chair Co., Reading, Mich.

FURNITURE

The Albert Furniture Co., Shelbyville, Ind.
The Rushville Furniture Co., Rushville, Ind.
The Batesville Cabinet Co., Batesville, Ind. (2 systems)
The Batesville Furniture Co., Batesville, Ind.
The G. Dornette & Bros. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The Mutual Mfg. Co., Miamisburg, Ohio. (3 systems)
The Marietta Mantel Co., Marietta, Ohio
Bluestone Furniture Mfg. Corp., Graham, Va.

LUMBER

The Meadow River Lumber Co., Rainell, W. Va. (3 systems)
E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co., Glenmary, Tenn.
The M. E. Farrin Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O. (4 systems)
The Buskirk Hardwood Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

Galbraith & Son, Sunman, Ind.
The Murdock Lumber Co., Washington, Ind.
The Baker Lumber Co., Washington, C. H., Ohio
Ford Motor Co., L'Anse, Mich. (2 systems)

MILLWORK

The Hyde Park Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O. (2 systems)
The A. M. Lewin Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O. (2 systems)
The Norwood Sash & Door Mfg. Co., Norwood, Ohio. (3 systems)
The Hamilton Lumber Co., Hamilton, Ohio
West Side Lumber Co., Dayton, Ohio
The Peter Kuntz Lumber Co., Dayton, Ohio
The Clark County Lumber Co., Springfield, Ohio
The Daddington Co., Columbus, Ohio. (3 systems)
Columbus Woodworking Co., Columbus, Ohio
Coshocton Lumber Co., Coshocton, Ohio
Cecil S. Miller, Portsmouth, Ohio
The Scott Lumber Co., Bridgeport, Ohio. (2 systems)
The Edward Dambach Co., Evans City, Pa. (2 systems)
Parkersburg Mill Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Kenawha Valley Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.
The Speedway Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
O. D. Haskett Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Knox County Lumber Co., Vincennes, Ind.
W. M. Simpson Lumber Co., Vincennes, Ind.
Chas. Weitz Sons Co., Des Moines, Iowa

PATTERNS

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Harrison, N. J.
The Lodge & Shingley Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The Heoven-Owens-Rentschler Co., Hamilton, Ohio
Banner Pattern Works, Columbus, Ohio
Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., Lima, Ohio
American Laundry Machinery Co., Norwood, Ohio

PIANOS

The Starr Piano Co., Richmond, Ind. (8 systems)
The Baldwin Piano Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

SHOW CASES

The Cincinnati Butcher's Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The Columbus Show Case Co., Columbus, Ohio
The Duluth Show Case Co., Duluth, Minn. (2 systems)

WAGONS AND FARM MACHINERY

The Brown Mfg. Co., Zanesville, Ohio
The Miami Trailer Co., Troy, Ohio
The American Seeding Machine Co., Richmond, Ind.
The International Harvester Co., Springfield, Ohio. (4 systems)

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Pneumatic Engineers

Shavings and Dust Collecting Systems, Waste, and Fume Removal, Conveying and Ventilating Systems.

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